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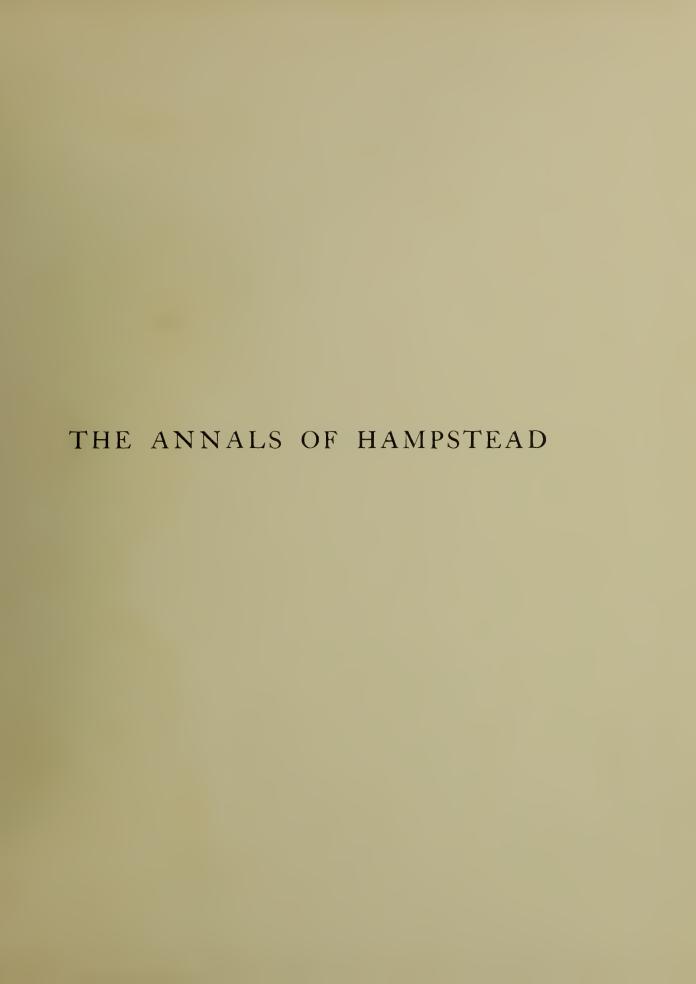
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#### GENERAL VIEW FROM THE FLAGSTAFF.

(1835).

From a Water-Colour Drawing
by E. Duncan.
In the Bell-Moor Collection.



## THE ANNALS

OF

# HAMPSTEAD

BY

### THOMAS J. BARRATT

IN THREE VOLUMES

WITH OVER FIVE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS



VOL. III

LONDON
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
1912

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#### CHAPTER XXI

#### LATER LITERARY AND ARTISTIC ASSOCIATIONS

Literary and Artistic Links—First Hampstead Library—"L. E. L."—Charles Dickens—Thackeray Associations—Harrison Ainsworth—Sir Francis Palgrave—"S. G. O."—Lady Dufferin—Douglas Jerrold—George Eliot—Herbert Spencer—Karl Blind—Miss Mulock—The Lintons—Miss Meteyard—Alfred Stevens—Lovell the Dramatist—Robert Louis Stevenson—Sir Sidney Colvin—Canon Ainger—Henry Morley—Central Public Library—William Allingham—Stanley Jevons—Augustus de Morgan—William de Morgan—James Cotter Morison—Sir Walter Besant—Birkbeck Hill—Publishers—The Longmans—John Murray—George Bell—George Smith—Charles Knight—Later Art Record—Turner—Landseer—Clarkson Stanfield—A Great Sketching Ground—Clifton House—Frank Redfern—Margaret Gillies—The Rossettis—Ford Madox Brown—A Remarkable Picture—Holman Hunt—Du Maurier—Charles Green—Kate Greenaway—Frank Holl—Other Victorian Artists—Twentieth-century Artists.



LL through the nineteenth century contemporary literature and art maintained an unbroken connection with Hampstead. The links forged by Addison, Steele, Pope, Johnson, and Gay, which Leigh Hunt, Shelley, and Keats strengthened and brightened, have had lustre added to them by later poets and writers; and so long as London remains the centre of British literary effort, so long, it may be presumed, will its most beautiful suburb attract

those whose genius can best appreciate and interpret its loveliness. Not less close, not less lasting, is the hold which Hampstead must have upon painters. What appealed in succession to Morland, Nasmyth, Constable, Müller, Linnell, Collins, Varley, Landseer, Stanfield, Hine, and others of a past generation will be consecrated to art more firmly than ever now that the enlarged open spaces of the Heath, with their wondrous charm of light and shade and colour, are assured as public possessions in perpetuity.

A reference to the first Hampstead Library seems of right to belong to VOL. III

this chapter. Its first modest habitat was at Mrs. Denman's, No. 7 Gardnor's Place, Flask Walk, and the opening took place in March 1833. Its first secretary was Mr. P. H. le Breton, and among the members of the Committee were Miss Lucy Aikin and Mrs. Henry Reeve, whose son edited the *Edinburgh Review*. Theology and party politics were excluded subjects. Charles Knight and Davenport Hill, both then resident in Hampstead, Rogers the poet, and Constable were among the first shareholders, and all made valuable gifts to the Library. John Murray, who had a cottage at Hampstead,



From a pencil sketch by her brother, Edmund Aikin.

contributed 120 volumes; Mr. T. Norton Longman also gave substantial aid. The Library was removed to High Street in 1840, and for a few years flourished exceedingly; but as time went on, and transport and library facilities with London improved, the institution began to decline, and but for the energetic efforts of Mr. Henry Sharpe, Mr. F. E. Baines, C.B., Miss Mary Field, Canon Ainger, and others at various times, the institution must have been discontinued. Mr. Arthur Wilson acted as treasurer from 1884 to 1895. In 1882 the Library was transplanted to Cavendish House, Pond Street, but the accommodation proving inadequate, a movement was

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Named after the Gardnor family, who were occupants for at least a century of the old house called Gardnor House, still standing in Flask Walk.

set on foot for erecting a separate library building, and a company was formed with that object, Sir Spencer Wells being the chairman and Mr. Basil Champneys offering his services as architect. There was not a sufficient response, however, on the part of the public to admit of the project being carried through, and in 1885 the Library was removed to its present location,



STANFIELD HOUSE, NOW THE HAMPSTEAD SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

Stanfield House. In organising the exhibitions and lectures which were afterwards given many notable persons co-operated. The Library is now large and important, both for reference and for general reading purposes, and, it is to be hoped, will long continue its useful work. In more recent times the public library provision for Hampstead has been greatly extended, as is shown later in this chapter.

Letitia Elizabeth Landon ("L. E. L."), the poet, was a frequent visitor

to Hampstead. It was at Rosslyn Lodge, then the house of Matthew Forster, M.P., that in 1836 she met for the first time her future husband Mr. George Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast Castle; and it was at Rosslyn Lodge that she spent her last night in England, it is said. Two years later she died from an overdose of opiate at Cape Coast. At a subsequent period Rosslyn Lodge was tenanted by Sir Arthur Blackwood, Secretary to the Post Office. Miss Lucy Aikin, an industrious and able writer of historical and other works, lived with her mother from 1822 until 1830 at No. 8 Church Row, next door



CHARLES DICKENS.

From the portrait by D. Maclise, R.A., in the National Portrait Gallery.

to the house which her aunt, Mrs. Barbauld, had occupied. Her mother dying in the last-named year, Miss Aikin removed to No. 18, and remained there until 1844, when she went to live in London. Her later years were spent at Hampstead with her relatives the Le Bretons—at Milford House, John Street. Miss Aikin died on January 29, 1864, aged eighty-two.

Charles Dickens has done much to immortalise localities by the introduction into them of the characters of his imagination; but a still greater distinction attaches to the places he honoured by his own presence and regarded with affection. Hampstead is to be numbered among these, while the novelist undoubtedly drew upon Hampstead for the local colour and action of some of the scenes of his novels. Dickens, as is well known, was a great

walker, and in the days of his earlier fame a ramble to Hampstead Heath was the one he most delighted in.

In 1837, just after the appearance of the thirteenth monthly part of Pickwick, Dickens was so deeply affected by the death of his wife's sister, Mary, that it became impossible for him to sustain the effort of writing, and the publication of the work was suspended for two months. Change of scene was advised. He moved to Hampstead, and here, at the close of May 1837, John Forster visited him, and became his guest. took up his abode at Collins's Farm (or Wyldes, as it is now called), which, as we have seen, had been previously occupied by John Linnell, and had received as frequent guests William Blake, Varley, Palmer, and others. is a letter extant written by Dickens to Harrison Ainsworth which fixes the place and date beyond doubt. It is dated "Collins' Farm, North End, Hampstead, May 1837," and contains the following poignant sentence: "I have been so much unnerved and hurt by the loss of that dear girl, whom I loved, after my wife, more deeply and fervently than any one on earth, that I have been compelled for once to give up all idea of my monthly work and to try a fortnight's rest and repose." Mary Hogarth was buried at Kensal Green, and on her gravestone was inscribed the epitaph written by Dickens: "Young, beautiful, and good, God numbered her amongst His angels at the early age of seventeen." He benefited by his temporary seclusion at Collins's Farm, and then resumed his literary task, but this bereavement was felt by Dickens for many years, much of his memory of the dead girl being written into the characters of the most lovable of his female idealisations.

Dickens and his biographer were often at Hampstead together in subsequent years. A few months after the stay at Collins's Farm, when Dickens was residing in Doughty Street, he wrote to Forster: "You don't feel disposed, do you, to muffle yourself up, and start off with me for a good brisk walk over Hampstead Heath? I knows a good 'ouse where we can have a red-hot chop for dinner, and a glass of good wine." This led, as Forster explains, "to our first experience of Jack Straw's Castle, memorable of many happy meetings in coming years."

There are several references to these Jack Straw Castle relaxations in Forster's *Life of Dickens*. In 1841, during the time when *The Old Curiosity Shop* was being written, Maclise, who was on very friendly terms with Dickens, expressed a desire to try his hand at an illustration for the story; "but," Forster writes, "I do not remember that it bore other fruit than a very

pleasant day at Jack Straw's Castle, where Dickens read one of the later numbers to us." Again, in 1844, when the novelist was busy with *Martin Chuzzlewit*, he wrote to Forster: "I had written you a line pleading Jonas and Mrs. Gamp, but this frosty day tempts me sorely. I am distractingly late, but I look at the sky, think of Hampstead, and feel hideously tempted. Don't come with Mac and fetch me. I couldn't resist it if you did." A month later Dickens sent the following note to Forster: "Stanfield and Mac have come in, and we are going to Hampstead to dinner. I leave Betsey Prig, as you know, so don't you make a scruple about leaving Mrs. Harris. We shall stroll leisurely up, to give you time to join us, and dinner will be on the table at Jack Straw's at four. . . . The morning looks bright, and a walk to Hampstead would suit me marvellously." Writing in 1854, William Allingham, referring to Dickens, said: "I hear he writes all day and in the evening takes a long walk in the direction of Hampstead or Highgate."

Dickens spent many happy hours in and about Hampstead while he was still a resident of London. The place was much in his thoughts. It is said that he wrote several chapters of *Bleak House* there; but this would seem to need verification. He was familiar with the village in all its aspects. There was a time when Dickens's walks to the Heath were so frequent that most Hampstead people knew him by sight. His usual course was across the Heath, with an occasional rest by the way at Jack Straw's, where friends were often assembled, and he would return to Town through Highgate and Kentish Town. The daughter of Sir Rowland Hill, in a recent book, gives her personal recollections of these Hampstead appearances of Dickens. "The word would fly," she says, "from mouth to mouth, 'Here comes Dickens!' and the lithe figure, solitary as a rule, with its steady, swinging pace, and the keen eyes looking straight ahead at nothing in particular, yet taking in all that was worth noting, would appear, pass, and be lost again, the while nearly every head was turned to look after him."

The same authority tells of an occasion when Dickens and his *Household Words* sub-editor, Mr. W. H. Wills, dined with Rowland Hill at his house, which stood on the site now covered by the Hampstead General Hospital, Haverstock Hill, to talk over an article descriptive of the working of the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. The narrator of this incident recalls a vivid picture of Dickens "talking humorously, cheeringly, incessantly, during the too brief visit, and of his doing so by tacit and

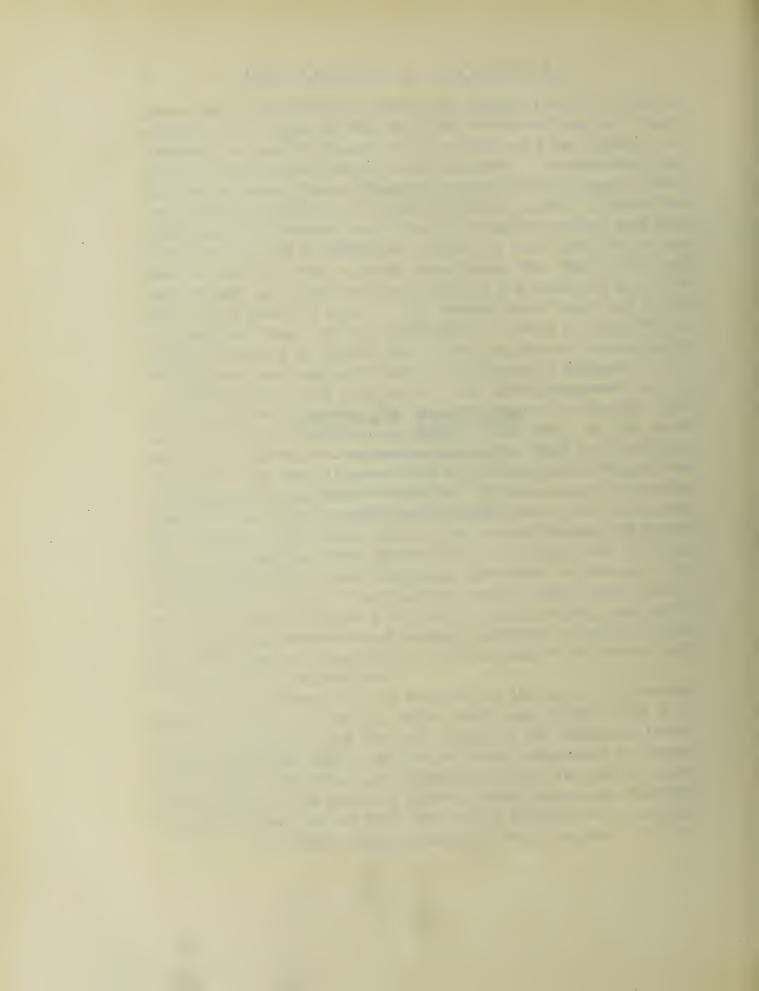
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sir Rowland Hill: The Story of a Great Reform. Told by his Daughter.

# "JACK STRAW'S" TEA GARDENS,

Probably about 1835.

Showing Copper for boiling water and Rope for lighting pipes.

From an old Water-colour Drawing in the Bell-Moor Collection.







unanimous consent, for no one had the slightest wish to interrupt the monologue's delightful flow."

In several of his novels Dickens makes good use of his familiarity with Hampstead. Did not the source of its ponds form the subject of a learned paper read before the members of the Pickwick Club by its founder? Was it not by way of Hampstead and Highgate that Sikes sought escape after the murder of Nancy? Fleeing from the pursuing eyes, he had first struck north to Islington, and so on through Highgate, to Hampstead Heath, and thence to Hendon and Hatfield. Twice Dickens makes use of The Spaniards Inn in his novels. One occasion, as we have noted,2 is in Pickwick, when the indomitable Mrs. Bardell and her friends betake themselves to the rural hostelry, and have their afternoon's enjoyment rudely interrupted by the appearance of the officers of the law sent by Dodson and Fogg, to take the widow "in execution on cognovit and costs." A more dramatic use is made of the hostel in the description in Barnaby Rudge of the arrival of the Gordon rioters.3 It was at Highgate, close by, that Mrs. Steerforth lived in precise, old-fashioned gentility when David Copperfield visited her. We pick up a rather grim Dickensian link on the Heath in connection with the suicide of John Sadleir; as the novelist subsequently admitted, it was out of the "precious rascality" of this fraudulent speculator that he shaped the Mr. Merdle of Little Dorrit. My friend, Mr. Percy Fitzgerald-about the last survivor of the Dickens circlewrites to me: "I knew John Sadleir. He was a common fellow like Boz's Merdle. I recollect him, in a blue waistcoat dancing with my sister at a great ball." A still closer study of Sadleir occurs in Charles Lever's Davenport Dunn. Dr. Richard Garnett read a good deal of Hampstead into The Old Curiosity Shop, maintaining with much plausibility that the description of the country through which Little Nell and her grandfather first sped in their secret flight from London clearly indicated that the Hampstead landscape was in the novelist's mind, and one of the illustrations to this story when it first appeared in Master Humphrey's Clock fully bears this out.4

Thackeray, though not so much devoted to Hampstead as Dickens, was a not infrequent visitor to the place. A very intimate friend of his, Mr. Crowe, one of the early editors of the Daily News, and father of Sir Joseph Archer Crowe and Mr. Eyre Crowe, A.R.A., lived here. It was in respect of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cornfields came down as far as The Spaniards Tea Gardens up to fifty years ago.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Vol. i. pp. 235, 237. 4 See Appendix XI. for Dr. Garnett's argument on this subject and comparison of illustrations.

a gathering at the house of Mr. Crowe that Thackeray wrote his only known letter in French, which has but lately come to light, and is interesting enough for reproduction here. The letter was written to the Rev. C. Brookfield (nicknamed the "Abbot" by Thackeray), for whom and Mrs. Brookfield the novelist had a high regard.

Monsieur l'Abbé,—De retour de Gravesend, j'ai trouvé chez moi un billet de M. Crowe, qui m'invite à dîner demain à six heures précises à "Ampstead."

En même temps, M. Crowe m'a envoyé une lettre pour vous. . . . Cette lettre, monsieur, dont je parle—cette lettre—je l'ai laissée à la maison. Demain il sera trop tard de vous faire part de l'aimable invitation de notre ami commun.

Je remplis enfin mon devoir envers M. Crowe, en vous faisant savoir ses intentions hospitalières à votre égard. Et je vous quitte, monsieur, en vous donnant des assurances réitérées de ma haute considération.—

Chevalier de Titmarsh.

J'offre à Madame l'Abbesse mes hommages respectueux.

Thackeray was generally accompanied on his Hampstead rambles by members of the Crowe family, and perhaps it was in these wanderings that the author of *Vanity Fair* gathered certain literary material; for in several passages Hampstead is mentioned, and in *Philip* the character names of Jack Belsize and Lord Highgate occur. Thackeray has also a reference to Jack Straw's Castle and the gatherings there, giving Forster the name of Kitely from his acting of that character.

Mugford, proprietor of Thackeray's imaginary Pall Mall Gazette, lived, it will be remembered, in a "villa at Hampstead, which he used to call his 'Russian Irby'" [Rus in Urbe]. There the hero of The Adventures of Philip and his wife were often entertained, before the misunderstanding between the two men. The editor had, in addition to the little villa, a little garden, a little paddock, a little greenhouse, a little cucumber frame, a little stable for his little trap, a little Guernsey cow, a little dairy, a little pig-sty, and "with this little treasure the good man was not a little content." It was here that Philip, under a sense of injury, quarrelled with his employer, who intimated that if Philip "liked to come into the backyard for ten minutes he'd give him one-two, and show him whether he was a man or not."

Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, was also familiar with the locality, having introduced scenes from it into several of his novels. In one of them he makes Hampstead the background of a stirring story of the Great Plague; in another he describes the Gunpowder Plot conspirators watching

<sup>1 &</sup>quot;Thackeray à Paris" (La Nouvelle Revue, July 15, 1910).

from Parliament Hill for the blowing up of the Houses of Parliament; both his Dick Turpin and his Jack Sheppard have daring adventures in the neighbourhood.

Sir Francis Palgrave, the first Deputy-Keeper of the Records, settled in a house on the site of the present Hampstead General Hospital, on the southern side of Hampstead Green, in 1834, living there until his death, in 1861. His four sons spent the greater part of their childhood at Hampstead, going daily to Charterhouse School. Francis Turner Palgrave, the eldest son, who became



LADY DUFFERIN.

From a portrait published in the Illustrated London News.

well known both as a writer and as compiler of *The Golden Treasury*, lived with his father in what he calls "the pretty, old-fashioned house at Hampstead" until the father's death. In Francis Turner Palgrave's *Journals and Memories*, under date April 2, 1849, we find the entry: "In the afternoon to A. Tennyson's in the Hampstead Road. Long conversation with him; he read me songs to be inserted in *The Princess*, and poems on A. Hallam, some exquisite." Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, the "S. G. O." of the *Times*, also had a house to the east of Hampstead Green.

Lady Dufferin, author of *The Irish Emigrant*, and many other tender lyrics, and mother of the late Lord Dufferin, the Victorian diplomatist and

author, resided for a time at Pavilion Cottage in the Vale of Health. In later life she became the wife of the Earl of Gifford, who married her on his deathbed, in 1862. Douglas Jerrold once took a cottage in the Vale of Health; but, going into it about the end of a very cold December, found his family did not approve of the place, and gave it up. It was at Kilburn Priory, still in the borough of Hampstead, that he died.

George Eliot was a great admirer of Hampstead and the Heath, and in



GEORGE ELIOT.

From the portrait by Sir F. W. Burton, R.H.A., by permission of Henry Burton, Esq.

her later years had tender associations with the locality. In 1861, when her powers were at the highest—the year of the publication of Silas Marner—she wrote brief memoranda of two visits to Hampstead: "1861. July 24. Walked with George [George Henry Lewes] over Primrose Hill. We talked of Plato and Aristotle." Then, on October 18 of the same year: "Walked with G. and Mr. Spencer [Herbert Spencer] to Hampstead, and continued walking for more than five hours." This was the time when her thoughts were mainly centred on that subtle and brilliant study of mediæval Florence which she was to give to the world in Romola, with the accompaniment of Frederick

(afterwards Lord) Leighton's masterly illustrations; and it is interesting to think that in that five hours' walk the three great minds would eagerly discuss the subject then uppermost in George Eliot's thoughts. From 1863, when she and Mr. Lewes settled at Regent's Park, Hampstead was more resorted to than ever by the novelist and the philosopher, there being relations to visit in addition to the attraction of the country air and scene. One day they met



Photo, Emery Walker.

HERBERT SPENCER. From a painting by J. B. Burgess, R.A., in the National Portrait Gallery.

their friend Louis Blanc, whose English never quite lost the French form. "I come to tell you how you are," said the beaming idealist; "I was at you the other day, but you were not." Later, when their literary tasks brought on weariness and indisposition occasionally, George Eliot and Lewes would stroll across the fields to the beloved Hampstead haunts, and, after a few hours, return with fresh zest to their respective labours. On June 25, 1866, George Eliot wrote to Mrs. Congreve: "I meant to write you a long letter about the æsthetic problem; but Mr. Lewes, who is still tormented with headachy effects

from our rough passage [from Holland, where they had been holiday-making for a time], comes and asks me to walk to Hampstead." Then we get one final note, in November 1877, the year after the appearance of *Daniel Deronda*, the last of her novels: "Our third little Hampstead grand-daughter has been born, and was christened Saturday the 3rd—Elinor." George Henry Lewes died the following year, and in 1880 the gifted novelist herself was buried in Highgate Cemetery.

Karl Blind, the Socialistic propagandist, and associate of Mazzini, Louis Blanc, and Garibaldi in the revolutionary days of 1848 and later, resided in



MISS DINAH MULOCK.
From a photograph.

Hampstead for over forty years—from 1866 until his death, in 1907—at 3 Winchester Road, on the borders of Belsize. When Garibaldi came to England in 1864 he visited Blind, and the Liberator was driven through Hampstead. At the time Mr. Blind was living in Townshend Road. His daughter, Mathilde Blind, who died a few years ago, was a poet of considerable gifts, and his son, Rudolf Blind, is well known for his artistic talent.

Miss Dinah Mulock, the author of John Halifax, Gentleman, and other fine works of fiction, settled at Wildwood Cottage, North End, in 1857. Here she wrote John Halifax; the character of Abe Fletcher, the mill-owner, is taken from a resident in Hampstead. Her life was one series of good deeds—

a practical reflection of the benevolent sentiments which her stories ably enforced. It is said that one day a carriage was upset near her house, just as would happen in a novel, and a gentleman thrown from it had his leg The novelist offered help and hospitality, and the sufferer was taken in and nursed and tended with solicitude. On his recovery he showed his gratitude by proposing marriage to her, and in due course she became Mrs. Craik. Mr. Craik was a member of the publishing house of Macmillan & Co. One winter night a female infant was found on the doorstep of Wildwood Cottage, and the sight of the helpless babe made so piteous an appeal to "the romantic susceptibilities of the childless wife" (to use the words of Mr. Newton Crosland, who narrates the story in his Rambles Round My Life), that she took it in, nursed it, and finally adopted it. The child was carefully educated, and grew up to be a happy influence in the household. At first she was called Miss Frost, but later was "promoted to the rank of Miss Craik," and ultimately inherited the bulk of her foster-mother's fortune; the copyrights of Miss Mulock's books, however, were bequeathed to Mr. Craik.

Many literary people visited the Craiks at Hampstead. It was at their house that W. J. Linton, the husband of Mrs. Lynn Linton, met Sydney Dobell, the author of *Balder*. Always anxious to be of service to her poorer neighbours, Mrs. Craik at one time had some shelves constructed and covered in at the roadside near her cottage, and on these shelves placed several loaves of bread every morning, over them being a notice that any one in distress might take a loaf; but this privilege came to be so much abused that before long it had to be withdrawn.

The Craiks did not live long in Hampstead after their marriage. They were succeeded in the occupancy of Wildwood Cottage by Miss Eliza Meteyard ("Silverpen"), whose chief work, the Life of Wedgwood, was written there. Miss Meteyard had previously lived for a short time at 25 Church Row; then she left Hampstead, returning in 1864, and occupying Wildwood Cottage until 1871. From 1871 until 1872 she was at Child's Hill, Hendon, but came back to Hampstead in 1872, and lived at No. 5 Squire's Mount for four years. She had a Royal Literary Fund Pension of £100 a year, and died in 1879 at Stanley Place, Fentiman Road, South Lambeth, in the arms of her old friend Miss Caroline A. White, author of Sweet Hampstead. Miss Meteyard materially assisted William Howitt in the compilation of The Northern Heights of London.

Miss White herself lived many years in Hampstead, her strong affection

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for which is shown on every page of her sympathetic and entertaining book. It is with special pleasure that I here reproduce a portrait of her from a photograph taken on her hundredth birthday, and also a facsimile of a portion of a letter written still more recently by her to myself. Miss White had attained her ninetieth year when Sweet Hampstead was



MISS CAROLINE A. WHITE, AUTHORESS OF  $SWEET\ HAMPSTEAD$ . From a photograph taken on her 100th birthday.

published. A gifted and conscientious writer, and for many years editor of the *Lady's Companion*, she has achieved no small success.<sup>1</sup> As an evidence of the preservation of the literary gift to extreme old age the following little poem, written on the eve of her hundredth birthday, is very remarkable:

#### AN EVENING SONG

LORD, leave me not alone
On the still margin of that misty shore,
Whence friends return a-weeping by the way,
And love can help no more.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As these sheets go to press the intimation reaches me that this estimable lady died on Sunday, September 1, 1912, in her 102nd year.

Lord, leave me not alone: I sink surcharged with weight of many a year; But Thou in Thy young manhood passed this way, With cruel cross and spear.

Be with me at the last! And bid me, as Thou didst one stormy night The trembling fishermen, "Be not afraid, The sea has fallen and the wind is light."



GANGMOOR, LUDLOW COTTAGE, AND THE LAWN, HAMPSTEAD HEATH. From a drawing by Appleton, made in 1890, in the Coates Collection.

The Lintons, after many vicissitudes in London and the Lake District, made a desperate attempt to bring their lives into domestic and literary harmony at Hampstead. Both meant well; but Linton, poet, artist, engraver, and Socialist, was a man to whom the conventions of society were impossible, while his wife, clever novelist and essayist—author of the famous Saturday Review impeachment, "The Girl of the Period"—was of more rigid views and more orthodox strivings. After certain disastrous speculations of Linton's, in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Her father was the Rev. James Lynn, who owned and occupied Gad's Hill Place up to his death in 1855, when the house was sold to Charles Dickens.

which his wife's savings and his own had disappeared, the couple in 1862 let their house in Leinster Square, and removed to "Gang Moor House on Hampstead Heath, not far from Jack Straw's Castle," as Mrs. Lynn Linton described it. It is the picturesque house which overlooks the Whitestone Pond from the east. "We like Hampstead a hundred times better for air and walks and locality than Leinster Square," she wrote. They saw many literary friends at this Hampstead abode; Mrs. Craik and Sydney and Clarence Dobell were often there.

Some time before this Mr. Linton had spent much of his leisure intervals at Hampstead. In the early *Illustrated London News* days, when he did regular work for that paper, it was his custom to make a weekly pilgrimage to the Heath. Every Thursday, he relates in his *Memories*, the day of sending in his weekly engraving, he would have a half-holiday, after sitting up late the night before, and he and a young artist named Sibson would "ramble together, with much talk of art, through the Kentish Town fields (all built over now) to Hampstead Heath, dining at Jack Straw's, the Heath hotel, and finishing the day with a pipe at W. B. Scott's house in Kentish Town."

A few years later Linton paid frequent visits to Alfred Stevens, the sculptor of the Wellington Monument, who lived for some years and ultimately died in a house on Haverstock Hill. "Myself and Edward Wehnert, the water-colour painter," Linton wrote, "were, I think, his closest friends; we, with Elmore and Penrose, were almost his only visitors." He describes Stevens as incessantly at work, early and late, on his great sarcophagus, which is generally regarded as one of the finest plastic works of modern times. "I have gone in upon him at ten o'clock in the morning," he said. "'What! breakfasting so late as this, Stevens?' 'My dear fellow, I breakfasted at four o'clock.'" Stevens died at 9 Eton Villas. Many of his sketches and models are in the Tate Gallery and at South Kensington, but the best of his sculptures, apart from his masterwork, are in private collections. It is of interest here to mention that Stevens claimed relationship with the old-time Hampstead resident and celebrity, George Steevens, laying the difference in spelling to the account of his father who dropped the second "e" from the name.2

Mr. G. W. Lovell, dramatist and novelist, died in May 1878 at Grove Lodge, Lyndhurst Road, where he had lived many years, having previously resided at Vale Lodge,<sup>3</sup> in the Vale of Health. His most successful

See vol. i. pp. 285-291.
 <sup>2</sup> Dictionary of National Biography.
 <sup>3</sup> One of the Hampstead houses occupied by Leigh Hunt. See vol. ii. p. 141.

play was The Wife's Secret, which Charles Kean made one of his stock pieces; his best known novel was The Trustee. For a considerable period he was manager of the Phœnix Fire Office. Wilkie Collins, the novelist, lived for a time at 25 Church Row. In his novel Blind Love he makes Hampstead the background of some strong dramatic scenes. The Rev. Newman Hall lived at Vine House, The Square, and frequently extolled the Heath in verse.



Photo, Emery Walker.

WILKIE COLLINS.

From the painting by Sir John E. Millais, Bart., P.R.A., in the National Portrait Gallery.

Herbert Spencer once resided in Avenue Road; and Jonathan Bagster, of Bible-publishing fame, lived for a time at No. 10 Church Row and afterwards at Grove House.

In 1874 Robert Louis Stevenson and Mr. (now Sir) Sidney Colvin occupied rooms together at Abernethy House, at the corner of Mount Vernon and Holly This was before the Consumption Hospital was built. The novelist was then in his twenty-fourth year, and, as Sir Sidney observes, in as tolerable

a state of health as he ever reached. He had good friends at Hampstead, among them Dr. Appleton, founder of the Academy, who lived at Netley Cottage in The Grove, Professor James Sully, Mr. F. Y. Edgeworth, and Mr. Basil Champneys. "At Hampstead," says Sir Sidney, "Stevenson's ways were regular, and his apparel relatively neat and normal; he even had with him a black frock-coat and silk hat, which he had once worn at a wedding." There are but few facts to be gathered concerning Stevenson's brief stay at Hampstead. He walked a good deal, and regularly went up to London and back again; but the only distinct Hampstead impression that he penned at the time was a description, which was published in the Portfolio, of some



THE REV. NEWMAN HALL.
From an engraving published about 1860.

"quite common children, and in the familiar neighbourhood of Hampstead," enjoying a game of skipping-rope. It is a pity he did not leave a description of Hampstead Heath, which he could have done so well. There is a characteristic local touch in a note he sent to a friend. "I passed a dog near Jack Straw's Castle," he wrote, "looking out of a gate so sympathetically that it put me into good humour." It was during this short summer holiday that he wrote to a friend in Scotland: "Hampstead is the most delightful place for air and scenery near London. I cannot understand how the air is so good, it does not explain itself to me; coming up out of London is like going to the top of Kirk Yetton. I have been out here all day, walking and strolling about the heath."

The name of Canon Alfred Ainger will long be remembered in Hamp-

stead, where much of his boyhood and a great portion of his manhood were passed in appreciative enjoyment. In 1847, when Alfred was ten years of age, his father and mother took country lodgings at Norway House, off High Street, and in 1849 removed to a house which stood on the site of the present Roebuck Tavern. Then there were a few delightful Hampstead years; after which came the college days, clerical duties in the country,



NORWAY HOUSE, OFF HIGH STREET, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

and so on; and in the "'sixties" Ainger was again living in Hampstead, at No. 2 Upper Terrace, where he installed his two nieces and set them to keep his bachelor house. He entered heartily into many local movements, gave the first local course of University Extension Lectures, was active on the Library and Popular Concerts committees, became the life and soul of many a social gathering, and was a constant rambler about the Heath, with George du Maurier for many years as his companion. From 1876 until 1895 he was one of the most prominent figures in Hampstead life. In 1889 he

removed from Upper Terrace to The Glade, West Heath; but after he was made Master of the Temple in 1894 he took up his residence in the quiet



CANON AINGER.
From a photograph.

old house attached to the Temple Church. He never ceased to interest himself in or to visit Hampstead, and when he died, in 1904, he was sincerely mourned in many homes on Hampstead Hill which his presence had brightened.

Canon Ainger had a keen and even boyish sense of fun, and often suggested ideas which his friend Du Maurier turned to good account in *Punch*. He had a talent for epigrammatic verse, and sometimes exercised it on local subjects. For example, on a lady informing him that her dressmaker lived next door to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Spencer Wells, he said:

Next to Mr. Spencer Wells Madame White the modiste dwells. The reason why—are you a guesser? Next to the surgeon comes the dresser.



UPPER TERRACE, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

His biographer tells us that Ainger would dance a fandango "with a certain lady in Hampstead," which they executed with fans in their hands; he caused much amusement by his ventriloquial skill, and at Christmas never failed to entertain the young folks with a harlequinade, in which he sustained the part of clown. He made friends in all quarters, and became an active and ever-welcome participant in the social life of the town. "There were old

acquaintances, there were new ones," writes Miss Sichel; "Miss James, his supporter on the Concert Committee; Mrs. Julian Marshall, another musical colleague; Mrs. Charles, the author of The Schönberg-Cotta Family; the Champneys, the Holidays, the Spencer Wells, with many of whom he grew intimate. Chief among all these ties was his friendship with George du Maurier." For fifteen years these two friends met daily—always once, generally twice—and were often seen rambling over the Heath, arm in arm. Margaret Gillies was another of his esteemed friends. She presented him with her water-colour portrait of Leigh Hunt.

Professor Henry Morley lived for many years at No. 8 Upper Park Road. He was Professor of English Language and Literature at University College from 1865 until 1882, and afterwards Principal of University Hall, as well as an author and editor of great repute. On his retirement he went to reside at Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight. In 1896 his library, consisting of some 8000 volumes, many of which were rare and valuable, was offered for sale and bought by the Hampstead Vestry. This helped forward the stocking of the reference department of the Central Public Library, which had been built in Finchley Road, through the munificence of Sir (then Mr.) Henry Harben, at a cost of £5000. Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson presented the site, and the first stone was laid on November 10, 1896. The Library was opened on the same day of the next year. There are now four branch libraries; and additions and extensions to the Central Library, including a Children's Library, were completed and opened on January 1, 1909.

George Grossmith, a well-known lecturer, entertainer, and journalist (father of George Grossmith of Gilbert-Sullivan opera fame), resided at Haverstock Hill for a number of years. He died suddenly at the Savage Club, on April 4, 1880, after having presided at the weekly house-dinner, and was buried at Kensal Green. His sons, the above-mentioned George, and Weedon, also resided in the same house for some time. Cornelius Walford, a wellknown barrister and recognised authority on insurance and international law, lived for many years in a house which stood at the junction of Belsize Grove and Belsize Park Gardens, on the south side. He died in this house in 1885, and among his possessions was a valuable library of 30,000 volumes. His cousin, Edward Walford, compiler of Old and New London and numerous other works, lived for many years in Church Row. He died at Ventnor.

William Allingham, poet and friend of poets, died at Eldon House on

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Life and Letters of Canon Ainger. Edith Sichel.

November 16, 1889. His wife was Helen Paterson, the gifted water-colour artist, who still (1912) resides in Hampstead. Professor Stanley Jevons, who occupied the chair of Political Economy at University College from 1876 until his death, and was one of the most eminent men of science of his time, lived at No 2 The Chestnuts, West Heath Road. He was drowned while bathing at Hastings in August 1882. Professor Augustus De Morgan, author of The Budget of Paradoxes, first published in the Athenaum, and Professor of Mathematics at the University College, London, lived in Hampstead from 1859 until 1871, first at Chalcot Villas, Adelaide Road, and afterwards at No. 6 Merton Road, where he died. The novelist, William de Morgan, who leaped into fame with Joseph Vance a few years ago, is his son, and himself spent much of his early manhood at Hampstead. Among the numerous Hampstead references in the novel, Joe's preference of Hampstead to the Opera, in spite of the personal predilection involved, will appeal to all good Hampsteadians, while the picture of the youth's visit on a certain winter's day when "the snowfall began as the 'bus passed the now extinct waterworks at Hampstead" will be pleasantly reminiscent to the elderly resident.

James Cotter Morison, the Positivist, author of *The Life of St. Bernard*, and of the Lives of Gibbon and Macaulay in the "English Men of Letters" series, was a resident in Hampstead. First he occupied for two months in the autumn of 1880 Holyrood House (since pulled down), on Windmill Hill, in which Professor Sully lived, taking it off the Professor's hands for that period. Later he took the house No. 30 (then No. 19) Fitzjohn's Avenue, where he dwelt for eight years. Here he was visited by George Meredith, Frederic Harrison, Professor Beesley, Dr. Bridges, Herbert Spencer, John (now Lord) Morley, Henry James, and others. He called the house Clairvaux, the name of the Abbey of which St. Bernard was the head.

Sir Walter Besant, novelist, historian, and antiquary, lived at Frognal End for many years, and died there in 1901; he was buried in the additional burying-ground attached to the old church. Previously he had lived at 12 Gayton Crescent, and the fanlight of his study there had painted on it the words, "Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work." His tombstone has inscribed on it the words of another celebrated Hampsteadian, Leigh Hunt: "Write me as one who loves his fellow-men." He was the first president of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society, and was sincerely attached to the place. Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B., for so many years connected with the British

Museum as Keeper of Printed Books, and himself a poet and litterateur of distinction, lived in St. Edmund's Terrace, Primrose Hill, from his marriage, in 1863, until 1875, when he removed to an official house within the Museum precincts; he returned to Hampstead on his retirement, taking the house No. 27 Tanza Road, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1906. He was buried in Highgate Cemetery. Dr. Garnett took a great interest in the literary associations of Hampstead, and contributed valuable papers to the Transactions of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society (in which Society he succeeded Sir Walter Besant as President) and to The Hamp-



SIR WALTER BESANT.

From an etching after the painting by John Pettie, R.A.

stead Annual. Mr. B. L. Farjeon, the novelist, and Robert Buchanan, poet, dramatist, and novelist, lived in Hampstead—Farjeon in Adelaide Road, Buchanan in Maresfield Gardens.

Dr. George Birkbeck Hill, on his return from a visit to America in 1896, resided for a time with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Crump, on Holly Hill, where he seems to have found improved health, taking long morning walks about the Heath with his nephew, Mr. Spencer Scott. In his library at Holly Hill he had an oak table made for him by William Morris. Professor Baynes, editor of *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, lived for some time at Hampstead, and was buried in the Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green.

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Mrs. Rundle Charles, author of *The Schönberg-Cotta Family* and some fifty other books of fine imagining, lived at Combe Edge, Branch Hill. A tablet to her memory in the North London Hospital for Consumption, for which institution she did much good work, was unveiled by Princess Christian in



DR. RICHARD GARNETT, C.B. From a photograph by Hollyer.

December 1896, and a bed in her memory was also endowed in the hospital. A memorial tablet marks her former residence. She was buried in the additional burying-ground of the parish church.

David Christie Murray, novelist, journalist, and critic, "Merlin" of the Referee, lived at No. 4 Lancaster Road, and died there on August 1, 1907.

Of present-day authors living in Hampstead I may refer to Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, LL.D., editor of the *British Weekly*, and author of many arresting books (who lives at Bay Tree Lodge, Frognal, and to whose friendly feeling and great love of Hampstead I am indebted for an appreciative Introduction to this work); Mr. H. G. Wells, whose vigorous and original novels and striking incursions into social polemics are well known; Dr. R. F. Horton, whose religious and other books give him a high place among the authors



Formerly the residence of Mr. Thomas Norton Longman. From a drawing by "R, B, S," (probably R. B. Schnebellie) in the

of the time, and whose successful church labours in Hampstead are more particularly mentioned in Chapter XXIII.; Miss Beatrice Harraden, who occupied the Lawn for some years and there wrote some of her brightest fiction 1; Tom Gallon, the prolific story-writer; Miss Constance Hill, the biographer of the Burneys and of Jane Austen; Professor James Sully, the writer on psychology; Professor J. W. Hales, late Emeritus Professor of English Literature at King's College; Mr. Ernest Rhys, critic, novelist, and man of letters; Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., the eminent writer

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Appendix XII. for a happy bit of Hampstead description by Miss Harraden.

on Old London, and Pepysian scholar; Mr. A. St. John Adcock, an apt delineator of past and present-day London life; Mr. J. T. H. Baily, editor of the *Connoisseur*; Professor Israel Gollancz and Mr. Arthur Waugh. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, the dramatist, lives in Arkwright Road, and Mr. Robert Radford, late Examiner of Plays, on Haverstock Hill.

Publishers as well as poets have found restful homes, and perhaps inspiration for good publishing deeds, within the parish of Hampstead. In a house



GEORGE BELL.
From a photograph.

at Frognal, called the Manor House, the title of an older building which had disappeared from an adjoining site, lived Thomas Longman, the publisher, and later his son, Mr. Thomas Norton Longman, who afterwards occupied The Rookery, at Green Hill, where the Wesleyan Chapel now stands. He took a great interest in Hampstead affairs, and, as already mentioned, was one of the promoters of the Subscription Library. He was killed by a fall from his horse in 1842. His son, William Longman, lived in the same house, and was at the head of this great publishing firm during the time it issued the works of Macaulay and Froude.

John Murray the first, Byron's publisher, had a cottage at Hampstead. He too, as we have seen, interested himself in the Hampstead Library.

Then, later, there was George Bell, who in partnership with Mr. Daldy, as Bell & Daldy, published much valuable literature in the "fifties" and later, and, among other notable ventures, took over *Bohn's Libraries* in 1856, also acquiring



GEORGE SMITH.

From the painting by G. F. Watts, R.A.

the publishing side of the business of Whittaker & Co. Mr. Bell first came to live at Hampstead in 1849, taking up his abode at Haverstock Terrace—now Belsize Grove. After that he dwelt for some years at Westcroft, which stood at the junction of what is now Belsize Park Gardens and Eton Avenue, and later he was at Bramerton, No. 4 Hampstead Hill Gardens. This old firm, now known as George Bell & Sons, is still represented in Hampstead by Mr.

Edward Bell, M.A., F.S.A., who has for many years resided at The Mount, Heath Street, and is an active supporter of the Hampstead Subscription Library.

George Smith, for many years the principal partner in the firm of Smith, Elder & Co., projectors successively of the Cornhill Magazine, the Pall Mall Gazette, and The Dictionary of National Biography (the last-named by far the greatest publishing undertaking of its kind ever entered upon in this country), lived from 1863 until 1872 at Oak Hill Lodge, Frognal. As we gather from Sir Sidney Lee's appreciative notice of Mr. Smith, written after his death in 1901, the distinguished publisher spent the main part of the summer mouths of the nine years named at his Hampstead house, and there entertained many celebrated people. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's weekly reception day was Friday. Among the people who gathered at Oak Hill Lodge were Millais, Leech, Anthony Trollope, Wilkie Collins, Robert Thackeray, Browning, George Meredith, Frederick (afterwards Lord) Leighton, Sir Theodore Martin, Frederick Locker-Lampson, Turgenieff, Sir Leslie Stephen, Mrs. Gaskell, Hamilton Aidé, Frederick Walker, Sir Arthur Helps, and a host of other men and women who helped to make the Victorian era great in literature and other arts. It will be remembered that Millais, on his deathbed, when bereft of speech, wrote on a slate, "I should like to see George Smith, the kindest man and the best gentleman I have had to deal with." Fortunately for literature, Mr. Smith realised a considerable fortune in business enterprises (largely in conjunction with the late Mr. Ernest Hart in the promotion of Apollinaris Water) apart from books, and did not grudge the enormous outlay necessitated by such a work as The Dictionary of National Biography, although he could never have had the remotest prospect of recovering the cost.

When George Bell was living at Westcroft and George Smith at Oak Hill Lodge—in the "'sixties" of last century—the veteran publisher, expert in education, and historian, Charles Knight, was residing at No. 2 Eldon Road, Rosslyn Park. He occupied this house from 1864 until 1870, from his seventy-fourth until his eightieth year. It was during his first year at Eldon Road that he completed his *Popular History of England*. His *Shadows of the Old Booksellers* belongs to the year 1864, and is dated "Hampstead, October 19, 1865." In 1868, while still at Hampstead, his charming book, *Half-Hours with the Best Letter-Writers and Autobiographers*, was published. Three years after leaving Eldon Road he died.

Long before then, however,—in the early days of his great popular publishing schemes—Charles Knight had resided at Hampstead. It was his home when he

was on the threshold of his career, and again when his "working life" was practically over. From 1830 until 1835 he lived in the Vale of Health, with his attached friend Matthew Davenport Hill as his near neighbour; and at other periods he kept close to the Hampstead boundaries, living at one time in Carlton Villas, Finchley Road, and at another in Clifton Road, Kilburn.

Charles Knight makes several references to Hampstead in his Passages of a Working Life. These are mostly of the Reform period of 1832. In one



CHARLES KNIGHT.
From a photograph.

"passage" he tells how even "the disputes and animosities arising out of the Reform Bill seemed to be forgotten" by his fellow-passengers in the Hampstead stage-coach "on account of the breaking out of the cholera-morbus in London." At another time he and Mr. Davenport Hill were walking to Town together from Hampstead, when their conversation turned on "cheap and offensive publications." Mr. Hill said, "Let us see what something cheap and good can accomplish; let us have a penny magazine." "And what shall be its title?" asked Mr. Knight. "The *Penny Magazine*." Brougham was then Lord Chancellor, and

they went to him and explained their idea. He approved, and from that incident sprang the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and the *Penny Magazine*, Knight assuming the risk of publication and becoming editor.

The extreme tension of the public mind at this period is well brought out by an incident mentioned in the *Memoir* of Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill, written by his daughters. It is quoted by Professor Hales, in a very excellent article on "Publishers in Hampstead," which appeared in *The Hampstead Annual* for 1904-5,¹ and is as follows:

"On the morning of the 15th of May (1832) Mr. Hill has left his peaceful home (in the Vale of Health) inexpressibly lovely in its wealth of verdure and flowers, not knowing whether civil war inight not have burst forth before evening closed. His wife, unable to settle to any occupation, wandered from room to room, dreading what each hour might bring forth, when through an open French window in rushed Mr. Knight, who, speechless from emotion, seized her hands and danced her round the room, before he could find words to tell her that the country was saved—Lord Grey's Ministry had returned to power." Mr. C. E. Mudie, founder of the well-known circulating library, lived in Hampstead for many years, first in Adelaide Road, and later in Maresfield Gardens, where he died.

Mr. T. W. Robertson, author of Caste, Society, School, and other highly successful plays of mid-Victorian days, lived for the last few years of his life at No. 6 Eton Road, Haverstock Hill. Among more recent ornaments of the stage who have chosen Hampstead as a temporary residence may be mentioned Miss Maud Allen, the American dancer, Mlle. Pavlova, the famous Russian danseuse, and Miss Evie Green. The variety comedian, George Robey, lives in Finchley Road. Of others celebrated in various walks of life who reside at Hampstead are Sir George Barham, Admiral J. W. Brackenbury, Sir John Mowlem, Lady Byron, Sir Henry J. S. Cotton, Viscount Cranley, Sir Cornelius Dalton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Charles J. Yarring, Sir Boverton Redwood, and Sir John Cameron Lamb. Members of Parliament are well represented, and include the Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, his son, Mr. W. R. Rea, and Sir William Byles.

Art has written itself no less conspicuously than literature into the later Hampstead record. "Rainy Day" Smith makes mention of many painters who in his time resorted to or lived at Hampstead. Wilson, Gainsborough, Loutherbourg, and Kirk, he says, had lodgings there for several years, "and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> I am also indebted to this article for facts concerning George Bell, George Smith, and Charles Knight.

made that spot the seat of their morning and evening study." Old Oram, "master carpenter of all his Majesty's works and landscape painter," inhabited "the house south of Jack Straw's Castle." At Hampstead, Smith said he had seen Callcott, Arnold, the Reinagles, Burnet, and Martin, "enjoying its luxuriant windings"; adding that "for years Hampstead was resorted to by Barrett, Fielding, Glover, Hills, Hunt, Prout, Pyne, Robson, the Varleys, and all the other celebrated water-colour draughtsmen, whose productions have so



Photo, Emery Wall

J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.
From the portrait by Charles Turner in the National Portrait Gallery.

astonishingly surpassed those of their predecessors, both in this and every other country." <sup>1</sup>

Turner was familiar with the place; but the only record of his having actually utilised the scene is his picture of "Highgate Church from Hampstead," which was formerly in the collection of Mr. Charles Borrett. In response to my inquiries, Mr. A. J. Finberg, the well-known art critic—than whom there can be no better authority on matters relating to Turner, he having compiled for the Trustees of the National Gallery the complete inventory of the 20,000 drawings of the Turner bequest—informs me that he found nothing in the

entire collection which he could identify as having any connection with Hampstead. This is much to be wondered at, seeing that Turner knew Hampstead well and could not have been insensible to the fact that few places can compare with it for the beauty, grandeur, and diversity of its cloud, atmosphere, and landscape effects; he would assuredly have seen just as glorious sunsets from the summit of the Heath as from his little cottage on Margate cliff at the end of the old jetty, the site of which, by the way, is now occupied by a hotel. And in Turner's day, as later, our Heath offered a fine field for landscape painters—Nasmyth, Constable, Linnell, Müller, De Wint, and others, to wit—who availed themselves of it to a notable extent. Müller said he could find a picture in its every hedgerow, and it is yet a "happy hunting ground" for some of our most eminent landscape men—David Murray, R.A., and Hughes Stanton for example.

Artists formerly were often compelled to accept absurdly low sums for their work. An instance in point with a Hampstead connection is worth mentioning. Wilkie's famous picture, "The Village Politicians," was originally commissioned by the second Lord Mansfield, and the painter asked fifteen guineas for it. This price seemed to the buyer so high that he suggested to the artist that he should take counsel with his friends, when, no doubt, they would advise him to accept less. Fuseli was appealed to, and declared the work to be worth £200, and some one actually offered that sum for it. Lord Mansfield insisted on the picture being delivered to him, however, but gave Wilkie £30 for it.

An interesting Turner reminiscence is recalled by the daughter of Sir Rowland Hill in her Story of a Great Reform. Turner was among the guests at an evening party at the house of Edwin Wilkins Field, an eminent lawyer, at Squire's Mount. The artist, who is described as taciturn and gloomy-looking, took an early farewell of host and hostess and disappeared, to return some minutes later, "wonderfully and fearfully apparelled, and silently commence a search about the drawing-room. Suddenly he seemed to recollect, approached a sofa on which sat three handsomely-attired ladies, whose indignant countenances were a sight for gods and men when the abruptly-mannered artist called on them to rise. He then half dived beneath the seat, drew forth a dreadfully shabby umbrella . . ., and taking no more notice of the irate three than if they had been so many chairs, withdrew—this time for good."

Edwin Landseer used to haunt Hampstead in his youthful days. Howitt describes an interview he had with Landseer's father in the neighbourhood of

#### WYLDES, NORTH END,

ALSO KNOWN AS COLLINS' FARM.

FORMERLY THE STUDIO OF JOHN LINNELL,

(1910.)

From a Water-Colour Drawing by A. R. QUINTON.

In the Bell-Moor Collection.







Hampstead one evening, long after the son had become famous. They "stayed at a gate of ancient look," near the Finchley Road, and the elder Landseer said, "These two fields were Edwin's first studios. Many a time have I lifted him over this very stile. I then lived in Foley Street, and nearly all the way between Marylebone and Hampstead was open fields. It was a favourite walk with my boys, and one day, when I had accompanied them, Edwin stopped by this stile to admire some sheep and cows which were quietly grazing. At his request I lifted them over, and, finding a scrap of paper and pencil in my pocket, I made him sketch a cow. . . . After this we came on several occasions, and as he grew older this was one of his favourite spots for sketching." The sketch of the Hampstead cow is in the collection of Landseer's early drawings at the South Kensington Museum. This was soon followed by studies of dogs, which were brought under the approving notice of Fuseli, who always called Landseer his "little dog boy."

Copley Fielding was for some time tenant of the house now called Capo di Monte, in which Mrs. Siddons had previously lived, at the corner of Judges' Walk; he worked a good deal of the Hampstead landscape into his pictures, then and later.

It was probably because of his frequent ramblings about Hampstead with Charles Dickens that Clarkson Stanfield, the distinguished Royal Academician and marine painter, conceived such a liking for Hampstead that in 1847 he took up his residence in a house at Greenhill, now situated on the north side of Prince Arthur Road, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel. This house, known as Stanfield House in the artist's honour, and now used as the Hampstead Subscription Library, was not hemmed in by roads and other buildings as to-day; the situation was altogether rural, for then Prince Arthur Road was not made, nor the chapel built. Here, while at the zenith of his fame, Stanfield lived for twenty years. Many of his finest pictures were painted at Hampstead, where he was able to study to advantage those impressive effects of cloud and shade and sunshine in the depiction of which he showed such consummate skill. Ruskin declared him to be "incomparably the noblest master of cloud form of all our artists"; and Dickens, referring to his social qualities, proclaimed him "the soul of frankness, generosity, and simplicity." Stanfield was noted for his hospitality, and entertained many celebrated artistic and literary contemporaries at his house. In Baines's

Records a quotation from a letter is given in which the writer says: "I went to a dance at the Stanfields', having for supper some boar's head, with a sauce prepared by Sir Edwin Landseer." The Stanfields gave delightful parties, at which many distinguished people came together, Dickens among the rest. Stanfield had a fine, breezy, sea-dog manner, and was greatly liked by his neighbours.



 ${\bf CLARKSON\ STANFIELD,\ R.A.}$  From an engraving in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

In the early years of his residence at Greenhill, Stanfield devoted much of his leisure to his pretty and rather extensive garden, and was proud of his various floral products; but during the latter part of his occupancy the neighbourhood became so overgrown with streets and houses that he began to look out for fresh quarters, and in 1865 removed to No. 6 of what was then St. Margaret's Road, afterwards Belsize Park Road, and now Belsize Park Gardens, where he died on May 18, 1867. Mr. Frederick Goodall, R.A., referring to the funeral, wrote: "Ed. Cooke,

Maclise, and myself were the only artists at Stanfield's funeral. But his friend Dickens—who never got over the loss of 'Stanny'—was there, and I was in the same carriage with him when we drove to the cemetery after service, which was held at a Roman Catholic Chapel." This was the chapel in Holly Place,¹ which Stanfield had attended. Sir Francis Grant would not enter. In 1870, three years after Stanfield's death, a large collection of his pictures was included in the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition.

Many have been the tributes of appreciation paid by distinguished artists to Hampstead Heath as a sketching ground. William Müller, who died just when he had made a great name for himself, found the Heath a perpetual fount of inspiration. "The place had a perfect fascination for Müller," said Goodall, who was often Müller's companion, "when the whole expanse was a blaze of yellow gorse, and the sandpits were in full swing, a most brilliant golden-red, varying to pale yellow. I do not suppose that a more beautiful heath is to be found throughout the whole of England."

Ivy House, at North End, now (1912) tenanted by Mme. Anna Pavlova, the Russian dancer, was occupied in 1857 by Charles Robert Cockerell, R.A., Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy. Turner used to visit him, and was much impressed by the view from the library window, now, in his honour, called "Turner's View." His son, Frederick Pepys Cockerell, was architect of the Freemasons' Hall, and superintended the extension and improvement of Hampstead Parish Church in 1878. Professor F. C. Bakewell lived for many years at No. 28 Belsize Grove, and died there in 1869. Robert Bakewell, the geologist, resided on Downshire Hill, and Ernest Griset, the delineator of animal grotesques, lived at No. 4 for some time. John Rogers Herbert, R.A., who devoted himself largely to religious art, built The Chimes in West End Lane, where he resided for many years. He had previously lived in Church Row.

At the point where Constantine Road enters South End Green there once stood a large old house, with ample forecourt and gateway, called Clifton House. From 1850 until its demolition, it was occupied by Mr. Allen, a Regent Street tradesman. Before that Mons. Jullien, whose orchestra was a great musical sensation in London in the late "'forties" and early "'fifties," lived there, and on his giving up the house left behind him huge boxes of coloured lamps which had been used to decorate the garden of an acre and a half, which extended southwards, with the watercourse which was one of

the sources of the River Fleet on its eastern extremity. In the old coaching days Clifton House had been an inn.<sup>1</sup>

It was in Clifton House that James Frank Redfern, the ecclesiastical sculptor, died in 1876, at the age of thirty-eight. He was buried in the grounds of the Hampstead parish church. Nine years before, he had married



CLIFTON HOUSE (NOW DEMOLISHED), SOUTH END GREEN.

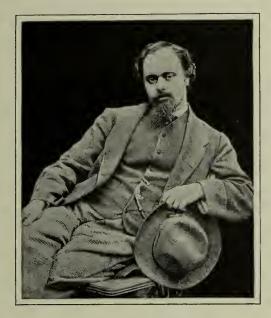
From a painting by Kate Sowerby in 1882.

Mr. Allen's daughter, and the young couple had lived for a time at Woburn House, Pond Street, afterwards removing to No. 15 Mansfield Road, and later to Lower Mount Cottage, the site of which is now covered by the Station Parade. Mr. H. Stacy Marks, afterwards the well-known R.A., was an early and intimate friend of Redfern's, and the two often walked together in Hamp-

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  I am indebted for most of the particulars concerning Clifton House and Mr. Redfern to an article in *The Hampstead Annual* for 1902.

stead, years before the sculptor came to live there. During the last ten years of his life Redfern executed many noble sculptures for various cathedrals and churches, and designed several figures for the Albert Memorial. A pension from the Civil List was granted to his widow.

Margaret Gillies, the artist, lived at 25 Church Row from 1862 until her death in 1887. She had known Scott, Erskine, and Jeffrey in Edinburgh; had visited the Wordsworths at Rydal Mount, had painted five portraits of the poet, and been immortalised in three of his sonnets; Dickens, Leigh Hunt, Harriet Martineau, and other eminent people had sat to her;



DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.
From a photograph by Lewis Carroll.

and by her influence even more than by her art she had through a long life endeared herself to a wide circle of friends, and added another precious link of association between Hampstead and the art and literature of a memorable period.

In 1860 Dante Gabriel Rossetti and his newly wedded wife, Elizabeth Eleanor Siddall, were living in a lodging at Spring Cottage, Downshire Hill. On their return from Paris, after their honeymoon, Rossetti had been anxious to take a house at Hampstead; but, nothing suitable offering at the moment, they had gone into a lodging there. Mrs. Rossetti's health was such as to cause grave anxiety. "I had Dr. Crellin to see Lizzie yesterday," Rossetti wrote,

"as she was very ill; but while I was gone for him, another doctor had been sent for; who being near at hand, and she I trust improving, I shall continue to see him at present." They were near their friends the Madox Browns, who lived in Heath Street, and were unremitting in their good offices. Several weeks elapsed before Mrs. Rossetti was able to receive visits.

Burne-Jones and his wife had been most anxious to call upon the Rossettis at Hampstead; but it was not until near the end of July that a meeting could be arranged, "when, to our great delight," wrote Lady Burne-Jones, "a day was fixed for the deferred meeting, and Gabriel suggested that it should take place at the Zoological Gardens. The 'Wombat's Lair' was the assignation that he gave to the Madox Browns and to us." They found the delicate young wife "as beautiful as imagination, poor thing." The writer adds: "We went home with them to their rooms at Hampstead, and I know that I then received an impression which never wore away, of romance and tragedy between her and her husband. I see her in her little upstairs bedroom with its lattice window, to which she carried me when we arrived, and the mass of her beautiful deep-red hair as she took off her bonnet; she wore her hair very loosely fastened up, so that it fell in soft heavy wings. Her complexion looked as if a rose tint lay beneath the white skin, producing a most soft and delicate pink for the darkest flesh-tone. Her eyes were of a kind of golden brown—agate colour is the only word I can think of to describe them—and wonderfully luminous; and in all Gabriel's drawings of her and in the type she created in his mind this is to be seen. The eyelids were deep, but without any languor or drowsiness, and had the peculiarity of seeming scarcely to veil the light in her eyes when she was looking down." A year and a half later "Lizzie" Rossetti was lying in her grave, and with her were buried the unpublished poems of her husband, in after years to be recovered and to add a fresh assurance of immortality for their author.

Some ten years later, Gabriel's sister Christina, the poet, was in ill-health, and she and her mother took a lodging at Hampstead. They were both there in 1871. Writing to his mother on July 17, 1871, Gabriel said: "I trust you and Christina are both feeling the advantage of Hampstead air, and that C. is able by this time to get about pretty well"; and later he wrote again to say "how wonderful and happy" he was "to hear of C.'s sudden rally."

Mr. W. M. Rossetti has kindly supplied me with the following interesting reminiscences of Hampstead:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones.

My earliest recollections of Hampstead would date back to about 1839. My father, Gabriel Rossetti, who was a professor of Italian, had some pupils at Hampstead, perhaps a school; and every now and then he used to walk over to Hampstead from our house, 50 Charlotte Street, Portland Place (now Hallam Street), taking out for the walk my brother Dante Gabriel and myself. We boys (I was ten years old in September 1839) viewed this expedition with great glee. We used to walk over Primrose Hill, and immediately after that we were crossing fields which extended up to the then isolated village of Hampstead. Arrived there, my father attended to his lessons, and we two strolled about the Heath, of which the ponds, gorse-bushes, etc., remain well in my recollection. At the end of his lessons my father picked us up, and we walked back to London.

I remember another small Hampstead occurrence when I was emerging from boyhood, say sixteen. To see the sun rise was an extremely rare incident with my brother and myself. Our good friend, Dr. Adolf Heimenn, Professor of German in University College, London, proposed to witness the sunrise with us from a high point of Hampstead Heath. We went, having (I think) with us my two sisters as well. We were on the spot at the right time; but the morning was overclouded, and there was little or no appearance of the sun.

In the "P. R. B." days, or more especially between 1850 and 1852, my brother and I went up to Hampstead every now and then, mostly on a Sunday; our principal associate being James Hannay, author of *Eustace Conyers* and other works, afterwards editor of the *Edinburgh Courant*, and finally British Consul at Barcelona. We roamed about as the whim dictated, and refreshed ourselves at The Spaniards or Jack Straw's Castle.

It may have been in 1857—and I think in connection with the project of an exhibition of English pictures in America—that I was in one of the fine old houses in Hampstead tenanted by Edwin Field, a solicitor who had associations with the world of art. I think Gambart the picture-dealer was along with me; and I certainly met there Frederick Goodall the painter; about the only time I was in his company. I remember his talking about his having imbibed soda-water very freely on some hot day in Venice. The house was called, I believe, Cromwell House, and I understood that Field was descended from Oliver Cromwell in some female line. He was a fine, strong-looking man, aged then, I presume, about forty-two. Not many years afterwards he got drowned, although said to be a vigorous swimmer. It was the same house, I believe, which George du Maurier, the wood designer, afterwards settled in. I knew Du Maurier to some small extent, but was never in that house during his tenancy.

Towards 1856, Ford Madox Brown, the painter, was living in a lodging in High Street, Hampstead; <sup>2</sup> and there he began the picture "Work," which represents some excavators doing road-work just in front of the lodgings. This picture was long in hand—finished perhaps not much before 1864. I visited Brown in his lodgings occasionally; my brother was

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> No. Field's house was called Squire's Mount, and is still occupied by his daughters, who keep up the traditions of their father's intense love of the Heath, Miss Emily Field being practically the founder, and still one of the honorary secretaries of the Hampstead Heath Protection Society. Du Maurier lived at New Grove House, The Grove, Frognal, on the other side of the Heath. The Misses Field possess many fine water-colour drawings which were presented to their father by the artists who visited him. Walter Field, a son of E. W. Field, was an artist of some repute and for many years a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, being elected an associate in 1880. He lived at the large old house in East Heath Road, opposite Well Walk, called the Pryors, which was pulled down after his death in 1901, and a huge block of flats erected on the site of the house and grounds.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This is now called Heath Street. High Street formerly extended from the Heath to the top of Rosslyn Hill.

there often, but I should say seldom if ever along with myself. There was another oil-picture by Brown, "An English Autumn Afternoon"; he saw the view out of a bedroom window, either at Hampstead or (I rather think) at Hendon, where also he lodged for a while. There must be something about these matters in Brown's *Diaries and Letters*, 1899. Brown stayed again in Hampstead for a month or two towards the beginning of 1883, when he was rallying from a violent attack of gout which had come on in Manchester.

My brother married Elizabeth Eleanor Siddall in May 1860. They lived in chambers which he had previously occupied, 14 Chatham Place, Blackfriars Bridge; but for a short while after the marriage they tenanted likewise a cottage-residence at Hampstead, Spring Cottage, Downshire Hill. I don't know whether this house is still extant: it was nearly, if not quite, the last on the left side, going down from the High Street. They may have been there from July to October 1860, or thereabouts. I believe I was only once in that house.

With Mark Anthony,<sup>2</sup> the forcible landscape painter, I was intimate towards 1851 to 1856, when he lived in Monmouth Place, Bayswater. Towards 1862 he removed to a house in Hampstead with a large studio; it was, I think, the same house and studio which had erewhile been occupied by Constable. He asked my brother and me to spend a Sunday with him there. We went—it may have been in the early autumn of 1863 or 1864. I remember it was an exceedingly windy day, and the gale caught us as we were getting out of our fly at Anthony's gate. He showed us several of his recent pictures—principally painted (if I remember right) during a tour in Spain.

In 1871 my sister Christina took a lodging in Hampstead, at a time when she was getting a little better from a very formidable illness termed exopthalmic bronchocele—the illness, however, was not tolerably subdued until the summer of 1873. I think her companion at Hampstead was at first our aunt, Eliza Polidori, and afterwards our mother. Also about 1885 my son, when partially recovered from scarlet fever, went to Hampstead with my wife. Before his return my youngest daughter Mary, also there, had a bad attack of measles. They had recovered before returning to London.

I have known and visited the following residents in Hampstead—possibly some others whom I forget. (1) Dr. Appleton, the founder and editor of the review the *Academy*. He lived in the Frognal quarter, and in his house I met an eminent French art-critic, Philippe Burty. (2) Mrs. Anne Gilchrist (widow of Alexander Gilchrist, the biographer of William

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Rosslyn Hill.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Mark Anthony's studio still exists; it is in the garden attached to the house he occupied and in which he died, viz. The Lawn, in the lane beside Bell Moor. The Lawn is now (1912) in the occupation of Mr. Barker, the eminent bone-setter. Anthony died in December 1886, in his 70th year. He was a landscape artist of considerable power, no fewer than thirty-seven of his pictures having been exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. George Fardo, in a series of appreciative articles on Anthony and his work says that the artist was reputed to be wealthy, but "at his death no money or securities could be found." He adds this extraordinary statement: "The last time Mark Anthony was out, three or four days before his death, he cashed a cheque for £4000, and after his decease his brother found, from the time of his leaving the bank to the time of his returning home, there was no possibility of his spending the money. But that, together with any other money he may have had, never came to light, and the mystery has never been cleared. Who knows but some one may yet be treated to an agreeable surprise in some nook or corner of "The Lawn"? To this I may add that when the well at The Lawn was filled up some coins of the second and third Georges were found at the bottom. The Lawn was also occupied for a time by the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, he writing for the Pall Mall Gazette in Frederick Greenwood's time, while she kept her pen busy in later years for Truth and other journals; and, as already stated, Miss Beatrice Harraden wrote at The Lawn much of the work which gave her fame. (See ante, p. 27; and Appendix XII.)

#### OLD HOUSES (CIRCA 1825),

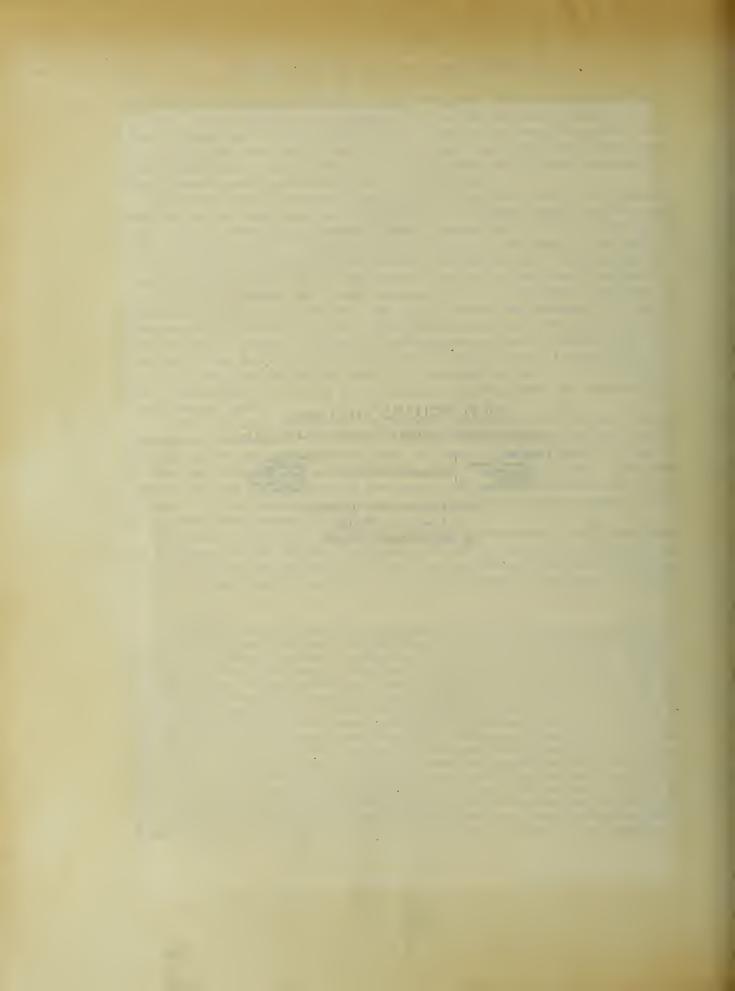
ON THE SUMMIT OF THE HEATH LOOKING FROM THE EAST.

On the left— Harrow Cottage Hurst Lodge. Bell-Moor. Albion House.

Now combined as "Bell-Moor."

On the Right— Gang-Moor, Ludiow Cottage, The Lawn, and The Pound.

From a Water-Colour Drawing
by Cornelius Varley.
In the Bell-Moor Collection.







Blake), with two daughters and her son Herbert. She was a very capable and excellent woman; lived in Keats Corner, Well Walk, on the site (it is said) of one of the houses inhabited by Keats.<sup>1</sup> She died there about 1888. (3) Dr. George Birkbeck Hill, with his wife, and their daughter Mrs. Crump. They lived, I think, in Church Row—a house (or row of houses) named The Wilderness.<sup>2</sup> (4) Mr. and Mrs. Wykeham Deverell and their family. Wykeham Deverell is the brother of that painter, Walter Howell Deverell, who died in 1854, and was much connected with the P.R.B., and was the first painter who got Miss Siddall to sit to him for her head. (5) Dr. Richard Garnett and his family, Tanza Road, Parliament Hill. He settled there towards 1900, after leaving the house in the British Museum where he had resided as Keeper of the Printed Books. He died in the Tanza Road in April 1906. (6) Thomas J. Wise, the noted bibliographer and book-collector, and his wife, 23 Downside Crescent. (7) Mrs. Annie Tupper and her daughter, and occasionally son, who is mostly in India. Mrs. Tupper is the widow of John Lucas Tupper, sculptor and art instructor, an old intimate of the P.R.B., and author of a volume of poems published towards 1879. He died in 1879 at Rugby."

The painting by Ford Madox Brown, "Work," above referred to (reproduced overleaf), is now the property of the Manchester Corporation, and has a place of honour in the Art Gallery of that city. It is great alike in conception, in craftsmanship, and in colour, and possesses this special interest to all who know Hampstead: it reproduces a Hampstead scene of an exceptional character, and contains the figures of Thomas Carlyle and Frederick Denison Maurice, who are represented as spectators. All the figures are studies from life. Referring to the picture, which although begun in 1852 on the spot was not completed until 1863, the painter says: "Seeing and studying as I did, daily, the British excavator, or navvy, as he designates himself, in the full swing of his activity, with his manly and picturesque

1 "Keats Corner" was simply a name given to a house in Well Road (not Well Walk), presumably in honour of the poet; no house previously occupied the spot. "Keats Corner" would more appropriately be applied to the corner of Well Walk and East Heath Road, where once was situated a bench or seat on which the poet often used to muse; this has been alluded to elsewhere in this work (vol. ii. pp. 149 and 161).

<sup>2</sup> Dr. George Birkbeck Hill lived with his daughter and son-in-law (Mr. and Mrs. C. Crump) at No. 1 "The Wilderness." This is at the bottom of Holly Hill, and not in Church Row, and consists of a row of three houses. Curiously enough, the site was formerly a veritable rubbish heap; in early times a disused sand-pit. After the digging of sand was discontinued, the place was filled up with rubbish of all sorts, and popularly named "The Wilderness," and after lying desolate for many years was built on. Hampstead is odd in the nomenclature of private residences: so this row of houses, among the best-built in the borough, was thereupon called "The Wilderness." A stranger visiting this locality in early summer would certainly not be surprised if it were named "Paradise Row," which, in turn, seems to be reserved for mean and squalid dwellings.

<sup>3</sup> As some writers have stated that Charles Kingsley and not F. D. Maurice was Carlyle's companion figure, I have been enabled to set this at rest by writing to Mr. C. E. Maurice, and his reply places the matter beyond dispute. He says: "I regret to say that the figure of which you speak was intended by Madox Brown to represent my father. Indeed I remember the artist actually sketching my father in our house in Russell Square. But it is the most gross caricature ever perpetrated; and, as far as my knowledge of Carlyle's face and figure goes, I fancy the same remark applies to that sketch also. Of course the general effect of the picture is bright and pretty, but the human element is sacrificed to the general picturesqueness."

costume, and with the rich glow of colour which exercise and hot sun will impart, it appeared to me that he was at least as worthy of the powers of an English painter as the fishermen of the Adriatic, the peasants of the Campagna, or the Neapolitan lazzarone." Under the magic of the painter's brush the subject was ultimately developed into a speaking parable of Work. The picture found its way into the hands of Mr. Plint, the Leeds collector, and



WORK (AT THE MOUNT, HEATH STREET).

From an engraving after the painting by Ford Madox Brown.

at the Plint sale in 1865, when, as Dante Gabriel Rossetti wrote to Brown at the time, "things were desperate indeed," this noble painting was bought in at £550. Its proper recognition was inevitable, however, and it is now in its rightful place and ensured of due appreciation. The scene depicted is the roadway on the bank in the middle of Heath Street, opposite New End. This thoroughfare, as stated in a footnote on page 41, was originally called High Street, and extended from the top of Rosslyn Hill to the Heath. The raised portion parallel with Heath Street is now called The Mount. The

painting above described was exhibited in the Art Section of the Franco-British Exhibition, 1908.

Holman Hunt had many pleasant memories of Hampstead. He frequently visited the place for tree effects to introduce into his pictures; and he has put on record¹ a reminiscence of his earlier years—the Pre-Raphaelite period—when he, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and Collinson set out on a moonlight night for a walk in the country. "The long night stands out in my memory ever clear, precious, and surprising," he writes; describing how they climbed the Hampstead Hill, "passing through streets which were fast emptying, some of them echoing to our ears the footsteps of Keats." Then they reached the "true country," where "lay moonlit and moonshaded heath and common land, decked with drowsy trees against the unchanging and unclouded heavens." Later, on their return journey, the three Pre-Raphaelites saw the moonlight slowly fading into the increasing dawn and sunrise, "with London, seen from Hampstead Heath, offering its full incense to the waking day."

Arthur Boyd Houghton, who lived at 162 King Henry's Road, South Hampstead, was a clever black-and-white artist; as a member of the staff of the *Graphic* and a book illustrator he achieved considerable success. He died at the early age of thirty-nine, and was buried in Paddington Cemetery in November 1875.

George du Maurier, for many years one of the leading illustrators of *Punch*, became a resident in Hampstead about 1877, first taking up his abode in Church Row. Already he had had warnings of failing health and sight, and the change from Town apartments to the breezy hill was highly beneficial. As his close friend of many years, Canon Ainger, says, Hampstead was "a real foster-mother" to him, "not only for what it brought him, but in what it saved him from." From Church Row he removed to New Grove House, and there the chief work of his life was done. There is "hardly a picturesque bit of the Heath," wrote Canon Ainger,<sup>2</sup> "that has not at some time or other formed a background for his subjects. In that first novel of his, *Peter Ibbetson*, the hero, haunted by memories of his beloved Paris, relates how he used to 'slake his thirst for nature by long walks into the country,' adding, 'Hampstead was my Passy—the Leg of Mutton Pond my Mare d'Auteuil.' It was between the firs, near The Spaniards and North End, that the young æsthete admitted, as

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pre-Raphaelitism and Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Holman Hunt. <sup>2</sup> The Hampstead Annual, 1907.

afterwards illustrated in *Punch*, that he had never yet seen a sunset that came up to his ideal—at least in Nature. It was by the Whitestone Pond that the endless round of galloping donkeys suggested to him the 'Ponds Asinorum.'" It was near a row of cottages at North End that he saw the little creature of eight years old defying her drunken father to "it mother again if he dared." He drew the "toboganning" down the hill near Judges' Walk,



GEORGE DU MAURIER.
From a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

and the skating on the Hampstead Ponds. It was Hampstead, moreover, that gave Du Maurier strength and energy in his mature years to write his three novels, *Peter Ibbetson*, *Trilby*, and *The Martians*. For many years Du Maurier and his St. Bernard dog were almost daily to be seen on the Heath. He died at Bayswater on October 8, 1896, and was buried in the additional burial ground of Hampstead Church. His were the first cremated remains to be interred in Hampstead Churchyard.

Du Maurier was well known to me for many years; first when he

occupied rooms in a house No. 91 Great Russell Street, and was making his earlier drawings for *Punch*, and in later years at Hampstead, where we were neighbours, and saw a good deal of each other. I remember walking into his studio in Great Russell Street one morning when I noticed a great iron safe which had not been there before. "Whatever does this mean?" I asked;



From an illustration by Du Maurier to his novel Peter Ibbetson.

"what use can you have for a big safe like that?" He looked up with a smile of satisfaction, and said, "I am putting my children's fortune into that safe," and it was not until he explained that he was using it as the repository of his drawings after they came back to him from the printers that I could comprehend his meaning. That was the time when the old wood engraving method, which destroyed an artist's drawings completely, was being superseded by process work which enabled them to be saved.

In those days Du Maurier was suffering to some extent from the ophthalmic trouble which ultimately became a serious affliction, and he had conceived the idea that the true remedy for this and other physical weaknesses was to be found in preparations in which iron was the chief ingredient. I remember him speaking with infinite delight of the discovery by a German chemist of a stronger solution of iron than had previously been known, and of



NEW GROVE HOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF GEORGE DU MAURIER.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

his eagerness to become possessed of this precious elixir; but he found more iron in the Hampstead air in subsequent years than he had ever gained from the medicinal solutions. Hampstead gave him the open-air life that was of such immense advantage to him, and he and his St. Bernard, "Chang," were for years daily objects of the Hampstead scene. One winter's day, when the Whitestone Pond was frozen over, my attention was drawn to a crowd on the bank. A man had thrown a brick on to the middle of the ice, and thus broken a hole through, into which he lured his dog by flinging a stick in for

#### HAMPSTEAD HEATH,

HARROW IN THE DISTANCE, FROM NEAR THE FLAGSTAFF.

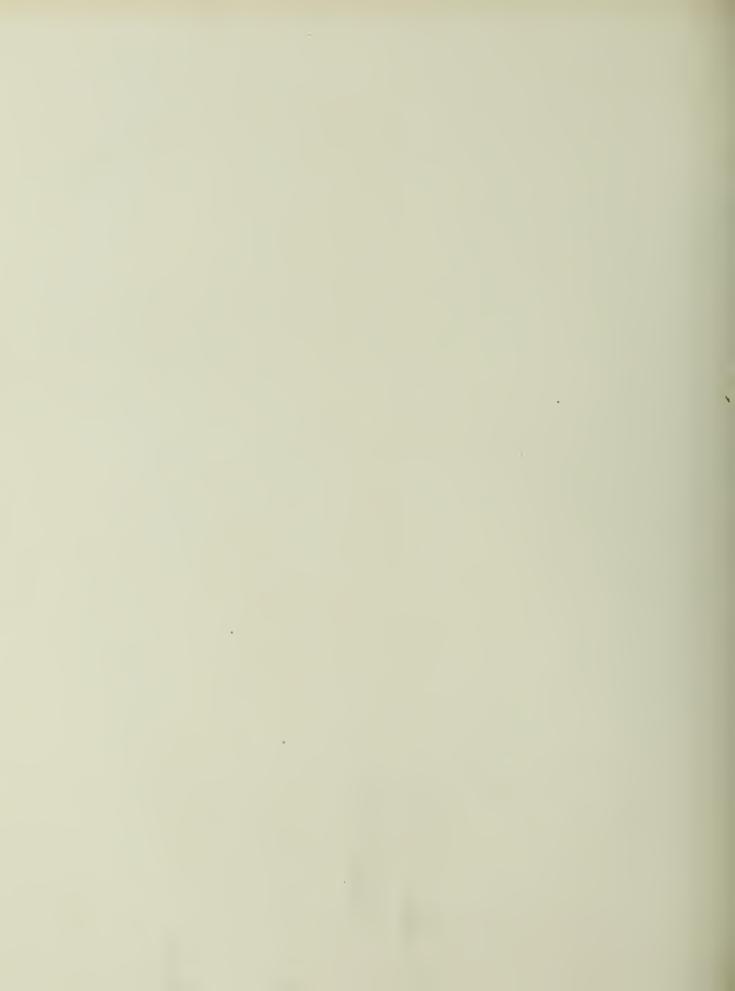
(1910.)

From a Water-Colour Drawing by A. R. Quinton.

In the Bell-Moor Collection.







the animal to fetch out. Away the dog rushed, plunged into the hole, gained his prize, but found it impossible to clamber out, and was soon struggling



GEORGE DU MAURIER'S GRAVE IN HAMPSTEAD CHURCHYARD.

for his life. A scene of alarm ensued. Various methods of rescue were resorted to, and one of my own seemed to promise success, when just as all



A DU MAURIER CARTOON—IN WHICH HE PORTRAYS HIS ST. BERNARD "CHANG."

By permission of the proprietors of Punch.

#### CAVE CANEM.

Effie: "Aren't you afraid my big dog'll eat you?"

Stranger: "He wouldn't make much of a meal of me, my dear."

Effie: "My big dog likes bones."

eyes were intent upon the attempt, I heard the ice go crash, then crash again, and again, and to my amazement saw a man walking through the ice, breaking

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his way step by step to the dog. It was Du Maurier. And he saved the animal.

My memories of him at Hampstead are all of a pleasant character, for he was a lovable man, and as modest as he was talented. Often have I held his boys on my knee in the days when he was putting their "fortune" into the iron safe; and now they are grown men, and themselves famous in their chosen spheres.

Charles Green, R.I., was one of the few artists actually native to



CHARLES GREEN, R.I. From a photograph.

Hampstead. He was born at a house in Well Walk on August 17, 1840. As a wood draughtsman and book illustrator he for many years held a foremost place. He was a member of the *Graphic* staff from the beginning of the paper, in 1869, and illustrated many celebrated novels. He especially excelled as an illustrator of Dickens. Amongst his many drawings illustrating that author was a clever and attractive series made for the Dickens's "Christmas Books," published in *Pears' Annual*; and, as his friend the late Mr. John Fulleylove, R.I., mentioned in an article on Charles and Townley Green, there was a certain amount of Hampstead suggestion in his pictures.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Personal Recollections of Two Hampstead Artists." The Hampstead Annual, 1900.

His Trotty Veck in The Chimes was drawn from a small man who used to stand sometimes on the Heath, and sometimes opposite Hampstead Heath railway station, with a weighing machine. Once after a Bank holiday the model was late, and when he did appear Green noticed that he seemed rather damaged. The explanation was that some of the visitors "was a little playful" the night before, having endeavoured to use the machine without paying the customary fees, and blows had followed. "I've been a public character for years," he said, "but one has to put up with a lot; it isn't all joy!" The belfry of St. Stephen's Church, Hampstead, served for the bell-chamber scene between Trotty Veck and the spirits. Charles Green, before 1877, lived in Park Road, Haverstock Hill, with his aunt, Miss Reynolds, sister of John Hamilton Reynolds, the friend of Keats; but from 1877 he resided at Charlecote, No. 3 Hampstead Hill Gardens, where he had built a studio and dwelling-house. Mr. Fulleylove tells an amusing story of the builder of "Charlecote," who when he had finished his labours felt it would be nice to give the artist for whom he had worked a commission for a small drawing, and on mentioning this Green asked him to choose a subject from a number of the artist's reproductions hanging near, mainly subjects from "The Old Curiosity Shop." The illustration which appealed most strongly to the builder was that of Quilp's boy standing on his head, displaying his boots to Quilp as that worthy stared in angered amazement through the window of his office. The builder said he would like to have that reproduced in water-colour. "Rather a peculiar choice," said Green, "have another look." "No," said the builder, after going through the series again carefully, "I will have that." "All right, if you must, you must," said the artist, and the builder turned to go, but by the time he reached the door he had reflected on Green's words and it occurred to him that perhaps after all his choice was open to doubt, so he went back and said, "Yes, I will have that, but do you mind putting the boy the other way up."

Kate Greenaway, whose charming drawings of children achieved for her a special fame, lived from February 1885 to her death in 1901 at the house No. 39 (at first numbered 50) Frognal, designed for her by Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A. It is now named Greenaway House. Before she moved into it, Ruskin wrote to her: "You're not going to call your house a villa! Could you call it Kate's State—or Kitty's Green—or Brownie's Cell—or Camomile Court—or Lassie's Leisure—or the Romp's Rest—or—something of that sort?" Mr. Fred Locker had suggested the Villa Ruskin, or Dobson Lodge, and had

entreated to be permitted to be one of the first visitors to the new house. Notwithstanding all these suggestions, she preferred to call it simply "50 Frognal."

Miss Greenaway, whose brother, the editor of the Chemical Society's Journal, lived with her, found her health much improved at Hampstead, and enjoyed her new abode greatly. Always modest and retiring, she did not visit her immediate neighbours much, but went out almost every afternoon



KATE GREENAWAY.

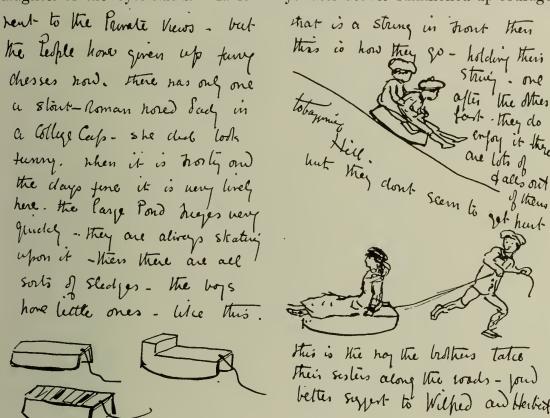
From a photograph taken in the studio of her house at Frognal.

for a ramble on the Heath, accompanied by her dog Rover. In a letter to Ruskin (quoted in the admirable biography of the artist<sup>1</sup>) Miss Greenaway describes how Rover's pride suffered a fall. "There are two swans which have come to live on the White Stone Pond," she writes, "and Rover goes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Kate Greenaway, by M. H. Spielmann and G. S. Layard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> These were experimentally placed here by the London County Council, but the birds did not "take to it."

and swims there on his way home." The people looking on laughed to see the dog "swimming about as if the pond belonged to him, while the swans, who thought it belonged to them, were fluttering their wings and craning their necks." After a while one of the swans took hold of Rover's tail and pulled it, whereat the dog "left the pond hurriedly amidst the derisive laughter of the bystanders." A few days later Rover summoned up courage



TOBOGGANING AT HAMPSTEAD.

Facsimile of a portion of an autograph letter written by Kate Greenaway. From the original in the possession of Messrs. Maggs, Strand.

to venture into the pond again, and this time refused to be dislodged, although the swans flapped about behind him in the most excited way. In the end the birds assumed a more friendly attitude, and accepted his companionship as a matter of course.

The Allinghams, George du Maurier, Canon Ainger, and a few other choice spirits were always welcome visitors; but Miss Greenaway did little entertaining. She never went out of a morning; after luncheon she worked for an hour or two, and then took her walk on the Heath and came back to tea.

Mrs. Allingham said, "It was always a pleasure to visit Kate in her beautiful home, and to sit and chat with her in her cosy little tea-room, or in the great studio full of interesting things." Kate seems to have given her full confidence to Ruskin, and the many letters which she wrote to him from Hampstead, and the great critic's answers to them (from which copious extracts are given in the biography before mentioned), form interesting reading. In one letter Ruskin declares that "a real view of Hampstead ponds in spring" would have been "more celestial" to him than the "Paradise" depicted in her "Pied Piper" drawings, which, despite this criticism, he declared to be unsurpassable. In one of her Hampstead letters there is an interesting reference to Du Maurier, after reading his Peter Ibbetson. She says, "I have always liked Mr. du Maurier, but to think there was all this, and one didn't know it!" 1

Another of Mr. Punch's "merry men," the late dear delightful creature Phil May, lived at Haverstock Hill for a time, and at St. John's Wood, and, town-man and Bohemian as he was, loved the Heath and the exhilaration it afforded him. There was much of Morland in May's temperament. Genial, festive, careless of money, and as frolicsome as a boy, he saw "all the fun of the fair," and, fortunately for the world, had the genius to be able to depict its humours with inimitable point. I saw him frequently, and knew him well, and could relate many stories of him were this the place in which to give them. There are one or two, however, which have reference to Hampstead and may be worth recalling.

Phil was exceedingly fond of horse riding, and would sometimes call for me in the early morning to take a trot out to Edgware or Barnet, and back to Hampstead by way of Totteridge and Hendon. He was somewhat of a votary of Bacchus, and required a little restraining on the part of his friends. On one occasion, a Sunday morning, he developed or had retained a thirst from satisfying which he could not be dissuaded, so, getting me to hold his horse, he knocked up John Barleycorn at a little hostelry near Hendon, and took his glasses of beer. When he came out, looking very demurely on the ground, he said, "Have you got the price of a pint about you?"

On remounting, he explained that he came home late the night before, or early in the morning, after a festive time, and had plenty of money with him which he hid from his wife (she, poor woman, too, is now recently dead), but on rising could not find it. Whether his wife had very properly taken

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  It has been decided that a new road shortly to be constructed near Frognal shall be called "Greenaway Gardens."

charge of it, or whether he had forgotten its hiding-place, he said he could not



SKETCH BY PHIL MAY REPRODUCED FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY HIM TO THE AUTHOR, TO WHOM HE IS CONFIDING A SECRET.

explain, but he was penniless then. Poor fellow, he could earn as much money as he liked, but had no idea whatever of taking care of it.

Here is another characteristic tale of his conviviality. I found him one morning in his arm-chair in a studio he temporarily occupied at Haverstock Hill, which chair had evidently been his resting-place for part of the night. He said he had been awakened there by a burglar who had entered the studio and who, immediately on discovering Phil, tried to decamp. The latter, however, invited him to take a chair by the fire with him and enjoy some whisky and cigars. He told me he had just let the burglar out when I came in. Knowing his nature as I did, I quite believe the tale was true.

I one day asked Phil how he was able in so few lines to portray so much character, and he told me this curious fact, which I think is a very unusual experience with artists, namely, that whatever he was going to depict he at once saw upon the paper, and, with the impression fresh in his eye, simply traced over what he saw in imagination.

Mr. J. M'Neill Whistler, of whose original work and eccentric disposition so much has been written, was often at Hampstead, and when his wife fell ill in 1895, he took St. Jude's Cottage on the Spaniards Road from Canon and Mrs. Barnett, moving his wife there from the Savoy. But it was too late, nothing could save her. His biographer 1 says, "We understood that the end was near when he, the most fastidious, appeared wearing one black and one brown shoe, and explained that he had a corn." In his despair the artist hardly knew what he was doing, and on the last day was met running across the Heath, "looking at nothing, seeing no one." On being stopped, he said, "Don't speak! Don't speak! It is terrible!" and was gone. He stayed on a short time longer at Hampstead with his sisters-in-law, and then went to live with Mr. Heinemann.

Mr. Harvey Edward Orrinsmith, engraver and bookbinder, who had, in one capacity or the other, been in touch with many of the leading authors, artists, and publishers of Victorian days, lived at Sunnybank, Christ Church Road, for many years before his death, and died there on June 21, 1904.

What a fine brotherhood of the brush they formed in those days in and around Hampstead! "There was Frank Holl<sup>2</sup> in Fitzjohn's Avenue," wrote Fred Goodall, "Pettie next door but one to him, Edwin Long at the top of the Avenue, not far off Tadema arranging his new house in Grove End Road, Tom Faed within easy hail, Burgess close by, and Edward Armitage also." Goodall lived in Avenue Road. I found, amongst the many interesting things

in the sale of his effects, some half dozen chairs from the old time Crockford's Gaming House in St. James's Street, now the Devonshire Club, and there the chairs are to-day, having been returned to their old home.

Among other Victorian artists who selected Hampstead for living and



HARVEY EDWARD ORRINSMITH. From a photograph by Percival C. Small.

working in, and with their studios and visitors kept the local atmosphere alive with artistic movement, may be mentioned George Robert Lewis, who lived in Belsize Grove, and was associated with Dr. Thomas Frognall Dibdin as illustrator of his important work, A Tour through France; T. C. Dibdin, who has left us several pretty water-colours of Hampstead scenery, resided in Belsize Road; Maurice Drummond, in Lower Terrace, Frognal; R. S.

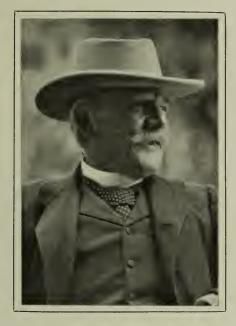
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Chattock, in Lancaster Road; F. T. Lott, in Alexandra Road; Frederick Tayler, who was President of the Water-Colour Society in 1858, and died in Gascony Avenue, West Hampstead, aged eighty-five; Francis William Topham, who in 1873 built a house in Arkwright Road, and lived there until 1877, dying in the same year while on a painting expedition at Cordova; Thomas Danby, R.W.S., who died at No. 11 Park Road; Paul Falconer Poole, who built a house called Uplands in Fitzjohn's Avenue, and died there in September 1879, aged seventy-three, after a residence of nearly thirty years in Hampstead; W. L. Leitch, who passed several years in the place; Edward Duncan, the famous seascape artist and illustrator, whose work was so admirable a feature of the *Illustrated London News* for many years (he lived in Hampstead for a quarter of a century, dying at No. 36 Upper Park Road, in his eightieth year); John Mogford, R.I., the painter of coast scenes, who occupied the house No. 17 Park Road from 1867 until 1885; David M'Kewan, painter of old English mansions, who lived at Oakfield Lodge, Upper Park Road; and Thomas Shotter Boys, the London Topographical artist, who lived in King's College Road. George Shepheard, and his son, George Walwyn Shepheard, Henry Gastineau, and George Shalders were amongst other watercolour artists who have sojourned in Hampstead for the purpose of depicting the beauties of the Heath. George Vicat Cole, R.A., has also painted it.

At Collingham, Maresfield Gardens, Henry Moore, A.R.A., did much of his best work; W. C. T. Dobson, A.R.A., was for some thirty-five years a resident in Hampstead, living in Adelaide Road from 1848 until 1854, and later occupied Eldon House, Eldon Road, remaining there until 1883; E. J. Gregory, R.A., lived at 8 Greville Place; and John Henry Foley, the sculptor, died at the Priory, Upper Terrace, now rebuilt. Mr. Ewan Christian, architect of the National Portrait Gallery, lived in Well Walk for some years in a house he built for himself at the corner of East Heath Road. George A. Fripp, R.W.S., was at 23 Fairfax Road, and his brother, Alfred D. Fripp, lived at Lulworth House, Hampstead Hill Gardens. H. G. Hine, V.P.R.I., lived at Eland House, Rosslyn Hill. The venerable painter of oriental scenes, Carl Haag, R.W.S., now (1912) living in retirement in Germany and a nonagenarian, lived for many years in Hampstead, at Ida Villa, Lyndhurst Road; and Mr. R. W. Macbeth, R.A., was a many years' resident of Hampstead, and died there in 1910. His collaborator in an interesting illustrated article on Hampstead which appeared in the Century Magazine in 1883, Mr. E. J. Brewtnall, lived at the Mall, Park Road (now called Parkhill Road),

which is still the habitat of a group of artists, and where R. Thorne Waite also worked. Mr. John Fulleylove, R.I., who lived at No. 21 Church Row, was especially happy in his pictures of old buildings and in landscapes of which buildings were a feature. It is cause for deep sorrow to me that he did not live to complete a commission for certain drawings which he had undertaken for these Annals. He died in 1908.

Tom Collier lived at Hampstead Hill Gardens near his friends Charles and Townley Green. Undoubtedly the mantle of David Cox had fallen upon



JOHN FULLEYLOVE, R.I. From a photograph.

him, and his works are ever obtaining greater appreciation amongst connoisseurs. His landscapes are inimitable translations of nature, and whilst he made many sketches at Hampstead, the writer has, unfortunately, not come across any of his completed drawings of the neighbourhood. During the latter portion of his life he became consumptive, and a great part of his drawings were made in his studio from memoranda, his retentive memory and powers of observation being such as to make it impossible to discriminate between those so done and those made in the open air. In working from nature he always selected a day when the wind was westerly, as it gave him the cloud effects he so dearly loved and so admirably reproduced.

Living representatives of art who make or have made Hampstead their

home include Seymour Lucas, R.A., in Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead; Briton Riviere, R.A., at 82 Finchley Road; Sir E. A. Waterlow, R.A., at Maresfield Gardens; George A. Storey, A.R.A., at Broadhurst Gardens; Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., too, and W. Goscombe John, R.A., sculptors; Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, sculptor, artist, and litterateur, resides in Well Walk; H. Pegram, A.R.A., in Harley Road; Sir Charles Holroyd, R.P.E., Director of the National Gallery, had a studio in Church Walk, where he lived the "simple life" for some time in his early days; Frank Dicksee, R.A., at Greville Place; Sir James D. Linton, P.R.I., at Rudall Crescent,



TOM COLLIER.
From a photograph.

Willoughby Road; R. Norman Shaw, R.A., the architect, in Ellerdale Road; Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, at 51 Frognal; Sir Alfred East, A.R.A., at Belsize Park; the Hon. John Collier, at North House, Eton Avenue; Henry Holiday, at Oak Tree House, Branch Hill; G. Sheridan Knowles, R.I., at Glenilla Road; Yeend King, R.I., in Finchley Road; G. G. Kilburne, R.I., at Hawkhurst House, Steele's Road; Edwin Hayes, in Steele's Road; H. M. Paget, in Glenilla Road; A. S. Boyd, in Boundary Road; Maurice Greiffenhagen, in Loudon Road; Thos. R. Way, the lithographer, at Eton Villas; W. H. J. Boot, V.P.R.I., in Cannon Place; Thomas Pyne, R.I., in Upper Park Road; George Wetherbee, R.I., in Redington Road; Walter Duncan, A.R.W.S., at 38 Belsize Grove; Will

Rothenstein, first in Church Row, now in Oak Hill Park; the Chevalier E. de Martino, C.V.O., Marine Painter in Ordinary to King Edward VII., lived in College Crescent; George Hillyard Swinstead, R.I., cricketer as well as artist, lives in Heath Drive; and Arthur Hopkins, at Hurstleigh, Arkwright Road.

Many gifted musicians have made their homes in Hampstead. Mlle.



SIR JAMES D. LINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

From a photograph.

Titiens, the great prima donna of the third quarter of last century, lived at what is now 139 Finchley Road for nearly twenty years, a memorial tablet of sculptured stone recording the fact. Henry Smart, the composer, lived in King Henry's Road, and died there in 1879; Joseph Maas, the tenor singer, died at West Hampstead in 1886, and was buried at Fortune Green; where also are the graves of Sir George Macfarren, Walter Bache, and Joseph Hadyn Parry. Here also lie buried Henry Stevens and Bernard Quaritch, lovers of books;

Sir Richard Quain, the great physician; Sir W. H. Cremer, the peace propagandist; John Kensit, founder of the "Kensites"; Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple; Professor Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.; Charles Hengler, of circus fame; Sir John Ericson, F.R.S.; Thomas Spencer Baynes, Editor of The Encyclopædia Britannica; Justin M'Carthy, the historian; Sir Ralph Littler, C.B., K.C., etc.; the actors Wilson Barrett, who lived for a time at Hampstead, George E. Barrett, and Frederick Wright; Henry Andrade Harben, Chairman of the Prudential Assurance Company (only son of Sir Henry Harben); Samuel Palmer, of the famous biscuit firm, a worthy benefactor to Hampstead; the two artist brothers, Charles Green and Henry Townley Green; Kate Greenaway, H. Stacy Marks, R.A., and Edwin Long, R.A.; George Samuel Jealous, for many years proprietor and editor of the Hampstead and Highgate Express; Pasha James Wilson, Engineer to the Egyptian Government; Sir Samuel Wilks, F.R.S., and Lord Lister, O.M., to whom the world is indebted for antiseptic surgery. This cemetery at Fortune Green, maintained by the Hampstead Corporation, is amongst the most beautiful in the country, and contains many fine monuments. these has an inscription entirely in shorthand.

Mme. Antoinette Sterling (Mrs. MacKinlay) lived in Belsize Park Gardens, and died there in 1904; Manuel Garcia, C.V.O., the eminent musician and singing master, teacher of Jenny Lind and others, lived for some years on Shoot-up Hill, where he died in 1906 in his 101st year.

Sir Edward Elgar, the composer, lives at Severn House, Hampstead; Sir Henry J. Wood, the orchestral conductor, lives in Elsworthy Road; Walford Davies, LL.D., Mus. Doc., Organist of the Temple Church, occupied 21 Fawley Road, West Hampstead, for some years; Mr. Kennerley Rumford and his wife, Mme. Clara Butt, the vocalists; Mr. Ben Davies, the tenor; Blanche Marchesi (Baronne A. Caccamisi), the singing teacher and vocalist; and Mr. John Spencer Curwen, editor of the Musical Herald, are among the representatives of music now (1912) or lately living within the Hampstead boundaries. Beerbohm Tree had a house on the hill. Miss Mary Anderson, the actress, dwelt at Frognal, not far from the Finchley Road, and it is interesting to remember that she and parties of American friends often made Sunday pilgrimages from her house to the grave of Mrs. Siddons at Paddington, and placed floral tributes there. Miss Anderson was married in the Roman Catholic Chapel in Holly Place. Miss Evie Greene lives in Platt's Lane, and, as before mentioned, Mme. Pavlova, the Russian danseuse, resides at Ivy House, North End.

# CHAPTER XXII

Summary Sketch of Hampstead's Manorial Lords, with Observations on the Manor Courts, Manorial Customs, etc.



OR convenience of reference I give a short summary sketch of the course of descent of the Hampstead manor, and the sub-manor of Belsize, from the earliest times to the present day.

A.D

978. Edgar the Peaceable granted to his Minister Mangoda "a certain spot of country of five cassati in the place commonly called Æt Hamstede."

986. Hampstead was one of ten manors granted by King Ethelred by charter to the abbot and monks of West-

minster. The manor comprised about 2000 acres.

1065. Edward the Confessor confirmed to the monks of Westminster all the grants (including Hamstede) made by Edgar, Dunstan, Ethelred, or himself.

1085. Domesday record shows that the Abbot of Westminster held "Hamstede for four hydes," worth 50s. In King Edward's time 100s. Ranulf Peverel held under the Abbot "one hyde of the land of the villanes," worth 5s. The manor altogether was within the demesne of the Church of St. Peter (Westminster).

1157. Pope Adrian IV. confirmed by bull to the abbey of Westminster the concessions of King Edward including "villa de Hamsted."

1316. At this date Roger le Brabazon, Lord Chief Justice to Edward II., was possessed of the subordinate manor of Belsize, which at some prior unknown date seems to have been parcelled out of the Hampstead manor by subinfeudation. Brabazon relinquished the manor of Belsize to the Westminster monastery at his death in 1316.

1349. Simon de Barcheston, Abbot of Westminster, took refuge at Hampstead to escape the Plague, and died there. Twenty-six of his monks also died from the epidemic.

1412. Lease of manorial dues and demesne lands of Hampstead. Hospitallers' Lease £12.

1540. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor and advowson of Hampstead were settled upon the bishopric of Westminster, Dr. Thomas Thirlby who was consecrated bishop on Dec. 19, 1540.

1550. Bishop of Westminster's surrender of Hampstead to the King.

1551. Manor and chapel of Hampstead granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Wroth.
On the accession of Mary, Sir Thomas retired to the Continent. He returned when
Elizabeth came to the throne, and was received into royal favour.

- 1573. Oct. 9. Sir Thomas Wroth, the first lay manorial lord of Hampstead, died at his manor of Durants, in Enfield. His son, Sir Robert Wroth, succeeded him. There were four other sons—Richard; Thomas, of the Inner Temple, who had a son who became Sir Thomas Wroth; Gersom, born abroad; John;—and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married George Mynne of Hertingfordbury.
- 1605-6. Sir Robert Wroth died and was succeeded by his son, the second Sir Robert Wroth, who married Lady Mary Sidney, daughter of Robert Earl of Leicester, by whom he had two sons, John and James.
- 1613-14. Sir Robert Wroth (the second) died, having bequeathed "his manor and rectory of Hampstead," with all his other property, to his three trustees, each of whom bore the name of John Wroth—his unele, his brother, and his cousin respectively—in trust to sell the same.
- 1620. Sir Baptist Hiekes, the wealthy Cheapside mereer, purchased the manor from the Wroths, in the year that he was made a baronet by James I. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Riehard May of London.
- 1628. Sir Baptist Hiekes raised to the peerage as Lord Hickes, of Ilmington, co. Warwick, and Viscount Campden of Campden, co. Gloucester.
- 1629. Oet. 18. Viscount Campden died in London, aged 78, and was buried at Campden. Leaving no male issue, he was succeeded in his titles of Lord Hickes and Viscount Campden by his son-in-law Lord Noel of Ridlington, who had married Julian, the eldest daughter of Viscount Campden. Lord Noel was therefore lord of the manor of Hampstead on his father-in-law's death.
- 1643. March 10. Lord Noel, who had equipped a company for the Royalist army, died in garrison at Oxford and was buried at Campden. His eldest son, Baptist Noel, then became 3rd Viscount Campden. He raised a troop of horse for the King, and took an active part in the Civil War. Under the Commonwealth his estates were declared forfeited; but he was allowed to retain them on payment of a heavy fine. At the Restoration his past services were recognised and he enjoyed much favour.
- 1682. Oct. 29. Baptist Noel, 3rd Viscount Campden, died, being succeeded by his son Edward Noel, who a few months before had been created Lord Noel, and was made Earl of Gainsborough. His wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter and eo-heiress of Thomas Wriothesley, 4th Earl of Southampton.
- 1689. The first Earl of Gainsborough died. His successor was his eldest son Wriothesley Baptist, 2nd Earl of Gainsborough.
- 1690. Sept. 21. Death of the 2nd Earl of Gainsborough, without issue male, the title and estates descending to the heir of Baptist Noel, second son of the 3rd Viscount Campden, who now became 3rd Earl of Gainsborough. This heir was Baptist, son of Baptist Noel, M.P. for Rutland, and Susannah his wife (the subsequent foundress, with her son, the 3d Earl, then a minor, of the Wells Charity in 1698). He was only five years of age when he succeeded.
- 1707. In this year the 3rd Earl of Gainsborough, shortly after coming of age, sold the manor of Hampstead to Sir William Langhorne, Bart.
- 1714. The 3rd Earl of Gainsborough died of smallpox. Sir William Langhorne was 78 years of age when he became lord of the manor of Hampstead. Early in life he had been associated in the direction of the East India Company, and was made a baronet in 1668. Some rather serious troubles having arisen in Madras about this time, Sir William was sent out to arrange the difficulties, and showed such capacity

that he was appointed Governor of Madras in 1670, and held the post for seven years. Then he returned a wealthy man, and settled at Charlton Manor in Kent, which he purchased. He subsequently married a daughter of the Earl of Rutland, and after her death took for his second wife Mary Aston, the stepdaughter of the Rev. Dr. Robert Warren, then rector of Charlton.

1714-15. Feb. 16. Sir William Langhorne died aged 85. By his will he devised the manor of Hampstead to the use of his nephew, William Langhorne Games, for life; remainder to the use of his heirs male; and in default, remainder to the use of Sir John Conyers, another nephew, and his heirs male. None of these remainders vesting, the estates devolved upon, first, Margaret Maryon, a distant cousin of the testator.



SIR THOMAS SPENCER WILSON, BART. From the Egerton MS. in the British Museum.

- 1745-6. Death of Margaret Maryon. Her son, the Rev. John Maryon, became devisee for life of the manor of Hampstead.
- 1760. Death of the Rev. John Maryon, leaving his niece Margaretta Maria Weller devisee for life, with remainder to her daughter Jane, the wife of General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., M.P. for Sussex.
- 1777. Death of Margaretta Maria Weller.
- 1798. Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson died, and his widow, Dame Jane Wilson, was lady of the manor of Hampstead until her death in 1816, when their son

- 1816. Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson succeeded.
- 1821. Death of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, and succession of his son Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, who became tenant for life under his father's will.
- 1869. Death of the second Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, who was succeeded by his brother, Sir John Maryon Wilson, 9th baronet.
- 1876. Death of Sir John Maryon Wilson, and succession of his eldest surviving son, Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, R.N., born 1829.
- 1897. Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson died Dec. 31, 1897, at the age of 68, and was succeeded by his son Sir Spencer Pocklington Maryon Maryon-Wilson, Bart., the present (1911) lord of the manor of Hampstead.

There are no specially distinctive customs attaching to the manor of Hampstead. The "fines" in the manor are what is known as "arbitrary," though now by law limited to two years' annual value, payable on alienation as well as on death. Formerly tenants enjoyed the right of "digging and carrying away . . . gravel, sand, and turf . . . for the repairs and accommodation of the lands, houses, and gardens," but this right is now extinguished.

Of the special privileges which in feudal times gave manorial lords such extensive powers over the persons and lands of the tenants now little remains. A Court Leet and a Court Baron are still held; but their jurisdiction is restricted to small matters of manorial routine. In former times the Court Leet, consisting of the steward and a jury of twelve copyholders, dealt with many questions which are now disposed of by the local magistrates and municipal authorities and officials. The form is still gone through each year at the summer Court Leet of electing two "headboroughs" for Hampstead; but the office carries with it no special emolument or honour.

The Manor Courts were held at the Manor House until nearly the end of the eighteenth century. Then that not over-commodious building was pulled down by Mr. Thomas Pool, and the Manor Farm was erected on the site. The Courts were held in the new farmhouse until Pool removed to a smaller house on the south side of West End Lane, now called Frognal Lane, when the Courts were removed with him. The Courts were held twice a year—the Whitsuntide Court in the farmhouse, the Christmas Court at Jack Straw's Castle. The Whitsuntide Court has been held for many years in the house known as Manor Lodge, long in the occupation of Miss Tagart, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Tagart. As has been said, the business is purely formal, and, although the proceedings are conducted "with open doors," the public seldom or never attend. In

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As I learn from the stewards of the Manor, Messrs. May, How, and Chilver.

twenty-five years, except Mr. Walter K. Jealous, of the Hampstead and Highgate Express, who attended in his official capacity, one "stranger" (Mr. E. E. Newton) alone was known to be present. Both Courts meet at the same time, noon; the proceedings occupy about half an hour; then there is an adjournment to Jack Straw's Castle, where a goodly repast is provided by the lord of the Manor. The proceedings are private; no banquet could be more exclusive. Were it otherwise, those interested would have great difficulty in finding seating accommodation. The following quaint oath is administered to the Court by the Steward.

### MANOR OF HAMPSTEAD

Оати то Номасе-

You the Foreman of the Jury and Homage of a General Court Baron and Customary Court here about to be holden for the Manor of Hampstead, shall diligently enquire, and a true presentment make of all matters and things which shall come to your knowledge, or be given you in charge presentable at this Court. You shall present no one through any hatred or malice, nor leave any one unpresented through fear, favour, affection or reward, or hope thereof, but shall present all things truly and indifferently as they shall come to your knowledge, understanding, and belief: So help you God.

The Oath that your Foreman hath taken on his part, you, and each of you, shall well and truly observe and keep on your part: So help you God.

# CHAPTER XXIII

#### ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS

Early Conditions—Lay Proprietors—Civil War Period—Dr. Robert Warren—Rebuilding of the Parish Church—Consecration—Alterations—Erasmus Warren—The First Organ—Dr. Samuel White—Dr. Thomas Ainger—Recent Incumbents—Many Notable Dead—Lady Elizabeth Norton—John Hindley—Henry Lewer—The Old Lady from St. Giles's—Ecclesiastical Districts—Chapels of Ease—Christ Church—Trinity Church—Nonconformist Churches—Roman Catholic Churches.



LREADY, in Chapter III., as well as in the course of the general narrative, I have traced to some extent the development of religious matters in Hampstead. I will now endeavour to supplement the main facts by detailed particulars, bringing the ecclesiastical story down to the present time.

A brief recapitulation may first be given.

From 986 until 1539 A.D. the monks of Westminster were both spiritual and temporal lords of

Hampstead. They owned the soil, and provided such scanty provision for worship as sufficed for the needs of a small population. At what date the first Hampstead church was built there seems to be no means of ascertaining; but such a church—an edifice of stone and wood—was in existence in 1312, and was called the Chapel of the Blessed Mary; at this date it was a parish church. Park and other historians have treated this early church as a chapelry of Hendon; but Mr. J. Kennedy¹ pretty clearly demonstrates that, although there was an irregular association of Hampstead with Hendon from 1461 until 1477, Hampstead was never in the strict legal sense a chapelry of Hendon.

After the monastic rule of five centuries and a half, Hampstead and its

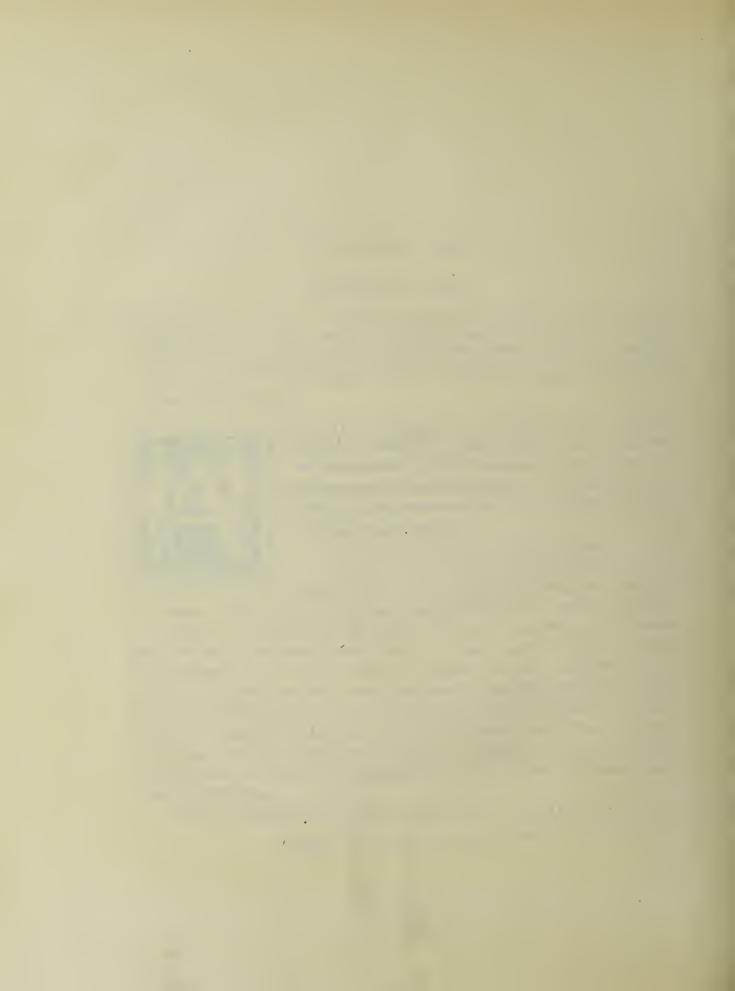
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Manor and Parish Church of Hampstead, 1906.

# THE OLD CHURCH, HAMPSTEAD,

PREVIOUS TO REBUILDING IN 1745.

From a Water-Colour Drawing formerly in the possession of George Steevens.

In the Bell-Moor Collection.







church passed to secular ownership with the dissolution of the monasteries, and from 1540 until 1550 Bishop Thomas Thirlby was nominal rector of Hampstead. From 1551, however, when the manor and chapel of Hampstead were granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Wroth, the ecclesiastical affairs of the village were under lay patronage. The living and all its temporalities were disendowed, and became the property of the new lord of the manor, who on his part had to provide a resident curate and a house for him. This house was in the High Street and originated the old vicarage there, which is now occupied by the London and South-Western Bank, after having been faced with stone.

There is as little to be gleaned relating to the rectors or vicars of Hamp-



HENDON CHURCH, MIDDLESEX, 1816.

From a coloured aquatint drawn and engraved by J. Hassell.

stead prior to the grant to Sir Thomas Wroth as concerning the church itself. Stephen de Duddeleye was vicar in 1333, and Dr. Thirlby, as Bishop of Westminster, was rector in 1540; and we find the names of vicars as follow: John de Neuport (1312), John Bastard (1413), Thomas Chapelyne (1545), and Richard Gardener (1546). William Semer was the vicar when Sir Thomas Wroth became lord. To Semer, in 1561, succeeded Stephen Castell, who began the parish registers. In 1571 Thomas Pemerton was vicar; and in 1588 Robert Smith, the first incumbent to receive the Bishop's license, was instituted. Smith was buried at Hampstead on January 12, 1612. John Paddy, A.M., who had been perpetual curate of St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall Street, in 1603, was given the Hampstead living in January 1617. He was buried at Hampstead in 1639.

In the meantime there had been certain changes in the lay rectorship. Sir Baptist Hickes (afterwards Lord Campden) bought the Hampstead manor from the Wroths in 1620, and in him the church had a more generous friend than it had found in the Wroths. By his will be re-endowed the church, having, as already mentioned, bequeathed to it certain impropriated tithes for the upkeep of a "preacher." To this office John Sprint, A.M., was appointed in 1633, and for six years, until the death of John Paddy, Hampstead, it seems, had both a regular incumbent (without a licence to preach) and a preacher.



SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF HAMPSTEAD CHURCH, 1750.

One of the Small Engravings by Chatelain.

Sprint, the preacher, became incumbent as well on Paddy's death, in 1639, and continued in that position until he died, in 1658.

During the period of the Civil War John Sprint had many grievances, which he persistently pressed upon the attention of the Parliamentary Commissioners, praying for redress. While the Campdens were engaged in "fighting for the Crown" they had not much time for looking after their Hampstead obligations, and the sums due from them to the incumbent fell into arrear.

After Sprint's death, in 1658, Walter Adams was appointed to the incumbency; but he held the position only until 1662, the year of the passing of the Act of Uniformity, from which it is assumed that he was among those who were ejected for Nonconformity. As to this, however, we possess no precise information. Adams was succeeded by Robert Blaicklay, A.M., in 1663,

who, although also rector of Hanworth, resided at Hampstead, where he died in 1678. Samuel Nalton, B.D., held the living from 1678 until 1706, when he died, having by his will bequeathed £50 towards supplying the town of Hampstead with water by a "fountaine to be fixed about the middle of the town, near the vicaridge house," and also "towards a pump upon Hampstead Heath for the use of the poor living there." Nalton would probably be the "Hampstead parson" referred to by the Marquis of Worcester in a letter of December 16781 as being supplied with a Muddiman's news-letter.2 Mr. Nalton's library was offered for sale "by Retale at very reasonable rates by Tho. Brown, at the Green Dragon, without Temple Bar," in Sept. 1706, the sale commencing at 8 in the morning.3 Then, for some reason or other, perhaps not unconnected with the passing of the manorial lordship from the Earl of Gainsborough to Sir William Langhorne, in 1707, the living remained vacant for two years. In 1708 Humphrey Zouch became vicar; but, already holding the rectorship of All Hallows, Lombard Street, he was probably not a continuous resident in Hampstead. He interested himself sufficiently in the Hampstead church to join his churchwardens in 1709 in a petition for the rebuilding of the edifice, which by this time was inadequate in accommodation and had fallen into such decay as to be considered unsafe. Zouch died in 1714; then came Francis Bagshaw, B.D., who was vicar of Hampstead from that date until his death, in 1734; of the incidents of his twenty years' ministration we have no record. His death occurred as he was going from the church to the vicarage after service.

At this stage Hampstead church history begins to become more important. In the Rev. Dr. Robert Warren, who succeeded to the living in 1735, the local pulpit found a more distinguished occupant than it had previously known. Dr. Warren was fifty-five years of age when he came to Hampstead, and had been successively rector of Worthington in Suffolk, of Charlton in Kent, and of St. Mary, Stratford Bow. At Charlton he had enjoyed the friendship of Sir William Langhorne, who was lord of the manor of that place as well as of Hampstead; it was through his connection with the Langhorne family that he came to be presented to the living of Hampstead. The Doctor's stepdaughter was Lady Langhorne at the time of the baronet's death; but it was not until

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MSS. of Duke of Beaufort, Letter of the Marquis of Worcester to the Marchioness.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Muddiman was responsible for the issuing of the *Gazette* in 1665, as well as for many news-letters of varying titles for a period of over twenty years. Anthony à Wood alludes to him as "sole journalist of the three kingdoms." See *Cambridge History of English Literature*, vol. vii. p. 363.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Postman, 7th Sept. 1706.

twenty years after that event that Dr. Warren, who was Sir William's sole executor, was appointed to the Hampstead living by the lady of the manor, Mrs. Margaret Maryon, cousin of Sir William. Dr. Warren was an eloquent preacher and a man of considerable learning. He published volumes of sermons, some of which ran into several editions. At his death, in 1740, he was succeeded by his son Langhorne Warren, under whose incumbency the church was rebuilt.

In April 1745, the year of the Scottish Rebellion, the work of demolishing the old stone-and-timber Chapel of the Blessed Mary was begun, and by the



DR. ROBERT WARREN. From a contemporary engraving.

autumn of 1747 the new church, the building with which we are familiar to-day, was ready for consecration. This was the outcome of considerable effort. Raising the funds had been the chief trouble. With Sir William Langhorne's gift of £1000 in hand, and many rich residents to look to for aid, there should have been no great difficulty. The total cost of the building was from £4000 to £5000. There was £3140 (the Langhorne bequest with interest and subscriptions amounting to £1750) in hand when operations were begun; but it was a long time before the remainder of the cost was forthcoming, and many devices had to be resorted to. The offertory and the pew rents were mortgaged, and pews in perpetuity were granted to subscribers of £50. Special pews were

as a matter of right granted to the lord of the manor and to the vicar. It took nearly forty years to get free from these entanglements. Mr. Flitcroft is usually credited with having been the architect of the new building, but from a careful study of the Minute Book of the Trustees, a body formed for the purpose of the rebuilding and still existent, proves that he had nothing to do with it. Fliteroft was approached, and agreed to furnish a design as well as to execute it gratis if he had no competitor. But the Trustees deciding upon a competition, Fliteroft withdrew. A contest between Mr. Sanderson (or Saunderson, as it was sometimes spelt), who lived at Parkgate,1 and a Mr. Horn, resulted in the election of the former on December 22, 1744, and the building was reared under his exclusive direction. After this, Flitcroft's name is only mentioned casually as a subscriber, or in connection with a pew granted to him, in respect of which pew there were disputes later, continued long after his death by his heirs. Flitcroft was a remarkable man. Originally a journeyman carpenter, he broke his leg while employed at Burlington House, and thus attracted the attention of Lord Burlington, who, finding him an able workman with ideas, provided him with opportunities of advancement, of which he took full advantage. He was usually called "Burlington Harry," and held the appointment of Surveyor of Hampton Court. He lived at Frognal Grove, afterwards known as Montagu Grove, in a house built by himself.

The church, dedicated to St. John, whether the Baptist or the Evangelist has never been determined,<sup>2</sup> was consecrated on October 8, 1747, by Dr. John Gilbert, Bishop of Llandaff, afterwards in succession Bishop of Salisbury and Archbishop of York, acting for the Bishop of London, Dr. Gibson. It is an interesting if not imposing edifice, with well-proportioned interior, having a length of 70 feet, a breadth of 50 feet, a 27-feet height of wall, and a vane 160 feet from the ground.

There is one peculiarity about the church which has been much remarked upon. The tower stands at the east end of the church, behind the site of the old chancel, and originally the chief entrances were at the sides of the sanctuary; but in 1878 a new chancel was built at, and the altar removed to, the western end. Since 1747, indeed, the alterations have been many—the result of insufficient funds and inadequate work at the beginning. In 1775 it was found

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The houses adjoining The Spaniards Inn were built on the site of Parkgate.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The Rev. Edward Koch informs me that every effort has been made to discover the real dedication, but the entry in the Bishop's registry throws no light upon it. For this reason both saints are commemorated, the left of the great west windows facing the Sanctuary being given up to St. John the Baptist, the right to St. John the Evangelist, and Our Lord in the centre.

necessary to repair and strengthen the tower; in 1843 when the transepts were thrown out there was a general enlargement, increasing the accommodation from one of 700 to one of 1600 people; and in 1878 the edifice underwent what amounted to a practical reconstruction, followed by a complete re-decoration in 1880. In 1878 the floor of the church was taken up. Before the alterations in 1878 many designs were submitted, most of which provided for the removal of the tower. This caused a great agitation, as it was



VIEW OF HAMPSTEAD CHURCH FROM FROGNAL, SHOWING FROGNAL HALL, WITH LONDON IN THE DISTANCE.

From an aquatint by S. Alken, 1796, after a picture by T. Stowers.

thought the present east front of the church was the only suitable ending to Church Row, and that any other design would spoil the old thoroughfare. A strong petition was got up against the removal of the tower, among the signatories were Dante G. Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Anthony Trollope, William Morris, Sir Gilbert Scott, Sir E. J. Poynter, Norman Shaw, and Theo. Marzials, and indeed most of the men of eminence in the art and literary world of London at the time. In former times it had been the custom for people to be buried under the church, and this had led to much discomfort

for the congregation. The whole of the coffins and bodies were removed and placed in the middle of the crypt, built up with cement into the form of a solid rock. Iron gates and palisades outside the church were bought at auction in 1747, the railings costing 14s. 6d. and the gates 15s. 6d. per cwt.; there were 56 cwt. in all. Besides being good examples of the Swedish ironwork of the period, they possess interesting associations, having originally been erected at Canons, the Duke of Chandos's seat near Edgware, where Handel officiated regularly. Thus the gates through which the worshippers at Hampstead Parish Church pass to-day must have often been passed through by the great composer himself.

In June 1911 an extensive work was begun at the Parish Church, which included a new choir and new clergy vestries, and a morning chapel, and introduced the electric light and a new method of heating and ventila-The cost of the alterations was about £4600. In the course of this work old foundations were discovered which are supposed to be those of the western end and porch of the original church. Two copper pennies of William III. and some Georgian coins were also dug up. The well-known interior was not materially altered in its main features. The elaborately painted ceiling and handsome chancel, through the great windows of which the western sun at evensong shines with glorifying effect, flooding the congregation with gladdening light, remains; but the little choir transept, decorated by the wall-paintings illustrating the history of the Baptist, has been enlarged by the inclusion of the former clergy vestry, and the removal of the western wall to the level of the sanctuary, forming a morning chapel for the daily services. An improvement has also been effected in the transept by opening out the previous blind windows to the east and altering the All the windows are filled with stained glass designed and entrances. executed (with the exception of those in the chancel, which are by Powell) by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who also did the ceiling decoration. Mr. Bell was for many years a churchwarden. One of the windows is to the memory of Archbishop Tait.

The church has two bells, both bearing the same inscription:

T. LESTER MADE ME. 1747.

and having also inscribed on them the names of the Rev. Langhorne Warren, Vicar, and J. Dutton and J. James, churchwardens. These two bells were

recast from three older ones, and have some coins cast into them, round the outer edge. The foundation stone of the new vestries, designed by Mr. Temple Moore, was laid by the lord of the manor and patron of the living, Sir Spencer Pocklington Maryon Maryon-Wilson, Bart., who was the largest donor to the building fund, on July 13, 1911; and these, together with the new chapel, were dedicated by the Bishop of London (Dr. Winnington Ingram) in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation and other officials on Sunday, June 16, 1912.

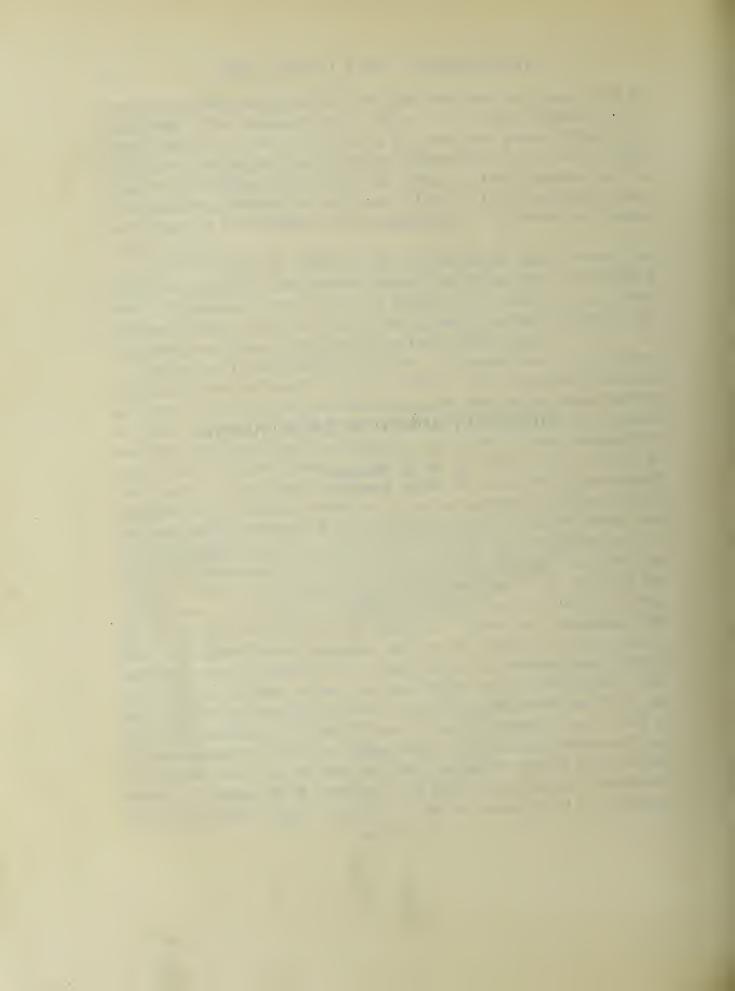
At this service the Bishop made the important announcement that Hampstead and other rural deaneries adjacent would shortly be constituted a third Archdeaconry in the diocese of London, to be known as the Archdeaconry of Hampstead, and that he had appointed as first Archdeacon the Vicar and Rural Dean of Hampstead, the Rev. Brook Deedes.

Hampstead Parish Church is worthy of a pilgrimage because of the many notable dead who lie buried within its precincts. The church itself was used as a place of sepulchre for a considerable period, both in the present and in the older edifice, as is shown by the memorials still remaining, which include the Keats memorial, already mentioned on p. 165, vol. ii., the monument to the first wife of Lord Erskine, referred to on pp. 107-8, vol. ii., and that to John Rixton. Among other memorials within the church may be mentioned a piscina in the morning chapel set up to the memory of Bishop George Augustus Selwyn, Thomas Kynaston Selwyn, and Lord Justice Selwyn, and incorporating the stem of the original font in which they were baptized, and tablets to Joanna and Agnes Baillie, John Herman Merivale, Dr. White, Sir William Woods, K.H., James Ranicar Park, the Rev. S. B. Burnaby, Dr. Askew, and J. L. Mallet, a "citizen of Geneva," son of Mallet du Pan, and the brother-in-law of J. H. Merivale. There is a memorial, with bust, to Thomas Norton Longman, and one to Prebendary Ainger with a medallion portrait designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. The windows are of special beauty, and the tablets to the vicars and rectors are of great interest. Rev. E. Koch has recently discovered two old Bequest Boards and the Royal Arms, still impaling the lilies of France, which will probably have a place in the restored church. The church plate, which is very valuable, includes a silvergilt cup and cover with the date-mark 1629, and maker's mark R.B. and mullet below in a shaped shield, inscribed "The gift of Mrs. Susanna Weedon to Hamstead Church, 1747." The arms on the cup are supposed to be foreign.

# INTERIOR OF HAMPSTEAD PARISH CHURCH.

(1910.)

From a Photograph by A. E. PRAILL.







Among the charities connected with the church may be mentioned that of William Pierce, surgeon, 1771, who founded a weekly lecture which is continued to this day, the present Pierce lecturer being the Rev. E. Koch, M.A. The Burial Register, which dates from 1560, presents interesting points of study, and includes the entries of the deaths of many centenarians—among them a Mrs. Foa, who died in 1781 at the age of 110.

Lysons, writing in 1795, gives numerous instances of longevity at Hampstead besides that of Mrs. Foa: "Richard Smith of West End, aged 100 years, buried Dec. 5, 1684; Elizabeth Kidd of Hampstead, aged 105 years, buried July 24, 1685; Margaret Smith of Hampstead, aged near 100 years, buried March 12, 1687-8; Eleanor Winbush, buried Aug. 1, 1744, aged 104; Susannah Horder, aged 107 years, who died at West End, was buried March 13, 1754, N.S.; Jane Staples, who was buried March 9, 1787, is said to have been 106 years of age." The foregoing names are culled from the parish register, but Lysons mentions also the following persons who are said to have died in Hampstead at very advanced ages, but whose names do not occur in the register:-"Mrs. Harrison, aged 104, Aug. 1733; George Bell, aged 96, Oct. 10, 1740; Mrs. Robson, aged 96, July 20, 1764; Benjamin Hemmings, aged 94, July 29, 1764; Mrs. Elizabeth Rayson, aged 90, Aug, 15, 1764; Jonathan Lacey, aged 98, May 1768; George Eccleston, aged 103, Sept. 23, 1768; John Brighton, Esq., aged 97, Mar. 30, 1771." To this list numerous later names might be added, including that of Miss Agnes Baillie, who, as already mentioned, lived to the age of 100 years and seven months, dying in 1861. Of the sixteen names above mentioned ten were those of women, whose aggregate age amounted to 1022 years, an average of over 102; while the aggregate age of the six men was 588 years, or an average of 98. The grand total of years for the whole sixteen persons was 1610 years, an average of a little over 100 years.

Daniell Bedingfield, Clerk of the Parliament, was buried in the church-yard in 1637; there Evan Tyler, King's printer for Scotland, was buried in 1678; and several members of the Delamere family (including Nathaniel Booth, last Lord Delamere) were buried in a vault in the church between 1645 and 1661.

The inscription at the beginning of Register No. 1, an old parchment book in a very dilapidated condition, runs as follows:—"Register of all Christenings, Marriages, and Burials in Hamsted, made the xvth day of July in the year of our Lord God 1560." The first entry which attracts notice is "Noe burialls in 1566." Under the date of 1578 there is the record of an act

which must have caused much excitement in the little village: "Rich'd & John Lucas, buried, murthered by their mother, June vith." There is nothing to indicate the age of the persons murdered, and no account of what happened to their unnatural mother beyond the bare fact of the murder.

Among other interesting entries the following examples under "Burials" may be given:—

- "1698. Bridget Wilcox, quack Dr.'s wife.
- "1709. John Smith, a Lodger.
- "1710. George, son of a haymaker.
- "1711. Thomas Powel, an officer of ye army.
- "1721. A Poor Stranger.
- "1727. Alexander a Black.
- "1732. A woman unknown found drown'd in a pond.

  A man unknown found dead under a haystack.
- "1734. The Rev. Mr. Francis Bagshaw, B.D., Minister of the Parish."

Among the baptisms the following are recorded:—

"1707. Sept. 8. Mary, daughter of Richard, Ld. Viscount Fitz-Williams (a Roman Catholic) was baptised.

Dec. 26. William, son of William and Elizabeth Whitnall was born, and baptised Jan. 15 following by a dissenter."

On "Aug. 3rd, 1689, there was buried Susanna Dedailon, a French minister's daughter," a refugee, may be, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

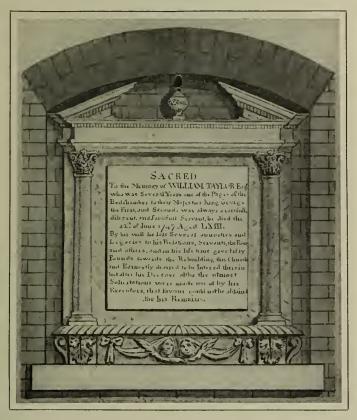
In 1682 appears the curious memorandum, "Burialls are registered in another Book with ye certificate for burying in woollen." This serves as a reminder that a statute of Charles II. enacted that, "For the encouragement of the woollen manufacturers, and prevention of the exportation of money for the importing of linen . . . no corpse of any person shall be buried in any shirt, shift, sheet, or shroud or anything whatever made or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, hair, gold or silver, or any stuff, or anything other than what is made of sheep's wool only, on pain of £5. And an affidavit shall be made for this purpose either to a magistrate or the officiating minister." It may not be out of place to add that there was a heavy tax on wool, which considerably increased the King's income.

In 1673 occurs the record of one of Hampstead's chief tragedies: "Henry Miller was buried. Jackson was hanged in chains on Hampstead Heath<sup>1</sup> for killing Henry Miller."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Between the two Gibbet Elms. See illustrations, p. 156, vol. i., and coloured plate facing p. 200, vol. ii.

Under date of May 29, 1694, is an entry suggesting an awkward predicament: "Mr. James Scott and Mistress Elizabeth Brown marryed by licence. Licence left in ye coach." In 1687: "Buried Edward Broughton, formerly Mr. Bennet's man."

In Hampstead Parish Church or Churchyard repose the bodies of Sir James Mackintosh, his wife, children, and grandchildren; Hensleigh Wedgwood, editor of the first etymological dictionary, and nephew of Sir James Mackintosh;



MEMORIAL TABLET TO WILLIAM TAYLOR ON THE OUTSIDE SOUTH WALL OF HAMPSTEAD PARISH CHURCH. (The inscription is now indecipherable.)

William Popple, Secretary of the Board of Trade, buried in 1722; Dame Julia Blackett, relict of Sir William Blackett, Bart., and wife of Sir William

<sup>1</sup> Later several other members of the Popple family were buried here, including William Popple the son, who was for some years Governor of Bermuda, and was known as a dramatist and author. He wrote two comedies, The Ladies' Revenge: or The Rover Reclaimed, in 5 Acts, 1734; and The Double Deceit: or A Cure for Jealousy, in 5 Acts, 1736; and was a contributor of verses to a collection of poems issued by Richard Savage in 1726. In 1753 a translation of Horace's "Art of Poetry," by Popple was issued, and he was associated with Aaron Hill in the publication of some periodical papers, notably the Prompter.—Notes and Queries, 7th S. ix. 485.

Thomson (her second husband), Recorder of London; Thomas Jevon, a comedian, buried in 1688; John Pate, another player, 1703-4; Tyke Marrow, 1679, servant to Judge Dobben, who resided for some years at Hampstead; Christopher Bullock, actor, 1722; William Taylor, Page of the Bedchamber



ANTHONY ASKEW, M.D.

From a mezzotint after the original portrait in Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

to Kings George I. and II., 1747; Mrs. Jane Lessingham, the celebrated actress; Joseph Dorman, dramatist, 1754; Sir William Duncan, physician

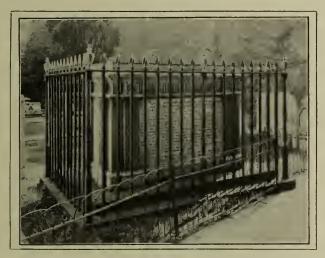
<sup>1</sup> The flat tombstone over Mrs. Lessingham's grave originally bore upon it the actress's real name, Hemet, but on the stone being repaired in 1802, by her son, calling himself William Frederick Williams, the wording was altered to the following:—

Mrs. JANE LESSINGHAM
Late of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden
Obt. 13 March 1783
Aet. 44.

Her grateful and affectionate son William Frederick caused this tomb to be repair'd Anno 1802 as a last token of respect to her memory.

11

to George III., 1774; James Pitt, Surveyor of Tobacco, 1763; Dr. Askew, 1774, the son of a Newcastle physician and himself a medical man, who possessed one of the finest libraries in England of old editions of classic authors, which realised £4000 at auction after his death, a high price in those days; Henry Baines, Secondary of the Court of Common Pleas, 1773; John Merry, one of the founders of the Hudson Bay Company, 1728; Mary Green, a descendant of the founders of Wadham College, 1789; James Pettit Andrew, F.S.A., remembered for championing the cause of the chimney-sweeps, 1797;



JOHN HARRISON'S GRAVE IN HAMPSTEAD CHURCHYARD.

From a photograph taken in 1909.

James McArdell, the eminent mezzotint-engraver, 1765; and a fellow-countryman, Charles Spooner, 1767; John Harrison, the inventor of the chronometer, 1776; Henry Cort, inventor of the puddling furnace, 1800; Mrs. Tierney, mother of the Right Honourable George Tierney, 1806; the Rev. Dr. George Travis, Archdeacon and Prebendary of Chester, remembered for his attack on Gibbon, who retaliated with great vigour; John Carter, F.S.A., antiquary and architect; John Constable, R.A., and his wife and children; the Baillies, Joanna and Agnes, and their mother; Lucy Aikin, 1864; the wife of

## WILLIAM FREDERICK WILLIAMS

Died October 24th, MDCCCV

Aged 33 Years.

In 1805 this son died and was buried in the same grave, when this further inscription was added to the stone:

Mrs. Lessingham, it may be added, performed secondary parts at Covent Garden, the account books of the playhouse for 1780-1 giving her salary as £216:15s. for the season.

Valentine Green, the engraver, and his son Rupert who lived some years in Hampstead; the Hon. Mrs. Erskine; Charles Incledon, the famous tenor (buried in the church); Laura Honey, actress, 1843; George Sewell, M.D.; Sir William Woods, Garter King-at-Arms, 1842; and W. Westall, A.R.A., who painted several Hampstead scenes.

Lysons in mentioning James McArdell said, "he lies buried in the churchyard, where is a short inscription to his memory." Park, however, said the stone was probably destroyed, as he had "never met with it." Later investigation, however, has served to reveal the grave and tombstone, and in 1910 the



CHARLES INCLEDON.

From an old engraving.

stone was, at the instance of Rev. E. H. Koch, restored, the cost being defrayed by public subscription. The inscription on the stone reads as follows:—"Here Lyeth the Body of Mr. James McArdell, Mezotinto Engraver of London, who departed this Life on the 1st of June 1765, aged 37 years. A Native of Ireland and the most eminent in his Art in his time. Restored by subscription, 1910."

In more recent times the churchyard has been the burial-place of Basil G.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Rupert Green was partner with his father in an unfortunate scheme for engraving the Dusseldorf Gallery, and is said to have produced before he was nine years old a tragedy called *The Secret Plot*, some copies of which were printed for circulation in 1777.

Woodd, Charles H. L. Woodd, George du Maurier, Sir Walter Besant, Mrs. Rundle Charles, and many other persons of note.

Other interesting burial records are those of Lady Elizabeth Norton, youngest daughter of the first Earl of Gainsborough. The inscription on her monument, which claims that "Her virtues appeared in every part of her life, her humility even in her grave, which she chose in this place," clearly means it to be inferred that the choice was an act of condescension, a thought that probably never entered the mind of the lady herself.

There is also a memorial to Mr. John Hindley, of Stanhope Street, Mayfair. The inscription relates that "under peculiar disadvantages which to common minds would have been a bar to any exertions," this exemplary man "raised himself from all obscure situations of birth and fortune by his own industry and frugality to the enjoyment of a moderate competency." Further, "he attained a peculiar excellence in penmanship and drawing, without the instruction of a master, and to eminence in arithmetic, the useful and higher branches of the mathematics, by going to school only a year and eight months." He died, a bachelor, in 1807, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and "without forgetting relations, friends, or acquaintances, bequeathed one-fifth of his property to public charities"; "the reader" is reminded that the world is open to him, and he is bidden to go and do likewise.

A singular story attaches to the large mausoleum of the Lewer family, in the south-west corner of the churchyard. Some hundred years ago Mr. Henry Lewer, a wealthy city merchant, who had a house in Pimlico, which district was then mainly open fields, was moved to take a country walk one summer afternoon. He bent his footsteps in the direction of St. John's Wood, and up to Hampstead. Arrived there, he sat down to rest on a tombstone in the churchyard, and as he surveyed the scene was so much struck with its beauty and the extent of the view that he resolved that, "if he could not become a resident of Hampstead in his lifetime, he would make it his last resting-place when dead." That very night on arriving home he sent for his solicitor and made a new will in which he directed that he should be buried in just that one corner of Hampstead churchyard. This instruction was duly carried out. He left a sum of money to be expended on a feast when any of his descendants died.

Not the least interesting of the graves is that of the old lady, formerly of St. Giles parish, who was the solitary Hampstead victim of the visitation of cholera in 1847. The story appears in the reports of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council. The lady in question was delighted with everything in

and about Hampstead except its water; strange to say, having been brought up on the water of the church pump of St. Giles, she imagined that no other could be so good. When her husband died, and she retired on a moderate competency to Hampstead, she arranged with the conductor of an omnibus to bring her a jar of St. Giles water daily. "She drank of it," the report says, "and of it only, and never tired of praising its excellence. The sparkle which she found so attractive, however, was but a form of death—the water was literally loaded with sewage gas, and with the phosphates which had filtered through the earth from the churchyard close by." Her preference for this water had caused her death. She did not die in vain. The history of her case was said to have been of considerable value to medical science.

The record of the later vicars of Hampstead Parish Church may now be resumed.

Langhorne Warren was succeeded by his son Erasmus Warren, M.A., in 1762, who seems to have performed his not very onerous duties respectably but without distinction until 1784, when a mental affliction deprived him of the power of further usefulness; but he retained the living until his death, in 1806, the Rev. Charles Grant, his curate, proving a very efficient substitute, as we find from the many tributes to his worth by his parishioners.<sup>1</sup>

In 1767 the Trustees met at the King's Arms and resolved that "an organ was very proper for Hampstead Church," and that a vestry should be called to raise the necessary subscriptions. Mrs. Anne Bray offered her own organ, and it was decided that it should be "used upon tryall." For nine years after that Mrs. Bray and her organ were among the institutions of the Church. She was voted an annuity of ten pounds a year for life for the use of the instrument, and £30 a year for playing it, keeping it in tune, and paying the blower. Those interested in the subject will find many facts concerning the old organists recorded in an article by Mr. J. Spencer Curwen in *The Hampstead Annual* for 1905. Erasmus Warren died on December 8, 1806, and was buried at Hampstead.

¹ It was during this period that a gang of "resurrection men" or "body-snatchers" paid a nocturnal visit to Hampstead churchyard. This outrage occurred on Friday, March 14, 1794, between two and three in the morning. The men dug up the body of Mr. John Lloyd, who had been buried the day before, put it into a sack, and conveyed it to a hackney coach in waiting to receive it, but the local watchman pounced upon them, stopped the coach, and with assistance arrested two men found inside, who gave the names of Tom Paine and Peter Mackintosh. According to the Carlton House Magazine, from which I obtain these particulars, the corpse and the men's shovels, tools, etc., for opening the coffin were taken possession of, and the prisoners and the coachman were "carried before Master Montagu and committed to gaol." Two others of the party made their escape, "one of whom had the appearance of a gentleman," and was supposed to be a surgeon.

His successor was the Rev. Samuel White, D.D., who was vicar from December 1807 until January 1841. This was the period when Hampstead was the residence or resort of many distinguished literary and other persons, and Dr. White, a scholar and a man of culture, fitted in well with the general social atmosphere. During his vicarate the population of Hampstead increased from 5000 to about 10,000. Dr. White, who was seventy-five years of age at his death, was buried in the catacombs of the church.

The Rev. Thomas Ainger, M.A., held the living from March 1841 until his death, in November 1863, and showed great activity both in his ministrations and in public work. Mr. Ainger made strenuous and successful efforts in behalf of the National Daily and Sunday Schools of Hampstead. In 1848, he published a little pamphlet giving the full story of the school movement in the town, from the days of the Philo-Investigists and Mr. Thomas Mitchell to his own time.1 It seems that the payment of one penny a week from each child had been required both in the boys' and girls' schools from 1842, by which means a considerable impetus had been given to the work of local education, and the tone of the school had correspondingly improved. In his interesting pamphlet Mr. Ainger paid a just tribute to the tradesmen of the parish for projecting and managing the schools for so many years, claiming that their energy in carrying forward the plan was the more praiseworthy, "because at that time strong prejudices existed in the minds of many persons against any attempt to provide general education for the labouring classes." The appeal which the vicar then made for the providing of better school accommodation and for securing a more efficient system of education, it is pleasing to be able to add, was not made in vain. Mr. Ainger was made Prebendary of St. During his time the church was enlarged (1843), and the Paul's in 1859. ecclesiastical parish received its first subdivision—St. Saviour's in South Hampstead; Christ Church; St. Mary's, Kilburn; St. Paul's, Avenue Road; and St. Peter's, Belsize Park, being established between 1848 and 1859. Mr. Ainger died on November 16, 1863, and was buried at Hampstead, aged sixty-four.

The next incumbent of the parish church was the Rev. Charlton Lane, M.A., who was instituted in March 1864, being then in his sixty-sixth year. He resigned in 1873, died in 1875, and was buried in Hampstead churchyard. His successor (instituted in July 1873) was the Rev. Sherrard Beaumont Burnaby, M.A., who interested himself heartily in local affairs, devoting considerable time to vestry work and parochial and charity adminis-

<sup>1 &</sup>quot;Some Account of the Hampstead Daily and Sunday National Schools," 1848.

tration. It was during his vicarate that the beautiful chancel and fine organ were added. Ill-health caused his retirement in 1900, and he died two years later, aged seventy-five, at Great Missenden, where he was buried. The Ven. Brook Deedes, M.A., instituted in November 1900, followed. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, and took 2nd Class Mod., and 2nd Class Lit. Hum. He is a Fellow of the University of Allahabad; was Curate of St. Mary, Charterhouse; Vicar of St. Crispin, Bermondsey; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta, 1876-85; Chaplain at Allahabad,



THE VEN. ARCHDEACON BROOK DEEDES, M.A.
From a photograph.

1885-95; Archdeacon of Lucknow, 1892-97; and Vicar of Hawkhurst, Kent, 1897-1900. Mr. Deedes was appointed Archdeacon of Hampstead in 1912.

There were parish clerks connected with Hampstead Parish Church until 1882. The *Annual Register* of 1778 mentions that the "rector" dismissed his parish clerk for having acted indecently "by giving a kiss to a bride to whom he stood father." It is added that the parish clerk ably defended his rights by successfully applying to the King's Bench for a rule for a mandamus.

In connection with the parish church it should be stated that, by the efforts of the Rev. Edward Koch, a collection of pictures and portraits is being

formed with a view to illustrating the history of the church. They number at present about fifty, and some are of unique interest, especially Edmund Aikin's pencil portrait of his sister Lucy; 1 a water-colour of Joanna Baillie, and a Wedgewood cameo portrait of Sir Francis Palgrave. Others are those of Sir John Scott, J. H. Merivale, George du Maurier, Sir Walter Besant, William Westall, A.R.A., Laura Honey, Bishop G. A. Selwyn (christened here), Sir James Mackintosh, John Constable, R.A., Charles Incledon, Elizabeth Rundle Charles, and members of the Hoare and Longman families. There is also



THE REV. EDWARD KOCH, M.A. From a photograph.

a series of views of the church, both inside and out, from 1750 to the present day; also of Hendon, Canons, and Caen Wood.

The parish of Hampstead to-day (1912) is divided into nineteen ecclesiastical districts. These are the Parish Church; Christ Church, constituted in 1852; St. Stephen's, 1870; Trinity Church, Finchley Road, 1872; St. Peter's, Belsize Park, 1860; St. Saviour's, Eton Road, 1856; St. Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill, 1867; St. Paul's, Avenue Road, South Hampstead, 1859; St. Mary's, Kilburn, 1867; St. James's, West End Lane, 1888; St. Cuthbert's, West Hampstead, 1882; Emmanuel Church (the first building), West End, 1882; St. Luke's, Kidderpore Avenue, 1896; All Saints,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Reproduced, ante, p. 2.

Regent's Park; All Souls, South Hampstead, 1864; St Paul's, High Road, Kilburn Square; All Hallows, Shirlock Road, 1900; St. Stephen the Martyr, Avenue Road, 1869; St. Augustine's, Kilburn, 1880. Some of these ecclesiastical parishes are but partly in Hampstead.

Before the creation of the sub-parishes there were three chapels of ease— Well Walk Chapel, which was never consecrated; St. John's Chapel, Downshire Hill; and St. Paul's Chapel, Kilburn. The Well Walk Chapel, as stated in another chapter, represented a conversion of the old Pump Room from secular to sacred purposes. In the complicated lawsuit, or rather series of suits, which arose between the creditors of the speculators and the chapel authorities, the Attorney-General was technically made a plaintiff, and in his pleadings related, "That there being a great room or building upon the six acres of land, which is now made use of as a chapel where divine service is performed, the said confederates [those concerned in the speculation], threaten that they will take away and convert to their own use the several pews, organ, pulpit-cloth, Bible, Common Prayer Book, communion plate, and other utensils belonging to the same, which they ought not to have or take away," etc. These proceedings lasted until 1730, when a compromise was effected, and the building continued to be used as an Episcopal place of worship down to 1852. Some of the men who ministered to the wants of the congregation were men of estimable character, and noted as eloquent preachers. For some years prior to 1842 Archdeacon Hankinson was incumbent. He was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Tucker, who held the position in 1852, when possession was taken of the newly built Christ Church. Well Walk Chapel was then handed over to the Presbyterians, who worshipped there for ten years. Then, in 1862, they also transferred their religious services to a new building, the Trinity Presbyterian Church in After that the old Well Walk building once more reverted to secular uses, becoming for a time the Drill Hall of the Hampstead Rifle Volunteers. Well Walk Chapel was attended by a large body of influential people in the last decade of its Episcopalian services. The Hoares, who had until that time adhered to the Quaker faith, were members. So were the Parry, Melville, Holford, Pryor, Toller, Jackson, and other leading Hampstead families. It should be mentioned that this place was regularly hired by the parish church congregation during the rebuilding of the old church in 1745-47, and again in 1755.

St. John's Episcopal chapel on Downshire Hill was built in 1818, soon

1 See vol. i. p. 217.

after the construction of the road at that point. It is proprietary, and has not been consecrated. Many distinguished men have filled the pulpit of this chapel. One of the earliest was the Rev. William Harness, the friend of Byron, and a well-known litterateur. The Rev. John Ayre, M.A., was minister in charge for many years, retiring in 1855, and devoting the remainder of his days to literary pursuits, amongst other works compiling *The Treasury of Bible Knowledge*. He died in the house he had long occupied in Church Row.



ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, DOWNSHIRE HILL.

From a photograph taken in 1912.

Mr. Ayre's successor was Canon C. D. Bell, D.D., the author of several well-known religious works. His ministry of St. John's extended from 1855 to 1861. Later ministers have been the Rev. J. Kirkman, a man of immense power, though eccentric; the Rev. Dr. Waller, afterwards principal of St. John's College, Highbury; and the Rev. Canon Girdlestone, the biblical scholar. On the whole, this is the most notable list of Hampstead clergy. There are no vicars of these chapels, which are extra-parochial, having no cure of souls. The Rev. William Hind, M.A., is the present minister.

Christ Church, in Hampstead Square, was built on ground formerly forming part of the Victoria Tea Gardens, which were in some vogue early in the Victorian era. The church was consecrated in 1852 and enlarged in 1882, the Rev. Daniel Tucker, who was in feeble health, taking clerical charge. Mr. Tucker had for many years been a missionary in India, and partly in consequence of this, and partly on account of an objection taken by him to certain figures in the east window of the church he resigned his vicarate



NEAR DOWNSHIRE HILL, HAMPSTEAD, 1840.

From a lithograph by G. Childs.

a few months after his appointment.<sup>2</sup> In the same year, 1852, the Rev. the Hon. Thomas Pelham was appointed Vicar, holding the appointment until 1856, when he was made Rector of Marylebone, being succeeded in August of that year by the Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth. It is of interest to know that both Dr. Pelham and Dr. Bickersteth were at later dates translated to bishoprics—Dr. Pelham becoming Bishop of Norwich in 1857, and Dr. Bickersteth Bishop of Exeter in 1885, holding the dignity until six years

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  See note and illustration, vol. ii. p. 13.  $^{\rm 2}$  This was the first of three stained glass windows which have occupied that position.

before his death in 1906. Hampstead has many pleasant memories of the good deeds and sympathetic individuality of Dr. Bickersteth, who both as a preacher and as a religious poet attained a high position. Yesterday, Today, and For Ever, is among the most popular works of its class. Dr. Bickersteth's vicarage was a large old-fashioned house in Cannon Place.



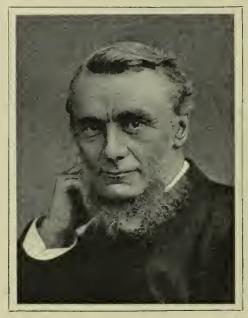
CHRIST CHURCH, HAMPSTEAD, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

Here he lived with his family for thirty years. His garden was a perpetual delight to him; he had a rhododendron that was supposed to be the largest single root in England.

I am indebted to one who has long been in intimate association with Christ Church, and whose recollections go back to the time of Archdeacon Hankinson and the old Well Walk Chapel, for the following interesting notes on the church and its pastors since 1852:

Dr. Bickersteth's connection with Christ Church lasted for thirty years, and never was a pastor more beloved by his flock, and never was a pastor more worthy of his people's affection. Soon after his appointment as vicar he became engaged in various useful works, the first being the building of large schools for boys, girls, and infants. This undertaking was followed by many others, such as erection, at his own cost, of a lecture- or parish-room; extensive improvements and additions, also at his own cost, at the vicarage; Church enlargement, and many other works in which he took great interest might also be mentioned. It was not, however, these things, or Dr. Bickersteth's eloquence as a preacher, which endeared him so much to his flock; it was his unfailing sympathy with all in his district, and especially with the sick and suffering. How he could find time for these numberless visits was a marvel



THE REV. DR. BICKERSTETH.

From a photograph.

to many. His visits possessed a most remarkable charm and power. Those who have been happy enough to have had this good man's help in time of trial and distress can bear witness to the truth of these remarks. Deeply conscious of the long and valuable services of their pastor, the parishioners of Christ Church resolved to perpetuate his memory by some tangible memorial.

This resolution was speedily carried out by the erection of a large building near Christ Church, at a cost of £2600. This building was named the Bickersteth Memorial Hall. It has become a most useful adjunct to the work of the parish. It is a mission-room and workmen's club, and is used for various meetings, concerts, etc. The scheme met with Dr. Bickersteth's most hearty approval, as it did also that of the new vicar, the Rev. G. F. Head.

The latter succeeded Dr. Bickersteth in 1885, and held the appointment for eleven years. The Rev. G. F. Head was an earnest and eloquent preacher, and a strong supporter of evangelical doctrine. He was earnest in his work among all classes of his parishioners, and there are still many in Hampstead who retain a grateful recollection of him as their

pastor and friend. His successor was the Rev. G. S. Streatfeild, who speedily obtained the cordial esteem of his flock, and was in every way acceptable to them.

Unfortunately for him and for them, he suffered while at Hampstead from continued bad health, and it became necessary that he should remove to a more congenial climate. This was much regretted, for although Mr. Streatfeild had resided in the parish for little more than four years, he had gained the full confidence and esteem of all in the parish in that short time.

The present vicar, the Rev. A. E. Deacon, was appointed to the living some ten years ago, and the appointment has been in every way a success. He is now Rural Dean of Hampstead. His own particular work as vicar of the parish, and his conduct of the services in the church itself, have met with widespread approval. In fact, it is not too much to say



THE REV. A. E. DEACON, M.A. From a photograph.

that the services in this Evangelical Church of England are models of what such services should be. Recently the sanctuary and organ have been extensively improved, and a memorial tablet erected to Bishop Bickersteth.

This short outline of the story of Christ Church would be incomplete without some mention of the North End School, and its use for so many years as a place of worship in connection with Christ Church. The little hamlet of North End is part of the ecclesiastical parish of Christ Church, but is nearly a mile distant from the latter; this, and the circumstance that a very steep hill lay between the church and North End, made it difficult for the old and infirm to attend the mother church. The school building was regarded as a little chapel of ease, and was increasingly appreciated by the inhabitants at North End. The building of the school some fifty years ago, and its subsequent enlargement, were works done at the sole expense of the Hoare family, and the members of this family have been the pioneers of various other philanthropic and valuable work in the neighbourhood. The religious services at the school church have for many years been conducted by one of the clergy from

Christ Church, assisted from time to time by lay readers. The heretofore peaceful hamlet has now lost much of its old peace and charm owing to the proximity of the garden Suburb and its hundreds of dwellings.

Trinity Church, in the Finchley Road, was built for public worship in 1872, in substitution for a small timber temporary church erected some thirty years previously at the lower end of the Conduit Fields. The successful ministrations of the Rev. Henry Sharpe in the temporary building had encouraged a desire for a larger one; the lord of the manor granting a free site, the project took rapid shape, and the new church was built at a cost of about £17,000. The Rev. H. Summerhayes is the present vicar.

St. Saviour's, Haverstock Hill, erected in 1856, was designed by Mr. E. M. Barry, and consecrated in July of the year named by the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Wilberforce, acting for the Bishop of London. Prior to that the services of the church had been performed for nearly eight years in a temporary building, of which neither the external nor internal features were prepossessing. The new church cost £6412; in 1864 the tower and spire were added at a further cost of £2200; and various other additions and improvements have been made in later years. The Rev. G. A. Herklots, M.A., since 1872, has found in this church a fitting sphere for his acceptable ministrations. Previously, for fourteen years, he was assistant curate at the Parish Church. The Rev. John C. Hose, who, with the exception of a short interval, has been assistant curate since 1857, bears the record of the longest service as curate in a single parish in the diocese—fifty-four years.

The new church of Emmanuel in Lyncroft Gardens, West End, was erected at a total cost of £14,300. Its foundation stone was laid by Dr. Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, on June 19, 1897, the first portion of the building being consecrated by him on October 8, 1898. The second portion was dedicated by Dr. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, on June 29, 1903. Accommodation is provided for some 800 worshippers, and half the sittings are free. Prior to the erection of the existing church services had been carried on in a smaller edifice, and had been under the wing of Trinity Church, to which parish it belonged. The first vicar of the old church of Emmanuel, near by, after it became separated from Trinity, was the Rev. Edmund Davys, who took charge in 1882, and after thirteen years of faithful service resigned, his parting gift to the parish being the wiping out of a debt of £340 that still remained outstanding on the old church building

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This gentleman retired from active clerical work in June 1912.

fund. The Rev. Ernest N. Sharpe succeeded to the vicarate in 1894. The present vicar is the Rev. Dundas Harford, M.A.

All Souls' Church, South Hampstead, was founded in 1865, the first portion of the church being built at the cost of the first vicar, the Rev. H. R. Wadmore, who also endowed it with £1000. The original church consisted of a nave, with western gallery, north aisle, and round apsidal chancel. An organ chamber and small vestry were added a few years later. The present church, consisting of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, tower, and baptistery, was completed in 1905, being consecrated on January 31 of that year by Dr. Winnington-Ingram, Bishop of London. There have been four vicars up to the present: the Rev. H. R. Wadmore, M.A. (1865-1890); the Rev. Canon J. Floyd, LL.D. (1890-1901); the Rev. G. F. Terry, L.Th., F.S.A. (1901-1909); and the Rev. C. J. Terry, M.A., his brother, the present occupant of the vicarate. The church contains a fine reredos of English oak, elaborately decorated in gold and colours, and designed as a triptych; some very impressive stained-glass windows, as well as many interesting memorials.

St. Cuthbert's Church, West Hampstead, is the result of the active mission work carried on by the Rev. W. J. Watkins since 1882, in which year he was appointed Diocesan Home Missionary in charge of a district cut out of the Trinity Parish, Finchley Road. A brick and stone hall was erected by means of money contributed chiefly by the congregation of Trinity Church. This building served as a temporary church for five years. In 1887 the nave and aisles of the permanent church were built and consecrated by Bishop Temple. The temporary church then served as a Parish Hall till it was pulled down by the Midland Railway in 1902. In 1903 a much finer hall was built on a site provided by the Midland Railway nearer to the church than the old hall. In 1904 the chancel and vestry of the church were built, and arranged so as to communicate with the new hall. In addition to these building operations in 1894 an iron Mission Hall was erected in Maygrove Road, and has been in constant use ever since.

All Saints Church, Child's Hill, dates from 1856, in which year the ecclesiastical district of Child's Hill was formed. Previous to this, and while the church was in course of erection, services were held in Mrs. Hipwell's Laundry. The church is in the fourteenth-century style of architecture, consists of nave and chancel, and cost £3000. Mr. Bury was the architect of both the church and the vicarage. The present vicar is the Rev. W. D. H. Petter, M.A.

St. Paul's, in Avenue Road, was consecrated February 4, 1859. The

present vicar is the Ven. G. A. Ford, M.A., formerly Archdeacon of Lucknow. His predecessor, appointed in 1897, was the Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., who was in 1908 consecrated Bishop of British Honduras, and in 1911 translated to Northern and Central Europe.

St. Peter's, Belsize Park, was consecrated on November 11, 1859. It was built at a cost of £9000, the architect being Mr. J. R. St. Aubyn Mumford. It has accommodation for 1100. The patrons are the Dean and Chapter of



ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

Westminster, and the Rev. F. W. Tremlett, D.D., D.C.L., has been vicar since 1860, a period of over half a century.

St. Stephen's, consecrated December 31, 1869, was designed by Mr. S. S. Teulon. It has a fine peal of bells. The first vicar was the Rev. Joshua Kirkman, M.A., previously minister of St. John's Chapel, Downshire Hill, who was succeeded by the present vicar, the Rev. H. N. Bate, M.A., examining chaplain to the Bishop of London, late Fellow and Tutor of Magdalene College, Oxford.

St. James's Church, West End Lane, West Hampstead, was consecrated February 11, 1888, the parish being formed out of that of St. Mary, Kilburn.

The building was designed by the late Sir A. W. Blomfield. The present vicar is the Rev. A. E. Oldroyd, M.A.

St. Luke's, West Hampstead. This district was constituted by Order in Council, March 6, 1896. The church, standing in Kidderpore Avenue, was designed by Mr. Basil Champneys. The present vicar is the Rev. J. M. Willoughby, D.D.

St. Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill. This parish was assigned out of St. Saviour's, April 28, 1867. The church, in the style of the thirteenth century, was designed by Mr. W. P. Manning, and consecrated May 2, 1885. The present vicar is the Rev. Percy Dearmer, D.D., the widely-known writer of books on liturgiology, history, and art.

The first Nonconformist place of worship to be erected in Hampstead stood on or near the site of the public school in Willoughby Road, and was founded by one of the ejected ministers in Restoration days. Before then the dissenting Protestants of Hampstead met and worshipped in private houses. One Stephen Lobb preached to a Nonconformist congregation at his own house there in 1691; and the dwelling-house of Isaac Honeywood was similarly used in the following year, being registered for that purpose "according to an Act of Parliament." <sup>2</sup>

The first Nonconformist minister of whom we have any distinct record as regularly officiating was Mr. Thomas Woodcock, who was cousin to Milton's second wife, and preached in the old Unitarian chapel for many years. A manuscript sermon of his, dated "Hampstead, July 21, 1695," serves to fix a date for us; but as to the time when he began or ended his ministry in the village we have no information. We know that he was succeeded by Mr. Zechariah Merrell, the author of the Exposition of the First Epistle of Peter, in continuation of Matthew Henry's Commentary, and that he was held in high esteem for his ability and piety. Following him in the order named came Mr. John Partington, Mr. Joseph Simmonds, Mr. Walton, Mr. Robert Atkinson, and Mr. Richard Gardner, which last name brings us down to 1765. From 1765 to 1777 Mr. Richard Amner had charge of the chapel; and in 1787 Mr. Rochemont Barbauld, the husband of Mrs. Barbauld, accepted the ministry, as already related in another chapter. He remained until 1802. Among later ministers were the Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, author of the once famous Joyce's Scientific Dialogues, the Rev. Samuel Catlow, and the Rev. G. Kenrick, the latter resigning in 1845, after a ministry of sixteen years. In 1846 the Rev.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Middlesex County Records, Session Books, 485, 1691.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ibid. 496, April 1692.

Dr. Thomas Sadler succeeded, continuing to minister in the old chapel until 1862, when it was relinquished, and the new Rosslyn Hill Chapel was opened, Dr. Sadler preaching the first sermon, and continuing his connection with the chapel up to the time of his death in 1891, after a ministry of nearly forty-five years.

Prior to the coming of Dr. Sadler the congregation declined in numbers considerably; but the new minister soon altered this, and the membership



ROSSLYN HILL CHAPEL, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

increased to an extent that demanded the enlargement of the building. In 1850 its length was added to by a third, and an addition of another third in width was made in 1856. Dr. Brooke Herford began his valuable services in the new chapel in 1892, and the present minister, the Rev. Henry Gow. B.A., succeeded in 1902; but it is yet too early to make more than a passing reference to these able and successful ministrations. There is another Unitarian Chapel in Quex Road.

The Baptists did not become known in Hampstead until early in the last

century. The sketch which follows has been furnished by one who was himself long and intimately associated with their local history.

The beginning of Baptist history in Hampstead must always stand associated with the name of James Castleden. His grave lies near the front entrance to the Parish Churchyard, and the likeness of his shrewd and saintly face, bent over the Book which was his constant study, may still be seen in some of our older homes. Mr. Castleden came to Hampstead in the year 1817, "sent," as he said, "to preach Christ's Gospel"; and this he did with such good effect that in the following January a new meeting-house was opened, and in March a Christian Society was formed on Baptist principles. The ministry thus begun continued with much acceptance for nearly forty years. Mr. Castleden's preaching was quaint and original, rich in the exposition of Scripture, and emphatic on the "doctrines of grace." His fine spirit may be felt in the words that follow. They were occasioned by a change in the constitution of the Society in 1825 from close to open communion, and the withdrawal of some of the members who conscientiously adhered to the stricter view. The seceders formed themselves into a Strict Baptist Church, and found a home in Ebenezer Chapel, New End, which is still occupied by their successors. Mr. Castleden parted from them with perfect goodwill, but he placed on record his own convictions in a letter to his people. "I wish," he writes, "to see the followers of the Lamb united. I am not a strict, rigid Baptist, for I meet with many who have not been baptized with water, who are blessedly baptized with the Holy Ghost; and to all such I can give my heart and my hand." It was amid tokens of universal regard, and with the vicar of the parish officiating, that James Castleden was laid to rest in June 1855.

He was succeeded by a man like-minded, the Rev. William Radburn, who, however, remained only until 1860, when he removed to Henley-in-Arden; there he maintained a long and honourable ministry, and died in a good old age. Shortly after his departure, the Church was, by consent of the members, dissolved, and the Chapel was closed. It stood in an obscure position on Holly Bush Hill, and it was no longer adapted to the needs of the neighbourhood. The old building became used as a printing-office, and it is now in private occupation. Of the congregation, some met for a time at Montagu Grove, the private residence of Mr. Burdon Sanderson, who himself acted as their minister, while others connected themselves with the new Chapel which had risen on the east side of Heath Street, and promised a wider scope for Christian thought and action. This place had an interesting origin.

A London merchant, Mr. James Harvey, had been left a widower, with an infant child, in whom all his hopes became centred. The boy's health was delicate, and the doctors recommended the bracing air of Hampstead. The change proved of the greatest benefit; the father believed that it had saved his child's life, and as one token of his gratitude, he resolved, being himself a Baptist, to become responsible for the erection of a new Baptist Chapel on the spot to which he owed so much. It was with no little difficulty that he secured a plot of ground suited to the purpose, but he was a man not easily thwarted; and in July 1861 he had the satisfaction of seeing Heath Street Chapel opened for worship. The preachers on the occasion were Dr. Brock of Bloomsbury, and the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., then of Surrey Chapel. Much interest, and even excitement, were aroused by the event. There was the stirring sense of a forward movement. Nonconformists had so far been content to remain in the background; now, for the first time in Hampstead, they were seen advancing to the front, and claiming to take their full share in the privileges and obligations of Christian citizens.

The history of the Heath Street congregation has been one of steady and gradual development. Its first minister, the Rev. William Brock, entered on his duties on the Sunday immediately succeeding the opening, and with twelve months' leave of absence generously given him in 1889, was enabled to sustain the office for forty-four years—until 1905. He was followed, after a short interval, by the present minister, Dr. Newton Marshall, already well known by his good work at New Barnet, and his valuable services to the Baptist cause, both at home and on the Continent. The ministers have been sustained in all their efforts by a succession of able leaders, in whose hands the peace of the congregation has been preserved unbroken, and its progress assured. The little group of thirty-four men and women, who signed the original Church covenant in 1862, has grown to a membership of over 500; there is a Sunday-School with 330 scholars, a Men's Brotherhood, a Women's

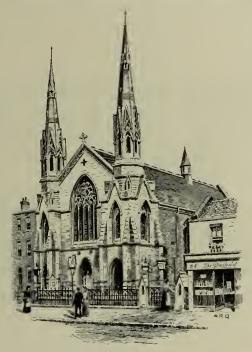


THE REV. W. BROCK. From a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Guild, clubs for men, boys, and girls, and other agencies for good, linking the place with the needs and interests of the people.

A few of the more prominent points in the annals of the congregation are all that can be noted here. In 1862 a British Day School was begun in the schoolroom, which grew till it was recognised as a valuable institution in the town, and became merged at last in the new Council School in Flask Walk. In 1866 a Mission Hall was opened at Child's Hill, and as the result of successful labour carried on there by the Rev. W. Rickard, a Baptist Chapel was built in 1870. The first Temperance Society in Hampstead was launched in Heath Street Schoolroom in 1870. In 1879 Heath Street sent one of the first four missionaries to the Congo, and others of its members followed to that field, to India, and to China. The twentieth anniversary of the opening in 1881 was marked by the addition to the chapel premises of a Lecture Hall and Infants' Schoolroom. The erection in more recent years of a Club Room and of the Rickett Hall for the Men's Institute, have completed the equipment.

While the church life thus outlined was proceeding in the older part of the parish, another Hampstead was springing up on the west, and solid blocks of houses were rapidly covering the meadows, where the lark had so lately been wont to sing, and the hawthorn to blossom, undisturbed. The new district known as Brondesbury lay partly in Willesden, but the rest belonged to Hampstead, and was soon met by the population advancing with equal speed from the Finchley Road. The Baptists were on the alert, and in 1879, under the auspices of the London Association, and through the exertions of the Revs. J. P. Chown and W. Stott, a spacious Chapel was opened in an excellent position in the High Road. The first minister, the Rev. W. Scriven, remained only for a short time. In 1881 he was succeeded by the Rev. J. C. Thompson, who laboured strenuously against serious difficulties for eleven years,



HEATH STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 1912.

From a drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

and laid strong foundations for future growth. In his time the fine Hall was erected in Iverson Road. The congregation which gathered in the place has become a centre of light and life to the whole neighbourhood. Under the ministry of the Rev. C. W. Vick, who came from Loughborough in 1893, the church membership has risen to 468, and there are 454 scholars in the Sunday School. A strong and active Brotherhood attracts many of the men of Kilburn, and the wants of the women are met by the varied ministries of the Mothers' Meeting. Temperance and its claims are kept well to the front. There are few good causes that have not found a sympathetic hearing in the Chapel or its adjacent Hall.

The Baptists of Hampstead have striven to keep true to the note of warm Christian liberality which was sounded by James Castleden ninety years ago. They welcome all who love their Lord, baptized or unbaptized, to the full privileges of membership in their churches. They have no other ambition than to play their part as one company in the great

Christian host. It was a gratifying proof that their aim and spirit had won recognition, when, on Mr. Brock's retirement from the pastorate in 1905, the Mayor of Hampstead, Alderman Donald McMillan, convened a meeting in the Town Hall, for the purpose of bidding a public farewell to him and Mrs. Brock, when ministers of other churches, Established and Free, united with the civic authorities in expressions of goodwill. The happy omens of that evening are being fulfilled. The sense of the underlying oneness is growing stronger in Hampstead, as elsewhere; and the truth of Harnack's words is being illustrated: "A real, spiritual community of evangelical Christians has arisen, and is in full force and vigour."

A fresh illustration of this advance has been quite recently afforded in connection with the development of the Garden Suburb. The Freeholders set apart at the outset of their movement two plots of land in the Central Square, one for the erection of an Anglican



HAMPSTEAD'S FIRST WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

From a drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection after a sketch by Mr. G. W. Potter.

Church, and the other for that of a Free Church. The latter was offered to the London Baptist Association, and they accepted the responsibility, on the understanding that membership should be open to all evangelical Christians, and provision made for the administration of baptism in both the forms recognised among Free Churchmen.

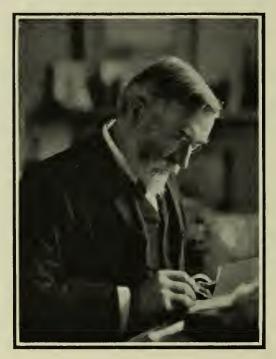
A handsome building has been designed by Mr. E. L. Lutyens, F.R.I.B.A., and the completed portion was opened for public worship in October 1911. The Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, M.A., is the first minister of the church, and has already gathered round him a thoroughly united congregation composed of members from Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches. There is every reason to expect a prosperous future for this church which has started under the happiest auspices.

The Wesleyans of Hampstead had their first small chapel in Little Church Row, near the Yorkshire Grey Yard. After a few years the church and congregation moved to South Hill Park, the services being held in the ground-floor rooms of a large house there. The site of the present church at the corner of Prince Arthur Road and High Street was purchased in 1870 for £700, and the church was built at a cost of £5300, being opened for public worship in November 1872, the preacher being the Rev. Luke H. Wiseman. The erection of this fine church was part of a scheme inaugurated by the late Sir Francis Lycett for providing Wesleyan Methodist churches in the growing suburbs of London. Sir Francis, who had started this scheme with a gift of £12,000, laid the foundation stone of the Hampstead church, which is an imposing building with seating accommodation for 1000 people. In 1884 schools, lecture hall, vestries, and caretaker's house were built at a further cost of £3000. The Rev. Sidney Rees is the present pastor. There is also a small Wesleyan Chapel in Mill Lane, West Hampstead, built in 1886; and a larger one in Quex Road, Kilburn, erected in 1869.

The Congregationalists at the present time possess several places of worship within the Hampstead boundaries; but prior to 1875, although many Congregationalists were resident in the town, no steps had been taken to provide them with a building in which they could meet together in public worship. In 1875, however, a forward movement was witnessed, a number of Hampstead Congregationalists coming into association and securing a piece of land on the Carlisle estate (then in course of being developed), at the corner of Kemplay Road and Willoughby Road, upon which an iron chapel was erected, and there for the ensuing four years a congregation gathered, but no distinct church organisation was formed. A committee was entrusted with the responsibility of guiding this effort and arranging for the supply of preachers, the Rev. J. B. French acting as pastor during this period.

It was in 1879 that this committee, on the suggestion of one of their number, the late Mr. Thomas T. Curwen, invited a young Oxford graduate, Mr. Robert F. Horton, to come and occupy the pulpit for the first Sunday in April. Mr. Horton was at the time completing his course at the University, where he had taken high honours and been made a fellow of his college (New College). As a result of this visit, and others during that year, Mr. Horton was unanimously invited to fill the pulpit whenever his duties admitted of his spending a Sunday in Hampstead. He agreed to this, and subsequently undertook to come into residence for the whole of the year 1880, and it soon became clear that the connection was destined to be a permanent one. The congregation attracted by Mr. Horton's eloquence and earnestness soon

outgrew the accommodation of the little iron church, and before the year was out a church was formed, and Mr. Horton, one of the fifty-nine members, was asked to become the pastor. But Mr. Horton was not yet at liberty to relinquish his work at Oxford, being busily engaged in connection with the movement which led to the foundation of Mansfield College, as well as in other duties, so could only consent to accept the pastorate on the understanding that he should for a time reside in Oxford, during term, coming to Hampstead for the first Sunday in each month and during



THE REV. R. F. HORTON, M.A., D.D. Drawn from a photograph.

vacation. This arrangement was continued until January 1884. He then came into full residence at Hampstead and was publicly ordained to the ministry.

From that time Congregationalism was established on a firm foundation in Hampstead. There was soon a membership of two hundred, and at every service the church was full. It became necessary to provide a larger church. There was some difficulty in obtaining a suitable site, but ultimately, by the action of four friends, this was overcome by their taking upon themselves the responsibility of acquiring from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the

Rosslyn Grove Estate of about four acres, which was then in the market. Their enterprise was successful, enabling them, after disposing of the land that was not required, to present free of cost the three-quarters of an acre needed for the church, and also to contribute £1000 towards the building fund.

The first stone of the new church was laid by the Rev. Dr. Moffat, the veteran missionary, in April 1883, and this proved to be his last public act. In the July of the following year the new church was opened and



LYNDHURST ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

formally dedicated to public worship, being called the Lyndhurst Road Church. The building is in the Romanesque style, and was designed by the late Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., to provide sittings for 1150 persons, but with space to accommodate on occasion at least 1500. The architect adopted as his basis of plan the figure of a hexagon, with projections admitting galleries on each of the three sides opposite the pulpit, thus admirably meeting the requirements of congregational worship, and affording an uninterrupted view of the pulpit from every seat. The cost of the building, as originally erected, was about £20,000, and more recently extensions have been made for purposes of Sunday School and institutional work at a cost of £11,000.

From the outset of his ministry Mr. Horton enlisted the active sympathy and co-operation of the church in missionary work both at home and abroad. A large body of devoted workers was enlisted, and work began in the poorer districts of Kentish Town in the first instance, in quite a small way in 1882 as the Litcham Street Mission, steadily growing until in 1889 it became necessary to erect the more suitable buildings known as Lyndhurst Hall, in Warden Road, at a cost of £5000; and by 1910 work had increased to such an extent that the church was compelled to undertake the responsibility of providing a large new hall and institutional buildings at a cost of more than £14,000, including the purchase of the land.

A branch church was formed at Elm Grove, Cricklewood, and towards the buildings there the Lyndhurst Road Church made itself responsible for a large outlay. In a similar way considerable help was given towards the starting of the West Hampstead Congregational Church in the Finchley Road. Members were transferred to these churches from the parent church, but notwithstanding this the membership of Lyndhurst Road Church itself is now, according to the latest report, about 1240.

The church has been a constant and most generous supporter of the work of the London Missionary Society in foreign lands. In 1893 Mr. Horton paid a visit to America in order to deliver the Lyman Beecher Lecture at Yale University, and there received the honorary degree of D.D.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to the Trinity Presbyterian Church in High Street, there are two other churches belonging to the same denomination in the vicinity—St. Andrew's, Frognal, at the corner of Finchley Road and Frognal Lane, opened in 1903, and Oxenden Church, Haverstock Hill, built in 1878. Oxenden Presbyterian Church, on the Hampstead borderland, near the foot of Haverstock Hill, presents an interesting link of connection with one of the earliest of London's Nonconformist places of worship, in relation to which, although the geographical dissociation is now considerable, there exists an easily traceable succession of ministration.

The first Oxenden Chapel, built in 1676, was in Oxenden Street, Haymarket, and the celebrated Richard Baxter was its first minister. But Baxter was beset by a powerful opposition, led by Henry Coventry, one of the King's principal Secretaries, who had a residence near, and on the second day of Baxter's preaching in Oxenden Street his arrest was attempted, but being

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> I am indebted to my neighbour, Mr. E. P. S. Reed, for the foregoing facts in regard to Congregationalism in Hampstead, a subject which he thoroughly understands from his association with every phase of its development and his intimate connection with the Lyndhurst Road Church from its inception.

warned of the danger the preacher escaped. Then other ministers filled the pulpit for a time, and after a while Baxter returned, to find the implacable Coventry still there to obstruct and annoy the minister. During the hours of service Coventry caused "the King's drums" to be beaten under the chapel windows, and sometimes even sent soldiers to prevent the assembling of the congregation. Wearied out by such obstruction, Baxter was ultimately compelled to abandon the place. "Being denied forcibly the use of the chapel which I had built," he wrote, "I was obliged to let it stand empty, and



OLD HOUSES AND FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, HAMPSTEAD, 1911. From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

to pay thirty pounds per annum for ground rent myself, and glad to preach for nothing, near it, at a chapel built by another for gain in Swallow Street."

From that time for more than a hundred years Oxenden Chapel was closed against dissenters, being used during a portion of that period as a chapel-of-ease to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In 1808 the chapel was again taken over by the Presbyterians, after considerable repairs and alterations had been effected. Thenceforward for many years services were carried on there under various ministers with no small success, but all the time the neighbour-hood was undergoing a transformation, which ultimately gave the chapel a most unpleasant environment. The Haymarket region became so unsavoury

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The spire in the distance is that of Christ Church.

that respectable people did not like to pass through it. It was "consecrated to dissipation": night-houses, supper saloons, oyster shops, cafés-chantants, casinos, and low resorts of various kinds hedged in the old chapel. Things grew so bad that it was necessary, if the work of the church was to be continued with effect, that a more suitable place in which to worship must be found, so the Oxenden Chapel in Oxenden Street was abandoned, sold, and demolished in 1876, and its successor, the new Oxenden Church on Haverstock Hill, was built, being opened in April 1878. It was out of the question to think of erecting a new chapel anywhere near the site of the old one. There must be a new field and a new flock, and, in the end, Haverstock Hill, with its pure air and rapidly increasing population, was fixed upon as offering suitable conditions. Thus, another turning-point in the history of the Oxenden congregation was brought about, the money obtained by the sale of the old chapel going towards the cost of the new edifice.

The cost of the church, exclusive of the site, lecture hall, and towers, was about £6000. The Rev. Andrew Wood Carmichael, who had been Oxenden minister from 1873, continued to fill the position with acceptance to a large congregation for a number of years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Duncan Sillars, the Rev. David Wilson following. The present pastor, the Rev. A. Scott Macpherson, was inducted as minister in December 1900, and his active work has borne good fruit. A few years ago the manse was purchased, mainly through the liberality of a lady of the congregation, who gave the bulk of the money required. There is also All Souls Free Church, in Fortune Green Road. The Friends' Meeting-House (an illustration of which appears on the preceding page) is in High Street.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's in Holly Place, the history of which has been traced in Chapter XIII.,¹ remains the mother church of this denomination for Hampstead and Highgate, numbering among its offspring St. Joseph's on Highgate Hill; St. Dominic's, Haverstock Hill; and the churches at Quex Road, Kilburn; Cricklewood; Golder's Green; and Finchley. Extensive restorations and additions are at present being effected in the little church in Holly Place, including a new scheme of interior decoration, and the strengthening and beautifying of the edifice generally, which will take some time to complete. The scheme includes a new high altar and two side altars, all in marble and mosaic of elaborate design. The Church of the Sacred Heart, in Quex Road, opened by Cardinal Manning,

ministers to the spiritual needs of about 1800 worshippers. St. Dominic's Priory Church is one of the largest and stateliest Roman Catholic Churches Attached thereto is a spacious monastery of Dominicans, or in England. "Black Friars," members of a famous Religious Order founded some 700 years ago, which boasts such eminent sons as St. Thomas Aquinas, Savonarola, Fra Angelico, and Lacordaire. The Priory, with its large hall for meetings, its library, refectory, chapter-house, and cloisters, is a centre of parochial and mission work, and is served by twelve priests, with a Prior at their head. It was opened in the 'sixties, but the present church was not completed until 1883. It is 200 feet long, and nearly 80 feet high. interior is most striking. In addition to the high altar and choir there are a large Lady chapel and fourteen smaller side chapels; and stained glass, carved stalls, statues, brasses, pictures, and mosaics, together with the singularly noble proportions of the building, combine to form a rich and pleasing picture for which the somewhat plain exterior of the edifice little prepares the visitor. The architect was the late Mr. Charles Buckler.

There is a Jewish Synagogue at Dennington Park, West End Lane, West Hampstead.

The Salvation Army have a "Barracks" in Flask Walk. Formerly they worshipped in the hall in the Vale of Health (now used as an Anglo-German Club), and afterwards at Wells Buildings and Oriel Hall (a room in connection with the Hampstead Liberal Club) in Heath Street.

"General" Booth visited Hampstead in 1906, and had a great reception at Lyndhurst Road Church, the Mayor and Corporation and other public personages attending a special service.

### CHAPTER XXIV

### KILBURN, ANCIENT AND MODERN

Ancient Kilburn—Godwyn the Hermit—Kilburn Priory—Expensive Wayfarers—Kilburn after the Dissolution—Kilburn Wells.



N pre-Reformation times Kilburn was included in Hampstead; it is still largely so, the boundaries being the same as then. Its name is derived from the stream that had its source near West End, Hampstead, called in ancient documents variously Kyllbourne, Keylbourne, or Kulleburne, traceable to the Anglo-Saxon terms, kyle (cold) and bourn (water). In modern times the burn at Kilburn has been absorbed in the Metropolitan sewerage system, and is no longer visible.

In the twelfth century, when Kilburn first began to appear on the page of history, a hermit named Godwyn selected the spot as the site of a dwelling, and lived there remote from worldly cares and intercourse for some years. It was a solitude indeed in those days—nothing but forest, with here and there a clearing, and the brook. In course of time Godwyn entered into an arrangement with the Abbot of Westminster which secured him both an accredited position and companionship. He resigned his cell into the hands of Abbot Herbert ut Deo sacratae virgines pro anima regis Edwardi, et pro statu abbatis et conventus Westmonasterii in perpetuum exorarent, and a re-grant of the hermitage was made to him by Abbot Herbert in two charters; and the place became a nunnery, and Godwyn was appointed master and warden for life of the reconstituted religious house.

The new house, which became Kilburn Priory, had for its first inmates, in addition to Godwyn, three nuns, Emma, Gunilda, and Christina, who had been maids of honour to Matilda, Queen of Henry I. No formality was

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> St. George's Road, Kilburn, has been renamed Christina Road in commemoration of this lady.

omitted in constituting the new Benedictine convent, small as it was. Prior Osbert de Clare and the whole of the Westminster monastery, as well as the Bishop of London, joined in confirming the grant. The rank of the ladies would ensure all due legal observances; and although at a later time people began to look askance at conventual arrangements which permitted a nunnery to be invaded by man, according to the usage of the time there was nothing



REMAINS OF KILBURN PRIORY, AS THEY APPEARED IN 1772.

From an engraving published in 1813.

unusual or derogatory in Godwyn being placed in charge of the nuns of Kilburn. A chaplain or priest to recite the daily prayers was regarded as a necessity of convent life, and who could be better fitted for the position at Kilburn Priory than the holy hermit who had already conferred the odour of sanctity upon the spot?

How long Godwyn's rule lasted we do not know; but probably it was for a considerable period. After his death both the Abbot of Westminster and the Bishop of London claimed jurisdiction over the Kilburn Priory, and

it was not until 1231 that the dispute was settled. It was then decided that the "Cell of Keleburn" had from its foundation belonged to Westminster; but the Bishop was not altogether set aside, it being ordered that, while the right of presentation of a chaplain was to remain with the Abbot, the Bishop should admit him. The Bishop of London was Roger Nigel (de Bileye). Before this, Pope Honorius III., in 1225, confirmed the "Cell of Kyleburn" to the monks of Westminster; while, also, a confirmatory rescript dated 1229 was issued by Pope Gregory IX.

Small religious houses often developed into large ones in the Middle Ages; but, although added to from time to time by abbots and benefactors, in return for prayers and masses, Kilburn Priory at no time became an important institution. The little church that was erected as an adjunct of the Priory was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Several abbots of Westminster took steps to augment the resources of the Priory. An estate named Eia in Knightsbridge was given to the Kilburn nuns by Abbot Herbert; gifts of food and wine were contributed by the next abbot, Gervase; and means of celebrating festivals by Abbots Walter, Gilbert, and others. Grants of land in Surrey, Kent, Tottenham, and Hendon were made to them; and there is evidence that the manor or manor farm of Wembly or Wymbley, in the parish of Harrow, belonged to Kilburn Priory. All these matters show that the nuns were doing good work.

On June 20, 1377, the day before the death of Edward III., an acre of land and the church at Cudham in Kent were assigned to the Prioress and convent of Kilburn, to enable them to obtain a chaplain to celebrate daily mass for the King, "as long as he lived, and afterwards for his soul," as well as for the souls of Simon Langham, who had been Cardinal-Archbishop of Canterbury, and of the faithful generally. The Bishop of Rochester accordingly appropriated the revenues of the church of Cudham to the nuns of Kilburn, who were stated to be much impoverished, not only by agricultural depression but also "by the burthen of affording hospitality to a large concourse of people, both rich and poor, continually passing and repassing along the high road."

In those days, when taverns were few on country roads, the religious houses were expected to afford rest and refreshment to wayfarers, and the performance of good offices entailed a heavy tax upon them. The fact that the many poor pilgrims going to or returning from the shrine of St. Alban claimed hospitality at the Priory in itself constituted a heavy charge. It was

because of such burdens that both Edward III. and Richard II. exempted the Priory from the payment of taxes, tithes, subsidies, etc. The records of Kilburn Priory, however, are meagre in the extreme. Not even a list of the Prioresses is available. The names of four only survive, and these too would be lost but for their having been appended to certain legal documents. There was Joan, who was prioress when Ralph Hardel was Lord Mayor of London in 1255; Emma de Sancto Omero, Margery, and Anne Browne, the last of the line, who was prioress at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries. It is indeed but a dim outline of a story, this of the Kilburn Priory, with a continuous existence of four hundred years.

From the inventory taken in 1536 we obtain the background (as it were) of an historical record; but the details have to be filled in from the imagination. Kilburn, being one of the lesser religious houses and under the yearly value of £200—the real annual value as given by Dugdale is £74:7:11—fell into the hands of the King. Other authorities name a higher value than that mentioned by Dugdale; but the highest is only £121:16s. The estate comprised from 45 to 46 acres.

The convent buildings, it seems from the inventory, comprised—(1) the hall, probably the refectory or dining-room; (2) the chamber next the church; (3) the middle chamber between that and the prioress's chamber; (4) the prioress's chamber; (5) the buttery, pantry, and cellar; (6) the inner chamber to the prioress's chamber; (7) the chamber between the prioress's chamber and the hall; (8) the kitchen; (9) the larder house; (10) the brewhouse and bakehouse; (11) the three chambers for the chaplain and the hinds or husbandmen; (12) the confessor's chamber; (13) the church.

As for the possessions of the Priory, other than land and buildings, they do not convey the idea of wealth. They included a relique of the holy cross, chased in silver and gilt, "sett wt counterfeyt stones and perls, worth 3s. 4d., two crosses, one of copper and gilt, with a staff of the same, and thoder of clene coper, value 3s. 4d.," and so on. It may well have been, however, as Mr. Charles J. Munich suggests, that the nuns took precautions, as we know was done at more important houses, to dispose of the more valuable portions of their portable possessions before the dissolution closed in upon them. The prioress acknowledged that she had at the time of "redy money in her

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Monasticon Anglicanum, part iv. p. 422.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In a paper entitled "Kilburn Priory" read before the members of the Hampstead Autiquarian and Historical Society, March 27, 1905.

kepinge" a sum of £6:16:4. The only animal mentioned in the inventory is "one horse of the coller of blacke," valued at 5s.

It was not long before the King dealt with the Kilburn property, exchanging it with the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem for their manor of Paris Garden, in Southwark. As the Kilburn lands were contiguous to the estate and deer park of the Prior of St. John's Wood (Shoot-up Hill), this exchange would be convenient for the Knights; but their own institution was already doomed. Four years later their possessions were seized by the King, and from that time any distinct ecclesiastical ownership was dissociated from Kilburn. The Priory and lands were granted to Robert Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, who died in 1542; in 1546 Edward VI. made them over to Dudley, Earl of Warwick; many changes of ownership followed. Sir Arthur Atye possessed Kilburn and Shoot-up at his death, in 1604. Later owners have been the Marsh and the Powell-Cotton families.

The last vestige of the Kilburn conventual buildings seems to have disappeared in the first half of the eighteenth century. Park gives a copy of an etching of a portion that was standing in 1722; but it does not help us much in realising what the whole group of buildings would be like in earlier times. Lambert, writing in 1805, says: "There are now no remains of this building, but the site is very distinguishable in the Abbey Fields, near the teadrinking house called Kilburn Wells." The site was near the top of Belsize Road, close to where the London and North-Western station now stands. On the widening of the railway at this point in 1850, says Walford, the foundations were disclosed, and various articles were discovered, "such as coins, tesselated tiles, Gothic keys, human bones, and a bell-clapper." In 1878, in the course of further excavations in this neighbourhood, an ancient brass was unearthed, bearing a "female effigy," and evidently very old. The effigy is supposed by some local antiquaries to be that of Emma de St. Omer, who was prioress of Kilburn in the reign of Richard II. This brass was subsequently set in a slab of marble, along with two smaller brasses, with suitable inscriptions, and occupies a position on the west wall of the north transept of St. Mary's, Abbey Road, being placed near the spot where probably lie the remains of many of the former inmates of Kilburn Priory. The site has long been appropriated by modern buildings. The tea-gardens, which remained long enough to be described by Dickens and pictured by Cruikshank, have been superseded by a newer house of refreshment more in accordance with modern habits and customs, built on the site of a very old one of the same

name—The Bell. The old hostelry was originally connected with the Kilburn Wells, which in its day was almost as celebrated as the Hampstead Wells, and was situated at the south-west corner of the tea-gardens. In its time it had doubtless been one of the holy wells of north London; it did not, however, come into any particular note until 1714, when, wells and spas being then in fashion, and the neighbouring one of Hampstead offering an encouraging example, the landlord of The Bell, who owned or leased the well, began to advertise it as of "acknowledged efficacy." Kilburn Wells, which stood where the Bank now stands at the corner of Belsize Road, subsequently became a



THE BELL INN, KILBURN, AT THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

From an engraving in the Universal Magazine, October 1797.

very gay resort. In an advertisement quoted by Park from the *Public Advertiser* of July 1773, Londoners were informed that "this happy spot, on the *scite* of the once famous Abbey of Kilburn . . . but a morning's walk from the Metropolis, two miles from Oxford Street, the footway from Marybone across the fields still nearer . . . is now opened for the reception of the public, the great room being particularly adapted to the use and amusement of the politest companies." "Breakfasting and hot loaves" were included in the attractions; it was intimated that there were "a plentiful larder" and "the best of wines and other liquors"; while "a printed account of the waters, as drawn up by an eminent physician"—this would be Dr. Bliss, who was a later sponsor also for the Hampstead waters—was "given gratis at the

Wells." The proprietor of the Bell Inn made profit out of the chalybeate water as long as it existed, charging 3d. a glass. It was advertised for sale as late as 1841.

Kilburn Wells was at one time a favourite duelling-ground. Here on July 2, 1792, Lord Lauderdale and General Arnold met to end a long misunderstanding; Charles James Fox was Lauderdale's second, and Lord Hawke the General's. Lord Lauderdale received his antagonist's fire unhurt, but declined to return the shot, observing that he had not come there to shoot the General, nor could he retract the words he had used regarding him; therefore, if General Arnold was not satisfied, he might fire till he was. On this the seconds consulted, and the affair was considered to be ended. Lord Lauderdale had only a few days before fought a duel with the Duke of Richmond on the same spot.

In these later days "the hamlet of Kilburn" (as it used to be called) is to all intents and purposes part and parcel of London itself, covered with houses, shops and streets, and presenting all the customary metropolitan bustle and activity, yet retaining in its more strictly residential localities many of its ancient rural features.

St. Mary's Church, Kilburn, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Major-General the Honourable Arthur Upton on the 31st May 1856, affords accommodation for nearly a thousand people. The site was given by Mr. Duncan, and the edifice was built in sections—the first part, the nave and chancel, by Messrs. Holland, at a cost of about £2244. The church was afterwards completed at a cost of £4888. Major-General Upton and the Rev. G. R. Adams were liberal contributors to the building fund, and the whole of the money appears to have been collected in the district, except a donation from the London Diocesan Church Building Society. There have been six incumbents, namely, the Rev. G. R. Adams, the Rev. Mr. Kenyon, the Rev. C. V. Child (now Canon Child), the Rev. J. Robertson, D.D., the Rev. W. H. Stone, M.A., and the Rev. H. E. Noyes, D.D. (the present vicar). St. Mary's Hall adjoins the church; it is built on part of the land given for the site of the church, and accommodates 300 people. Schools have also been erected in West End Lane (Kilburn end), and a Mission Hall, holding about 200 people.

## CHAPTER XXV

# GOLDER'S HILL HOUSE

Jeremiah Dyson—Akenside at Golder's Hill—Akenside's Poem to Golder's Hill.



OLDER'S HILL HOUSE, which at present does duty as public refreshment-rooms, was in its original form a much smaller house, although, with its thirty-six acres of park, quite "a residential property." Its first occupant of note was Jeremiah Dyson, one of the strenuous characters of his day, who, besides being Clerk to the House of Commons and a general politician, was known as the friend and patron of Akenside the poet. Both were men of

eccentricity, and kept themselves much in the public eye.

Dyson took Golder's Hill in 1747, when only twenty-five years of age, being possessed of a considerable fortune left him by his father. He had been educated for the medical profession, having Akenside for a fellow-student, but does not seem to have ever practised as a doctor. The year before he settled at Golder's Hill he had been made Clerk to the House of Commons, for which place he had paid £6000,¹ and, having established himself in a good position, was anxious to perform the same service for his friend Akenside, with which object he took the poet to live with him at Golder's Hill, the intention being to make him a successful Hampstead doctor.

There were, however, in Akenside's character defects tending against the realisation of such a hope, even apart from the opinion he subsequently expressed, that the air of Hampstead was "fatal to nothing, except the prosperity of physicians." Praised by Pope, and made suddenly famous by The Pleasures of Imagination, published by Dodsley in 1744, while the poet

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Dictionary of National Biography.

was only in his twenty-third year, it was natural that he should have felt a pride in his achievements; but nothing could excuse the length to which he carried his personal vanity. To Dyson, however, he was always poet and hero, and it is a pity that Akenside was not able to reflect more of his friend's large-heartedness.

Akenside lived at Golder's Hill with Dyson about two years and a half, and the two were at great pains to ingratiate themselves with their neighbours. Dyson succeeded; Akenside did not. They frequented the Long Room, the clubs, and the assemblies, and were assiduous in keeping themselves prominently



MARK AKENSIDE. From an old engraving.

before the social gaze; but patients were repelled by the poet's hauteur and display, and the popularity that he desired was not attained. The result was that, much as he loved Hampstead itself and the society there, he had to turn his professional aspirations in another direction. Here again the generous Dyson was his benefactor, setting him up in a good house in Bloomsbury Square, which he bought for him, providing him with a carriage and an income of £300 a year. Akenside rose to eminence in his profession, becoming a Fellow of the College of Physicians and Chief Physician of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Meanwhile Dyson continued to reside at Golder's Hill, where Akenside

# A SUMMER'S DAY AT GOLDERS HILL.

From a Sketch in Oils
by J. W. Schofield
in the Bell-Moor Collection.







was a frequent and welcome guest. Only once does the poet seem to have celebrated the spot in verse. That was "On Recovering from a Fit of Sickness in the Country," in 1758. The lines are a favourable example of Akenside's muse:

Thy verdant scenes, O Goulder's Hill,
Once more I seek, a languid guest:
With throbbing temples and with burdened breast
Once more I climb thy steep aerial way.
O faithful cure of oft-returning ill,
Now call thy sprightly breezes round,
Dissolve this rigid cough profound,
And bid the springs of life with gentler movement play.



GOLDER'S GREEN.

From a painting by J. Russel, R.A., engraved by W. Birch, 1789.

O Goulder's Hill, by thee restored
Once more to this enlivened hand
My harp, which late resounded o'er the land
The voice of glory, solemn and severe,
My Dorian harp shall now with mild accord
To thee her joyful tribute pay,
And send a less ambitious lay
Of friendship and of love to greet thy master's ear.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This view was taken near the Swan Inn, many years before the Finchley Road was constructed.

For when within thy shady rest
First from the solitary town he chose,
And the tired senate's cares, his wish'd repose
Then was thou mine; to me a happier home
For social leisure; where my welcome feet
Estranged from all the entangling ways
In which the restless vulgar strays,
Through nature's simple paths with ancient faith might roam.

Another poet, a greater than Akenside, William Wordsworth, was moved



GOLDER'S HILL HOUSE, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

to pleasant thoughts nearly a century later by the contemplation of the associations of poesy and friendship attaching to Golder's Hill. Writing in 1837, Wordsworth said: "I am not unfrequently a visitor on Hampstead Heath, and seldom pass by the entrance of Mr. Dyson's villa on Golder's Hill close by without thinking of the pleasure which Akenside often had there."

Towards the end of the eighteenth century Golder's Hill was occupied by a Mr. John Coore, who thought a great deal of the property, and had a pretty quarto plate engraved in stipple by W. Birch of a view of the house and grounds, taken from the ornamental pond, illustrated on the previous page. Another occupant was Mr. Joshua Evans, a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, who, from his legal position, was regarded with some awe. In an old manuscript diary, kept by John Stevenson, a Heath-keeper in the employ of the lord of the manor, there are several references to threats to take persons before Mr. Evans for various acts of wrong-doing, bad language, so-called illegal placing of clothes-posts on the Heath, stealing of turf, furze, etc. This was early in the nineteenth century.



SIR SPENCER WELLS, BART. From a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

The last person to reside here was Sir Spencer Wells, who had previously lived at New West End, Finchley Road, in a house just opposite Hackney College. He considerably enlarged the house in 1875, and resided there until his death in 1897. Some time after his decease the whole estate was secured by public subscription for the use and benefit of the people, as recorded elsewhere in Chapter XIX.<sup>2</sup>

Many pleasant memories are associated with Golder's Hill during its occupancy by the eminent surgeon. It was he who had inscribed upon the

<sup>1 &</sup>quot;A Few Extracts from the Diary of a Heath-Keeper, 1834-39," edited by E. E. Newton, Hampstead Annual, 1902.
2 Vol. ii. pp. 221-226.

mansion the motto which it still bears, "Do To-day's Work To-day," an axiom which he himself consistently exemplified in his own life. Sir Spencer was justly proud of the place, and took great delight in recalling its past history to his friends. He possessed a couple of deeds bearing the signature of David Garrick, evidencing the great actor's ownership of Golder's Hill at one time.\(^1\) The grounds were originally laid out by "Capability Brown," and as extended and modernised by Sir Spencer had the reputation of being among the most beautiful "in or near this sooty Babylon." The gatherings of celebrities at Golder's Hill during the days of Sir Spencer and Lady Wells were occasions to remember. Bearers of well-known names in the commercial, medical, scientific, literary, artistic, and musical world were of the company; amongst whom I may recall Sir Walter Gilbey, Lord Blyth (then Mr. Blyth), Sir Edwin Ray Lankester, Mr. Du Maurier, Canon Ainger, Mlle. Titiens, Mme. Marie Roze, Mr. William Ambrose, K.C. (M.P. for Harrow), Mr. Ernest Hart, and many others.

Sir Spencer Wells generally rode to Town each morning on his favourite cob, and would be sure to carry with him a number of small bunches of flowers from his conservatories to give to his poorer patients in town. These tiny bouquets were deftly and safely arranged in the lining of his hat. He died at Cap d'Antibes in January 1897 in his seventy-ninth year. His portrait by the late Rudolf Lehmann is at the College of Surgeons, of which institution he was President in 1883, when he was made a baronet, and delivered the Hunterian Oration. He was Surgeon to Queen Victoria's Household. Lady Wells predeceased him by some years.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> An Actor's Notebook, by Frank Archer, 1912.

#### CHAPTER XXVI

#### HIGHGATE

In Ancient Days—The Toll-gate—Gatehouse Tavern—Swearing on the Horns—Byron's Experience—The Old Chapel—Sir Roger Cholmeley—Sir Francis Pemberton—Dorchester House—Lord Southampton—Fitzroy House—Royal Visitors—The Fox and Crown—Holly Lodge—The Coutts Family—Lady Burdett-Coutts—W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P.—Highgate Hill—Andrew Marvell's Cottage—Lauderdale House—A Nell Gwynne Incident—Cromwell House—Lord Bacon's Death—Arabella Stuart—Wesley—Coleridge—Sara Coleridge—The Howitts—The Cemetery—The Archway.



IGHGATE is such a close neighbour of Hampstead, and linked to it by so many ties, that a short sketch of its past seems to fall naturally into our story.

In ancient days Highgate, which is about 423 feet above the level of the sea, was a small hamlet in a clearing of the forest, without any road leading through it. There was the Bishop of London's park, stretching between Hampstead and Highgate, and only a little less wild than the forest itself; but the

prelate's ownership proved a beneficial influence, not merely to Highgate but to all the country round, when in the fourteenth century he permitted a road to be cut from Gray's Inn northward through Highgate to High Barnet. From the making of this new road across the top of the hill dates the real history of Highgate. It formed the junction with the private road between the Bishop's palace and Finchley Common, and was of great utility, although the Bishop took care to make the public pay for the convenience.

It appears to have been the Bishop's toll-gate at the top of the hill that provided the name of the place. Norden, writing in 1593, says: "The name is said to be derived from the High Gate, or Gate on the Hill, there having

been from time immemorial the toll-gate of the Bishop of London on the summit. . . It is a hill over which is a passage, and at the top of the said hill is a gate through which all manner of passengers have their way; so the place taketh the name of the High Gate on the hill, which gate was erected at the alteration of the way which is on the east of Highgate. . . . And for that no passenger should escape without paying toll, by reason of the wideness of the way, this gate was raised, through which of necessity all travellers pass." There was a corresponding toll-gate at the Hampstead end of the road, by The Spaniards.



SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF HIGHGATE CHAPEL, 1750, SHOWING THE OLD GATEWAY.

One of the small Chatelain engravings.

In Norden's time Highgate seems to have been resorted to by seekers after health. He tells us that "upon this hill . . . divers who have long been visited by sicknesse not curable by physicke have in a short time repaired their health by that sweet salutaire air." Naturally Highgate was a favourite halting-place. When travellers had climbed the hill from either side they were glad of rest and refreshment, and to meet their requirements many inns were erected. The Gate House Tavern stands near the site of the old toll-gate, and occupies a very prominent position. Here most of the coaches made a short stop on their way in and out of Town. The gate-house itself was a brick building extending across the road from the tavern to the burial-ground of the old

## HIGHGATE,

FROM NEAR THE VALE OF HEALTH.

(1910.)

From a Water-Colour Drawing by A. R. Quinton.

In the Bell-Moor Collection.







chapel.¹ At first the gateway was only wide enough to admit of the passage of packhorses with their bulging loads on each side, but later, when waggons and other vehicles were put upon the road, this gateway was replaced by a more commodious structure and the road widened, although even when the new gate-house was built the archway was so low that waggons with high loads had to be taken round through the yard of the tavern. The inconvenience of this increased to such an extent with the greater traffic of



THE PRESENT GATE HOUSE TAVERN, HIGHGATE, 1911.

From a water-colour drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

later years that in 1769 the gate-house was done away with and an ordinary turnpike gate and a widened roadway afforded the necessary relief. The house above the gateway was of two stories. The Red Lion was another great coaching-house; as many as eighty stage-coaches stopped there each day. There were nineteen inns in Highgate in 1826, nearly all of them of importance.

It was for the amusement of the resting travellers that the old custom

1 See illustration on p. 124, also that on p. 150.

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of "swearing on the horns" was instituted and kept up. As it yielded both money for the landlords and fun for the guests, all the inns in the village indulged in it. The custom has now practically fallen into desuetude; but in days when people had leisure and inclination for practical jokes this burlesque



A VIEW ON THE ARCHWAY ROAD AT HIGHGATE ABOUT 1830. From an engraving by G. Hunt after a painting by James Pollard.

ceremony of the "horns" was looked upon as something not to be missed. It is on record that Lord Byron submitted to the ordeal. He says:

> Many to the steep of Highgate hie; Ask, ye Bootian shades! the reason why? 'Tis to the worship of the solemn Horn Grasped in the holy hand of Mystery, In whose dread name both men and maids are sworn And consecrate the oath with draught and dance till morn.

The custom served to spread the fame of Highgate far and wide. Samuel

Palmer said no one ever heard of this hamlet without at once referring to the ceremony:

It's a custom at Highgate, that all who go through, Must be sworn on the horns, sir; and so, sir, must you; Bring the horns, shut the door; now, sir, take off your hat, When you come here again, don't forget to mind *that*.

The fun was in getting those who were ignorant of the details of the swearing to submit themselves as candidates. When all was ready, the horns,



SWEARING ON THE HORNS AT HIGHGATE.

From a print in the Coates Collection.

fixed on a pole, were brought in; and while the person to be sworn stood before them bareheaded, the landlord came forward and pronounced these words with mock solemnity:

Upstanding and uncovered: silence. Take notice what I now say to you, for that is the first word of the oath; mind that! You must acknowledge me to be your adopted father, I must acknowledge you to be my adopted son. If you do not call me father, you forfeit a bottle of wine; if I do not call you son I forfeit the same. And now, my good sir, if you are travelling through the village of Highgate, and you have no money in your pocket, go call for a bottle of wine at any house you may think proper to enter, and book it to your father's score. If you have any friends with you, you may treat them as well; but if you have money of your own, you must pay for it yourself; for you must not say you have no money when you have; neither must you convey your own money out of your own pocket into your friend's



The bull, highgate, 1867. A favourite resort of george morland. From an original drawing by J. T. Wilson in the Coates Collection.



THE FLASK, HIGHGATE, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

pocket, for I shall search them as well as you, and if I find that you or they have any money, you forfeit a bottle of wine for trying to cheat and cozen your old father. You must not eat brown bread while you can get white, unless you like brown the best; nor must you drink small beer when you can get strong, unless you like small beer the best; you must not kiss the maid while you can kiss the mistress, unless you like the maid best; but sooner than lose a good chance you may kiss them both. And now, my good sir, I wish you a safe journey through Highgate and this life. I charge you, my good son, think if you know any in this company who have not taken this oath you must cause them to take it, or make each of them forfeit a bottle of wine; for if you fail to do so, you will forfeit one yourself, my son, God bless you; kiss the horns, or a pretty girl if you see one here, which you like best, and so be free of Highgate.

The "good of the house" having in any alternative been served, and the bottles of wine having been duly consumed, the person "sworn in" was dismissed with the following additional rigmarole:

I have now to acquaint you with your privileges as a freeman of Highgate. If at any time you are going through the hamlet, and want to rest yourself, and you see a pig lying in a ditch, you are quite at liberty to kick her out and take her place, but if you see three lying together, you must only kick one out—the middle one—and lie between the two; so God save the King.

The custom evidently dates back to ancient times. There is an account of "some in Sir Lionel Pilkinton's coach" being sworn in 1688.

There were other "readings" of the oath than that given above, including a rhyming version. At some of the Highgate inns, pairs of mounted stags', or rams', horns are still to be seen; but wayfarers are not now invited to be sworn on them. There was a movement set afoot a few years ago to revive the custom, which is still observed at intervals by the Highgate Thirty Club at their headquarters the Flask Inn.<sup>2</sup>

From the fourteenth century there had been a chapel at Highgate. Bishop Braybroke, in the year 1386, bestowed upon "William Lichfield, a poor hermit, oppressed by age and infirmity, the office of keeping our chapel of Highgate, by our park of Haringay, and the house annexed to the said chapel, hitherto accustomed to be kept by other poor hermits."

This hermitage is mentioned by Newcourt in the following words:—"On the scite where the present chappell stands, stood from time immemorial a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Letter from John Gell to his brother Philip, May 12, 1688. H. C. Pole-Gill, Esq., Historical Manuscripts Commission, Rep. 9, vol. ii. 398 b.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In 1906 a special "swearing" was arranged for the purpose of a photograph being taken for Sir Benjamin Stone's collection of representations of ancient manners and customs. Several well-known personages attended and were duly photographed while being sworn, and afterwards the whole company dined at the old Gate House, where the ceremony had been gone through.

chappell of St. Michael. This hermitage or chappell was in the gift of the Bishop of London, and on the 20th Feby. 1386, Robert de Braybrooke, then Bishop of the See, gave it one Wm. Lichfield, a poor infirm hermit; it was next granted by Bishop Stokesley, in 1531, to William Forte, a hermit, and supposed to be the last of Highgate, in consideration of his good services to the said Bishop, to pray for his soul, and the souls of his predecessors, and the souls of all the faithful deceased."

Little is known of this ancient place of worship, however, until the sixteenth century, when it was granted by the Crown to Sir Roger Cholmeley, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who had a mansion at Hornsey, and was the founder of the Highgate Grammar School. As an old record attests, "the fyrst stone of the Chapell and free Scoole at Higate was leyd the 3rd day of Julye 1576, and the same Chapell and Scoole was finished in September 1578." The chapel was several times repaired and renovated, but was pulled down in 1833. Here Coleridge worshipped, and in the burial-ground attached he was buried in 1834. The burial-ground was continued until 1866, in which year both school and chapel were rebuilt on a greatly extended scale.

The new church of St. Michael, the spire of which forms so prominent a landmark, was built in 1833, in which edifice among other memorial tablets is one to Coleridge.

Many persons of distinction who at one time or another had been residents in the neighbourhood were buried in the old chapel or in its burial-ground. Among them were Sir Francis Pemberton, Lord Chief Justice to Charles II.; Sir John Wollaston, who built the Southwood Lane almshouses; Dr. Lewis Atterbury, brother of Bishop Atterbury; the widow of Sir Hugh Platt; Charlotte, daughter of Sir John Pettus; and Sir Jeremy Topp. There were entries of baptisms and marriages of members of the De la Warre, Mainwaring, Sprignell, Warwick, Blunt, and Dorchester families. The Marquis of Dorchester had a large house at Highgate, on the west side of what is now The Grove.

From the sixteenth century many people of note had mansions in the neighbourhood of Highgate. Fitzroy House, in Fitzroy Park, near Ken Wood, was the home of Lord Southampton. It was a fine brick building, built about 1780. After Lord Southampton left, it was occupied by the Duke of Buckingham.

History and romance are interestingly blended in the story of Highgate.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 65.

Its commanding position at the junction of the great northern road made it a point for welcomings and "speedings." Richard II. was led through Highgate in 1398 by his master Bolingbroke and hooted all the way to the Tower; Edward V. was welcomed here by the Lord Mayor of London and a great body of citizens in 1483; here in 1487 another Lord Mayor and another gathering of citizens welcomed Henry VII. after the Lambert Simnel

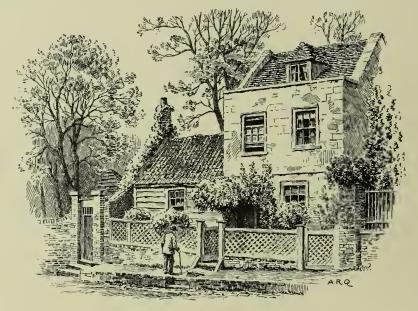


DORCHESTER HOUSE, HIGHGATE, 1700.

A woodcut taken from a contemporary print.

episode; and here in 1558 the Lord Mayor and a great concourse of people met Elizabeth on her way from Hatfield to London to be proclaimed Queen. There is still another royal incident connected with Highgate. On July 6, 1837, Queen Victoria, then a Queen of sixteen days only, was being driven down West Hill, in company with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, when the horses took fright and ran off at a furious pace. Luckily, Mr. Turner, the landlord of the Fox and Crown Inn, which was situated on the right hand going down, heard the commotion, and, with great presence of mind,

sprang into the road, seized the reins, and brought the horses to a stand. For this brave deed Mr. Turner received not only a present of money but permission to mount the royal arms above his door. Prior to this incident the house had been called The Fox under the Hill. In later years it was pulled down, and its site used for the addition of stabling to the adjoining private house. This was in 1897. The royal device that commemorates the late Queen's mishap now hangs on the walls of the Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution, as well as a framed pencil drawing of the inn by the late Mr. Herbert Railton (reproduced on the next page), the drawing and its accom-

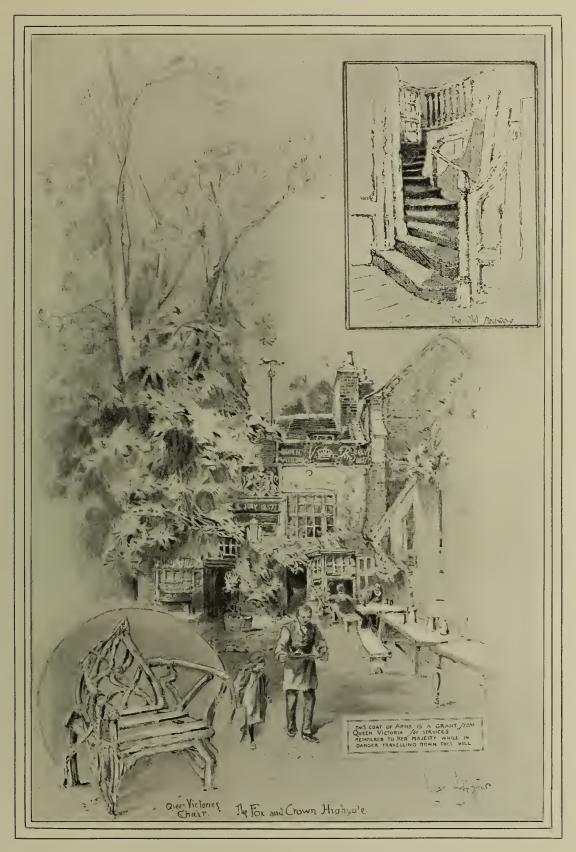


COTTAGES ON WEST HILL, HIGHGATE, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

panying description being presented to the Institution by the writer of these *Annals*. I remember in connection with the old hostelry (I speak of about 1868-1870), that the innkeeper, whose name was Elsey, had a St. Bernard dog as an attraction for his house. It wore a little hooped barrel under its neck like the dogs of the Mont St. Bernard Hospice, and around its collar was the following doggerel:

I am Tom Elsey's dog, And live at Highgate Hill At the Fox and Crown Where, coming down, The Queen once had a spill.



THE FOX AND CROWN, HIGHGATE, JUST BEFORE ITS DEMOLITION. From the original pencil drawing by Herbert Railton.

A pretty roadside inn it is, So give me but a pat, And I'll take you there To see the chair In which our good Queen sat.

The landlady told me that this dog more than earned his own living by the trade he brought to the inn, but, unfortunately, he was maliciously poisoned.



THE FOX AND CROWN, WEST HILL, HIGHGATE, AS IT APPEARED IN 1868, WITH THE LANDLORD ELSEY IN THE FOREGROUND.

From a photograph.

A little lower down West Hill, standing in its own spacious grounds, is Holly Lodge, the fine old house where Thomas Coutts, banker to George III., and in later years Lady Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, dispensed hospitalities to many distinguished and worthy people. Thomas Coutts, whose father was an Edinburgh bill-discounter, was one of the two founders of the Coutts banking house; the other being his brother James, who, however, played but a secondary part in the building up of the famous banking business.

Thomas Coutts, having accumulated a large fortune, became the owner of

Holly Lodge as well as of a town mansion, and figured prominently in the social life of the time. His first wife, Elizabeth Starkey, had been his brother's cook; she proved an exemplary spouse and bore him three daughters, one of whom was married to Sir Frances Burdett, another to the Earl of Guilford, and the third to the Marquis of Bute. Thomas Coutts's second wife was Harriet Mellon, a favourite actress of that day, whom Sheridan had



HOLLY LODGE, HIGHGATE, 1911.

For many years the residence of Thomas Coutts, the banker, later of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and now of Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P. From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

discovered in the provinces and brought to Drury Lane, and with whom the banker had long been on friendly terms. When this marriage took place Mr. Coutts was seventy-four years of age, and he and his wife lived together in affection and mutual confidence until 1822, when Mr. Coutts died at the age of ninety-one, leaving his widow the whole of his vast fortune.

The sequel to this part of the story is soon told. Mrs. Coutts subsequently married the Duke of St. Albans, and on her death left the entire wealth derived from Thomas Coutts, which she had kept intact and at her own disposition,

to the banker's favourite granddaughter, Miss Angela Burdett, daughter of Sir Francis Burdett. Miss Burdett assumed the name of Coutts, and it was as Miss Burdett-Coutts that she became renowned for her large-hearted philanthropies, distributing immense sums in furtherance of objects mainly directed towards the amelioration of the lot of the poor and suffering, or on movements for educational or religious purposes. She was made a Baroness in 1871, and in 1881 married Mr. William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett, now Mr. Burdett - Coutts, M.P. for Westminster, a constituency with which the



THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

From a photograph.

Baroness's father, Sir Francis Burdett, the champion of Catholic emancipation, had enjoyed a close and often lively association.

Thomas Coutts had for his guests at Holly Lodge many of the leading representatives of his time in art, letters, science, and social distinction; indeed, it became the tradition of the house to reflect in its guests whatever was worthiest in the aspirations and achievements of the day. At Holly Lodge Miss Burdett-Coutts planned and shaped the splendid philanthropic projects which have made her name a memory of good for all time, and there she called to her aid such sympathetic and willing co-operators as Charles Dickens, Archbishop Tait, Sir Robert Peel, and others. The great Duke of Wellington was among her advisers; Livingstone, Moffat, and Stanley came to Holly Lodge

to recount the stories of their mission work and explorations; General Gordon was there on the eve of his departure for his last fatal journey to Khartum, carrying with him to the end the letter-case the Baroness gave him as a keep-sake; at different times Gladstone, Disraeli, and many other eminent Victorian statesmen gathered there non-politically; and one of Lady Burdett-Coutts's closest friends and a frequent visitor was the late Duchess of Teck, who on one occasion made the public statement that "great as were the intrinsic benefits the Baroness had conferred on others, the most signal of all had been the power



W. BURDETT-COUTTS, M.P. From a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

even up to the last years of her life the Baroness maintained her friendly association with leading men of art and letters, and both she and Mr. Burdett-Coutts found a delight in entertaining such men as Sir Henry Irving, Mr. Frederick Greenwood, and other of their intimate friends who acted and wrote for the entertainment and instruction of the public. On the lawns of Holly Lodge have gathered thousands of poor children at one time and another to be feasted and cheered by the gracious hostess; and years before one heard of Bird Sanctuaries, the Baroness had constituted her entire Highgate estate a safe refuge for bird and beast, almost all native species finding an asylum there. At one time she was ambitious of acclimatising the nightingale within the

Holly Lodge domain, but had to give up the idea, "not caring," as she expressed it, "to breed them for bird fanciers." One of the most valued of her pensioners was a white donkey, the gift of the costermongers to the lady who had always been their friend. Dogs, cats, and even what she called "the companionable and reproductive pig" were cared for by her; her little fox terrier Rosie was her constant companion.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts was an active and efficient co-worker with the Baroness



VIEW LOOKING DOWN HIGHGATE HILL, 1822.

Sketched and lithographed by T. M. Baynes.

in her numerous philanthropic schemes, and spent much time and thought in keeping up the prestige of the old mansion and its spacious grounds. His famous Brookfield stud of Shire horses aroused great interest among horse-lovers, and brought many distinguished people to West Hill, King Edward paying several visits to the place.

Highgate Hill, the steep road which descends from the village to Holloway, and the first London highway to be traversed by a cable tramway, has many interesting historical associations, obscured in great measure by

### HIGHGATE,

FROM PARLIAMENT HILL FIELDS.

(1910.)

From a Water-Colour Drawing by A. R. QUINTON.

In the Bell-Moor Collection.







modern buildings, which divest the hill of its ancient character. Its state was notoriously bad until the eighteenth century or later. In Pepys's time "My Lord Brouncker" had to "put six horses into his coach" to climb the steep ascent, because of the perilous ruts; and in 1770 Lord Sandys was upset there, and died from his injuries.

On the south side of the upper part of this hill many men and women of historic, literary, or other fame have resided. A step now built into the wall marks the site of Andrew Marvell's house, which was pulled down in 1868, when



ANDREW MARVELL'S COTTAGE. From a drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

Sir Sydney Waterlow bought this and the neighbouring property. It was a picturesque but unpretentious cottage, well elevated from the road, shaded by trees, and with a little terrace of garden in front. Here the patriot poet, safe from the temptations of the profligate Court, wrote many of those verses which will keep his memory green to future ages. It was of his Highgate garden that he wrote:

I have a garden of my own, But so with roses overgrown And lilies that you would it take To be a little wilderness. Milton visited him frequently, and the two "incorruptibles" held pious converse, and encouraged each other in their resolve to preserve their individual independence of action. Wealth and promotion were offered again and again to Marvell and refused; and his would-be bribers became



Andrew Marvell, Efq.

Day what Say our 86 men

of the busmesse, & of me?

your most oblight offectio:

nale, Orim Indr: Marvell.

Whitehall Jan: 15-1678
His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possission of

his bitter enemies. In a letter written from Highgate he said: "My foes are implacable, and I am frequently threatened with murder, and waylaid in my passing to and from Highgate, where I am fond of lodging."

Lauderdale House, occupied by the Duke of Lauderdale about 1660, still

stands just below on the same side. It is remembered chiefly in connection with a dramatic incident in which Nell Gwynne figured. While Lauderdale, Lord Deputy of Scotland,—tyrannical, cruel, rapacious—"the most dishonest man in the whole Cabal," as Macaulay styled him—was absent coercing the Scots, he placed his Highgate mansion at the service of the pleasure-loving monarch. On one of these occasions pretty Nell occupied the house, and the



LAUDERDALE HOUSE, HIGHGATE, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

King came visiting her and her son. Marvell in his cottage close by was doubtless aware that the "wench of orange and oyster" was his neighbour; but he would not permit the fact to ruffle his serenity. The story goes that Nell was so annoyed with his Majesty for neglecting to grace her son with a title, while having been lavish in granting such honours to the sons of his other favourites, that she took the infant to an upper window and holding him forth called out, "Unless you do something for him, here he goes!" The move succeeded. "Save the Earl of Burford!" cried the King.

This was the son who was born on May 8, 1670. He became Earl of Burford in 1676, and subsequently Duke of St. Albans.<sup>1</sup>

Sir Sydney Waterlow became possessed of Lauderdale House some quarter of a century ago, and afterwards made it over, along with its



STAIRCASE OF CROMWELL HOUSE. From a photograph taken in 1912.

extensive grounds, now known as Waterlow Park, to the London County Council for the benefit of the public. The park comprises 20 acres, and is a beautiful and much-appreciated resort. Among the occupants of Lauderdale House prior to Sir Sydney Waterlow's time, Lord Chancellor Westbury and Mr. Yates, F.R.S., should be mentioned.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A portrait of Nell Gwynne appears on p. 144.

# CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE HILL.

(1910.)

From a Water-Colour Drawing
by A. R. Quinton.

In the Bell-Moor Collection.







On the opposite side of the road stands another relic of mid-seventeenth century days, Cromwell House, a plain red-brick building erected probably about 1630, and said to have been presented by the Protector to his eldest daughter, Bridget, on her marriage with Ireton, in 1646, the year after the battle of Naseby, in which Ireton had borne a distinguished part. The interior decorations are curious, the staircase containing nine carved oaken figures (each about 1 ft.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ins. high) of Parliamentary soldiers, ranging from



BACON'S MONUMENT, ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, ST. ALBANS.

drummer-boy to captain. Originally there were twelve of these figures; but those of Cromwell and Ireton were removed. Cromwell must, of course, have been an occasional visitor; as for Ireton, he was usually with the army, and died of fever in Ireland in 1651, five years after his marriage. Subsequently Ireton's widow became the wife of General Fleetwood. Cromwell House is now a Convalescent Home for Children, in connection with the Great Ormond Street Hospital.

A little higher was Arundel House, now long since superseded by modern houses. Here the Earls of Arundel had a seat. In 1624 James I. slept a

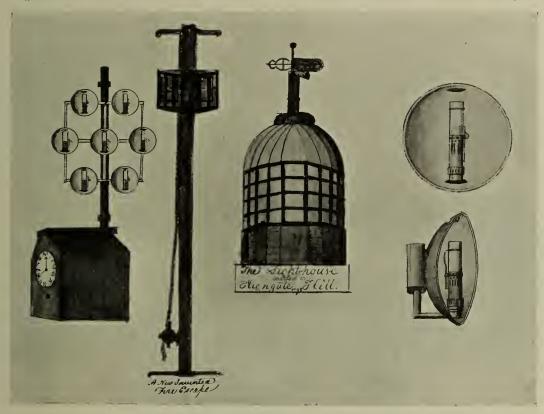
night there "to hunt a stag early the next morning in St. John's Wood." Two years later Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, died there. The circumstances connected with the occurrence are described by Aubrey: "His lordship was taking the aire in a coach with Dr. Witherborne, a Scotchman, physician to the King. Towards Highgate snow lay on the ground, and it came into my lord's thoughts why flesh might not be preserved in snow as in salt. They were resolved they would try the experiment. Presently they alighted out of the coach, and went into a poore woman's house at the bottom of Highgate



From an old engraving after the painting by Sir Peter Lely.

Hill, and bought a hen, and made the woman exenterate it, and then stuffed the bodie with snow, and my lord did help to doe it himself. The snow so chilled him that he immediately fell so ill, that he could not return to his lodgings (in Gray's Inn) but went to the Earl of Arundel's house, at Highgate, where they put him into a goode bed warmed with a panne, but it was a dampe bed that had not been layn in for about a yeare before, which gave him such a cold that in two or three dayes as I remember . . . he died of suffocation." In his last letter Bacon declares that the experiment which cost him his life "succeeded excellently well."

It was to Arundel House that Arabella Stuart was brought when, after release from the Tower, she was being conveyed to Durham, to be put in charge of the Bishop. She was taken ill with a fever at Barnet, and could not be carried farther: so the King sanctioned her being placed at Highgate, in the house which was afterwards Arundel House. Here she remained for several weeks, and when she recovered began a correspondence with her husband, William Seymour, then in the Tower, with whom she planned an escape. When all was ready she set out from Arundel House in the disguise



LIGHTHOUSE ON HIGHGATE HILL, 1793, AND A NEWLY INVENTED FIRE ESCAPE.

From a sketch in the Coates Collection.

of a cavalier, and managed to get on board a French boat at Gravesend. Here she was to have been joined by Seymour, who had escaped from the Tower disguised as a doctor; but he was late in arriving. Fearing delay, the captain set sail. When Seymour reached the spot, he engaged a collier to carry him to Flanders, where in due course he was landed safely. Arabella, however, was captured in the Calais roads, brought back, and thrown into the Tower again, where four years later she died insane. She is buried beside Mary Queen of Scots in Westminster Abbey. Later Seymour was permitted

to return to England, and became successively Marquis of Hertford and Duke of Somerset.

Dorchester House and grounds, the seat of the first Marquis of Dorchester, stood upon the site of the houses now composing The Grove. It was a large edifice, and about the middle of the seventeenth century was bought by a London draper, William Blake, of Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, for the purposes of a school or hospital for the maintenance of forty fatherless boys and girls. Blake gave £5000 for the property, and relied for its after support on



WHITTINGTON STONE, 1819, BY R. B. SCHNEBELLIE.

From a drawing in the Coates Collection.

voluntary contributions from the public, which were not forthcoming. Upon this Blake issued a pamphlet entitled *Silver Drops*, or *Serious Things*, in which he made an eccentric appeal for aid, but his scheme ultimately failed, most people regarding him as crazy. The house was pulled down in 1685. One of the earlier tenants of Dorchester House was Sir Roger Cholmeley.

There was a visitation of the plague in 1631, and some laxity of protection seems to have prevailed, necessitating the issue of a royal order for the better relief of the plague-infected in Highgate. William Gualter, one of the high constables for the hundred of Ossulton, was directed thenceforth to make personal visits at least twice every week to see whether the persons infected



THE WHITTINGTON STONE ABOUT 1830.

From a drawing by T. Gosden in the Coates Collection. were "shutt up and sequestred from goeing abroad," and to see that the various officers performed their duties towards the visited persons.

Wesley, in 1788, when in his eighty-fifth year, preached in Highgate. He thus records the fact in his *Diary* under date December 15: "In the evening I preached at Miss Teulon's school in Highgate: I think it was the coldest night I ever remember. The house we were in stood on the edge of the hill, and the east wind set full in the window. I counted eleven, twelve, one, and was then obliged to dress, the cramp growing more and more violent. But in the morning, not only the cramp was gone but likewise the lameness which used to follow it." A few weeks later Wesley sat to Romney for his portrait, "at the earnest desire

of Mrs. T-," and Romney seems to have pleased him much more than Sir



WHITTINGTON STONE, HIGHGATE HILL. From a photograph taken in 1912.

Joshua Reynolds had done. "Mr. Romney is a painter indeed," he wrote. "He struck off an excellent likeness at once; and did more in one hour than Sir Joshua did in ten."

The Whittington Stone, now standing towards the bottom of Highgate Hill, near the Archway Tavern, recalls the memory of the thrice Lord Mayor of London, and the tradition that as a lad he sat on this spot and listened to Bow Bells bidding him "turn again." Not far from this stone a lazar-house

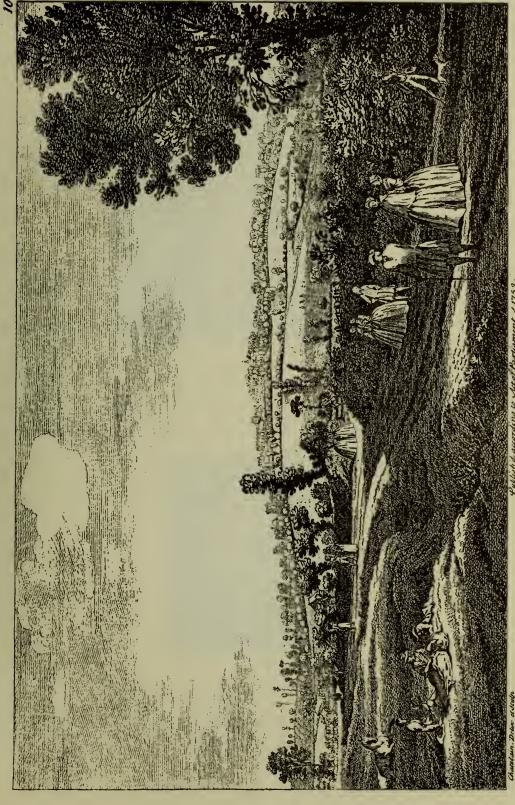


VIEW FROM THE PARK NEAR HIGHGATE, LOOKING OVER THE HAMPSTEAD RESERVOIRS TOWARDS LONDON, 1804.

From an aquatint by F. Jukes after a drawing by F. J. Sarjent.

formerly stood. There is an engraving by Chatelain showing both the stone and the lazar-house. The house was built in the reign of Edward IV., by William Poole, described as "yeoman of the crown," who having himself been stricken with leprosy, founded this Highgate hospital for persons afflicted with the same distemper.

The Grove, at the top of the hill near the centre of the village, comprising a single row of old Georgian houses, with red-tiled roofs, shaded by "immemorial elms" with branches stretching across the road, has



AVVen of Highgate from the great Ocad at Hontish Town. \ Vie de Highgate, du Ci'e du grand Chemin a la Ville Hentish. London Primat for 8 shill by C. Divoy & G. in Automany Chech Yard: or Princed for & bold by C. Divey & Co. in Milarmany Church Yord.



literary associations. At No. 3 Coleridge the poet spent the last eighteen years of his life, dying there in 1834. In earlier days this restful spot was



s. T. COLERIDGE AT THE AGE OF 24.

From the portrait by Hancock in the National Portrait Gallery.

called Pemberton Row, in memory of a well-known resident. At a later period it became Quality Walk; but it was The Grove during Coleridge's



S. T. COLERIDGE.

From the portrait by Peter Vandyke in the National Portrait Gallery.

time, a fact which is sufficient to secure it the appellation permanently. Fairs were held on this ground in former times. At a Highgate Fair here on three

days of July 1744 it was announced that a pig would be turned loose on the green, "and he that takes it up by the tail, and throws it over his head, shall have it." Twopence for entrance was charged—"no less than twelve to enter."

From The Grove in the old days it was possible to see over the Nightingale Valley to Ascot and Windsor, and on the other side to Harrow and the Chiltern Hills. When Coleridge took up his abode at No. 3 the general scene was much more rural than it is to-day. Highgate was Coleridge's salvation. He had acquired the opium habit to such a degree

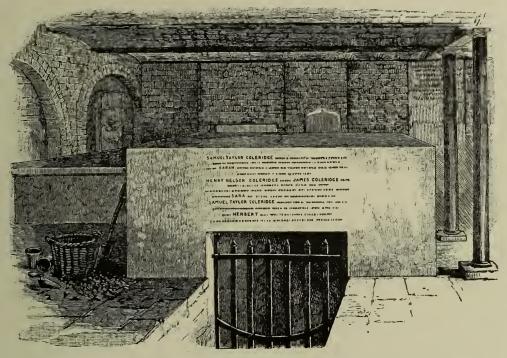


THE OLD CHAPEL, HIGHGATE.
From a water-colour drawing by F. J. Sarjent in the possession of Mr. E. E. Newton.

that his only hope was to place himself under some medical man and subject himself to a rigid course of abstention. Left to himself, he could not do it. Mr. Gillman, the Highgate surgeon, was the very man to look after him. How well the surgeon acquitted himself in his task is testified in Coleridge's own words. He declared that Gillman had been "more than a brother to him." Here the philosopher poet was able to spend the last years of his life in a manner worthy of his great reputation.

The Grove became a place of pilgrimage to the eminent literary men of the time. Lamb, Coleridge's schoolfellow, Leigh Hunt, Wordsworth, Southey, Hallam, Edward Irving, Hazlitt, Emerson, Crabb Robinson, Henry

Taylor, and others visited Coleridge from time to time; and he seems to have passed his life in contentment. He was free to write as he felt inspired, to wander at will in the woodland ways and flowery meadows, or to entertain his friends indoors with the unfailing stream of his wise utterances. Southey said, "All other men I have ever known are mere children to him." After Coleridge's death, Lamb, his "fifty-year-old friend without a dissension," said, "I seem to love the house he died in more passionately than when he lived . . . what was his mansion is consecrated to me as a chapel."



THE COLERIDGE VAULT, HIGHGATE. UNDERNEATH THE PRESENT SCHOOL CHAPEL, WHICH STANDS ON THE SITE OF THE OLD HIGHGATE CHAPEL.

The vault contains the bodies of S. T. Coleridge, Sara his wife, his daughter Sara, and his grandson, H. Coleridge.

It was in 1816 that Coleridge—"the archangel a little damaged," as Charles Lamb called him—went to live with the Gillmans, the surgeon owing his introduction to the poet to Dr. Adams of Hatton Garden, who had been consulted as to the possibility of conquering the opium trouble. Before that Coleridge had been staying with a chemist in Norfolk Street, regarding which association Lamb wrote to Wordsworth: "Nature, who conducts every creature by instinct to its best end, has skilfully directed C. to take up his abode at a chemist's laboratory in Norfolk Street. . . . God

keep him inviolate among the traps and pitfalls." Nature, however, without loss of time seems to have conducted the author of *The Ancient Mariner* to Highgate and safety. Dr. Adams told Mr. Gillman he would find "a resident patient of great interest in Coleridge," and when the poet entered Gillman's house he carried the proof-sheets of *Christabel* in his pocket. Coleridge's poetical work at Highgate was comparatively little. Metaphysics tempted him from the purer paths of imagination, and perhaps Byron's epigram did not stray far from the mark:

And Coleridge, too, has lately taken wing, But like a hawk encumbered with his hood Explaining metaphysics to the nation— I wish he would explain his explanation.

Most people have heard the story told of Lamb, when on returning with C. L. Leslie by coach from a dinner at Gillman's a woman was heard calling out, "Are you full inside?" Lamb put his head out of the window and said, "Yes, madam; that last piece of pudding at Gillman's did the business for me."

It is pleasant to think of "the old man eloquent," after a chequered life of storm and stress, himself always his own worst enemy, settled in this quiet, restful village, where faithful friends and scenes of natural loveliness were at once a protection and an inspiration to him. Although his poetic output at Highgate was not large, he found leisure there to gather together many of his poems not previously published—"Christabel," "Kubla Khan," and the "Pains of Sleep," among the rest; and with his pension of £100 a year as one of the twelve "royal associates" of the Society of Literature, his miscellaneous earnings, and a constant circle of admiring friends around him, his days passed as evenly as was possible for one whose health had been so seriously undermined by laudanum, of which at one time he consumed, according to Sir Leslie Stephen, as much as two quarts a week; but if so it must have been a very weak solution, indeed, one would think. This habit was greatly mitigated, if not cured, at Highgate.

His favourite walk in those happy days was through Millfield Lane to Hampstead and back, sauntering slowly along the beautiful tree-shaded road, with its glimpses of green glades and sunlit meadows on either side, and a home-welcome awaiting him at both ends—his daughter Sara's home at Hampstead and the Gillmans' at Highgate. Millfield Lane has been the favourite walk of so many poets besides Coleridge that it well deserved Coventry Patmore's designation of it as "the poets' path." It is beautiful at

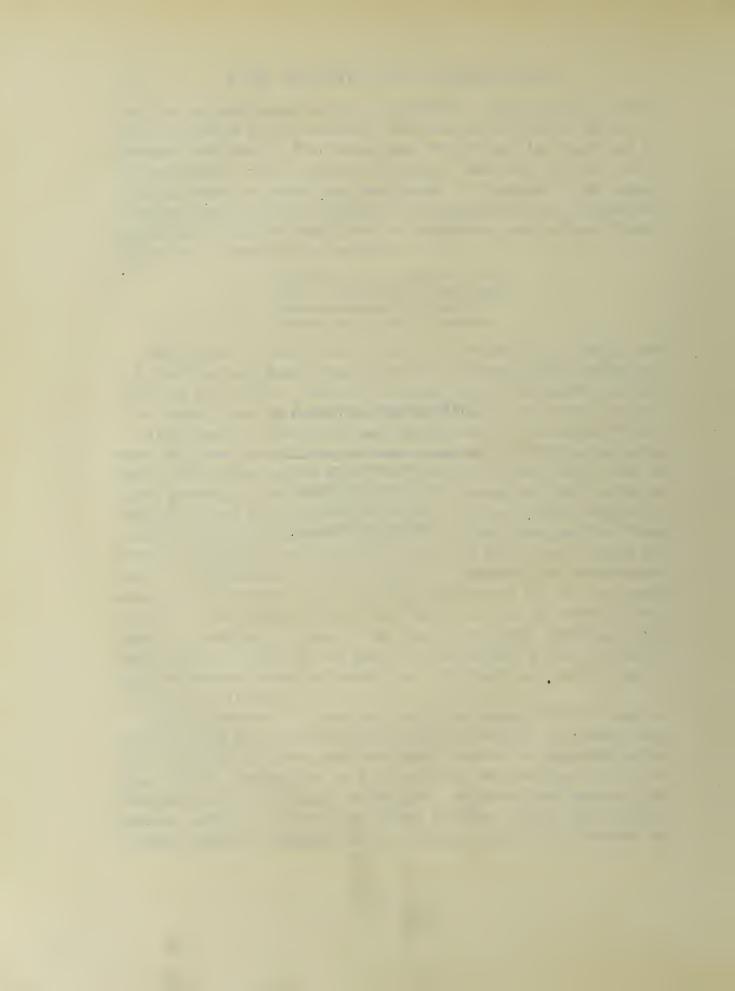
# THE GROVE, HIGHGATE

(1910).

The Entrance to Coleridge's house is shown where the lamp is over the gateway.

From a Water-Colour Drawing by A. R. Quinton.

In the Bell-Moor Collection. .







all times of the year, as I have good reason to know, having in my younger days lived on the Highgate side of it, and later on the Hampstead side, traversing its winding way at all seasons. I have seen it and loved it in the flush of its summer pride, and in the winter time when on many a moonlight night, with the snow on the ground and hanging from every tree and bush, I have seemed to walk in a land of enchantment. When I recall the still and silent loveliness of this night-scene and the dream-like charm of the view across the ponds in the hollow below, with the moon reflected in their placid depths, it seems to me, man of many travels as I am, that nothing in nature has ever



HIGHGATE PONDS FROM MILLFIELD LANE.

From a water-colour drawing by P. de Wint in the Bell-Moor Collection.

appealed to me more profoundly. It is a scene that once looked upon can never be forgotten.

The burying-ground of the old chapel contains the graves of Coleridge, his wife, his daughter Sara and her husband. Sara Coleridge was married to her cousin, Henry Nelson Coleridge, a London barrister, in 1829, at Crosthwaite Church, Keswick; and from that year until 1837 they lived in a cottage on Downshire Hill, where four of their children were born. Here she was near her father in his closing years, and the poet often walked across the fields to Hampstead to visit her. Coleridge died on July 25, 1834. He was buried in the Old Chapel, as already mentioned. The memorial erected to his memory by Mr. Gillman bears the following inscription:

VOL. III

#### SACRED TO THE MEMORY

OF

### SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE

POET, PHILOSOPHER, THEOLOGIAN

THIS TRULY GREAT AND GOOD MAN RESIDED,
FOR THE LAST NINETEEN YEARS OF HIS LIFE,
IN THIS HAMLET.
HE QUITTED "THE BODY OF THIS DEATH"
JULY 25TH, 1834,

IN THE SIXTY-SECOND YEAR OF HIS AGE.

OF HIS PROFOUND LEARNING AND DISCURSIVE GENIUS
HIS LITERARY WORKS ARE AN IMPERISHABLE RECORD;

TO HIS PRIVATE WORTH,

HIS SOCIAL AND CHRISTIAN VIRTUES,

JAMES AND ANN GILLMAN,

THE FRIENDS WITH WHOM HE RESIDED

DURING THE ABOVE PERIOD, DEDICATE THIS TABLET.

UNDER THE PRESSURE OF A LONG

AND MOST PAINFUL DISEASE

HIS DISPOSITION WAS UNALTERABLY SWEET AND ANGELIC;

HE WAS AN EVER-DURING, EVER-LOVING FRIEND,

THE GENTLEST AND KINDEST TEACHER,

THE MOST ENGAGING HOME COMPANION.

O FRAMED FOR CALMER TIMES AND NOBLER HEARTS!
O STUDIOUS POET, ELOQUENT FOR TRUTH!
PHILOSOPHER CONTEMNING WEALTH AND DEATH,
YET DOCILE, CHILDLIKE, FULL OF LIFE AND LOVE,
HERE ON THIS MONUMENTAL STONE THY FRIENDS INSCRIBE THY WORTH.

READER! FOR THE WORLD MOURN.

A LIGHT HAS PASSED AWAY FROM THE EARTH;
BUT FOR THIS PIOUS AND EXALTED CHRISTIAN
REJOICE, AND AGAIN I SAY UNTO YOU, REJOICE.

UBI

THESAURUS

IBI

COR

s. T. C.

Mary Cowden Clarke has some interesting references to Highgate in her Recollections of Writers. Before her marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Hunt, who then lived at Highgate, invited her to spend a few days with them in that pretty suburban spot, then green with tall trees and shrub-grown gardens. "Pleasant were the walks," she wrote, "taken arm-in-arm with such a host and entertainer as Leigh Hunt. Sometimes towards Holly Lodge, the residence of an actress-duchess—successively Miss Mellon, Mrs.



VIEW FROM THE PONDS AT THE FOOT OF HIGHGATE HILL, SHOWING THE HOUSE OF CHARLES
MATHEWS THE ELDER IN THE CENTRE, 1822.

Sketched and lithographed by T. M. Baynes.

Coutts, and the Duchess of St. Albans . . . or past a handsome white detached house in a shrubbery, with a long low gallery built out where the elder Mathews lived, whose 'Entertainments' and 'At Homes' I had often seen." Mathews had an extensive collection of theatrical pictures, portraits, books, and curiosities in this cottage, which he was proud to show to his friends. They were scattered over all the rooms, and included paintings by Zoffany, Gainsborough, Hogarth, Vandergucht, Sir Peter Lely, and others, the portraits of celebrated actors and actresses being more numerous perhaps than excellent.

Payne Collier mentions 1 a visit paid by himself and the Duke of Devonshire in 1832, when Mathews and his wife, who were "quite upon their hind legs," did the honours. The Duke was president of the Garrick Club, and Winston, the secretary, made one of the company. We are indebted to Payne Collier, too, for an account of the visit of George Daniel, the book and print collector, to Highgate to see Mathews' gallery of dramatic curiosities. Every time the actor showed the collector anything remarkable, and, as Mathews thought, unique, Daniel would say, "Aye, aye; very rare, very valuable, but I have a



WILLIAM HOWITT.

From a portrait in the Illustrated London News.

duplicate of it in my library." At last Mathews got quite out of patience and exclaimed, "Why, d—— you, you have got duplicates of everything I have—excepting my lame leg; I wish you had that with all my heart."

The Howitts—William and Mary—lived at West Hill Lodge for some time, its flat, accessible roof commanding a fine view of London. They were visited by Holman Hunt, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Hans Christian Andersen, Charles Reade, Frederika Bremer, and others. They also resided for a time at the Hermitage, a little above the entrance to Millfield Lane, a house which had formerly been tenanted by Sir Wallis Porter, one of the Prince Regent's set —a gambler and roué. It was here that, finding himself at last without money

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> An Old Man's Diary. J. Payne Collier.

or friends, he shot himself. There is a tradition that Nelson when a boy visited the Hermitage, and an ash-tree he is said to have climbed is known as Nelson's tree. Fauntleroy, the banker-forger, concealed himself in the Hermitage for a time when attempting to escape from the officers of the law.

Many of our illustrious dead repose in Highgate Cemetery. It is the resting-place of Lord Lyndhurst, Michael Faraday, George Eliot, the father and mother of Charles Dickens, Baron Gurney, Baron Platt, H. Crabb Robinson, F. D. Maurice, Tennyson's mother, Judge Payne, Tom Sayers,



MARY HOWITT.
From a portrait by T. J. Hughes.

Alaric A. Watts, Sowerby the naturalist, Lillywhite the cricketer, A. E. Chalon, William Henry Hunt, Sir William Ross, Vandenhoff the actor, Wombwell of menagerie fame, Frederick Goodall, R.A., Dr. Richard Garnett, Herbert Spencer, John Fulleylove, R.I., and many others whom the world delighted to honour. One of the most remarkable scenes enacted in it was the opening of the Druce grave in December 1907 in order to expose a fraudulent claim to the Portland title and estates.

The Morning Chronicle of Tuesday, November 3, 1812, records that "On Saturday last the corner-stone of the Highgate Archway was laid in the presence of the Directors by Edward Smith, Esq., their Chairman, who addressed the spectators, and told them that whilst the tormentor of mankind

was traversing the earth to destroy the human race without remorse, he had the happiness of laying the first stone of a work whose object was to contribute to the ease and comfort of mankind, and to mitigate the sufferings of the brute creation, as man and horse would now no longer labour up the steep hill of Highgate, but have a smooth and level road; that although others and himself, as Proprietors, had to lament the failure of the late tunnel, it was no little consolation to reflect that the public at large would be gainers by it,



VIEW FROM THE SLOPES OF HIGHGATE ARCHWAY, 1822.

Sketched and lithographed by T. M. Baynes.

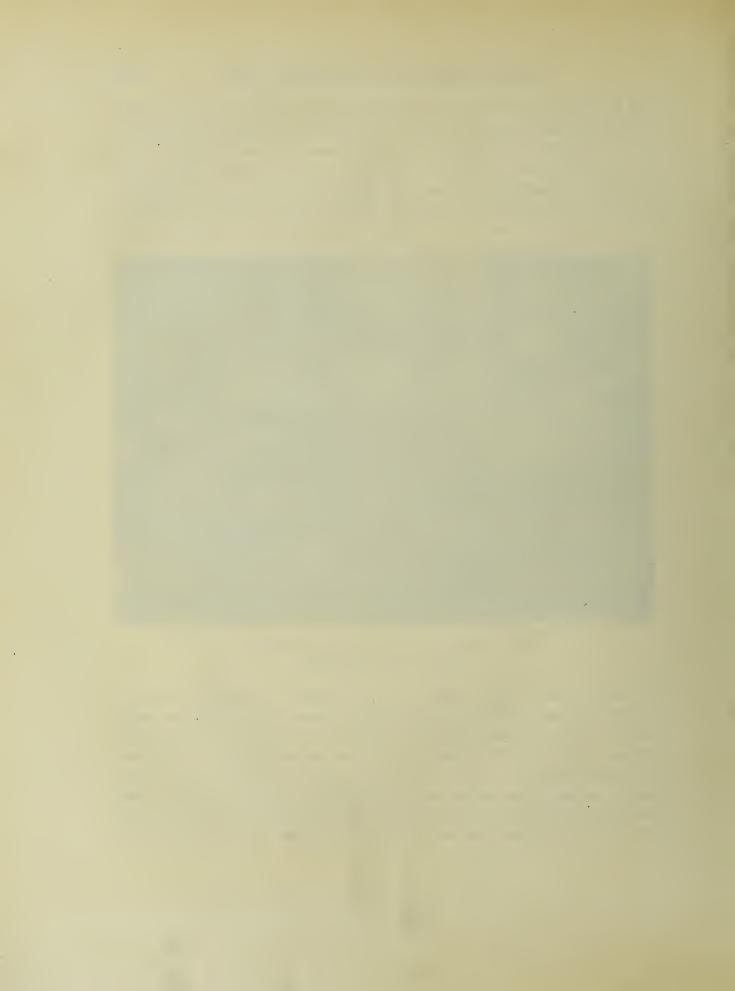
since they would have a beautiful and open valley to pass through, instead of a dark and subterranean passage—that the stone which he had just laid was evidence that the work was no longer problematical, seeing that the foundations and all underground works were completed, and their future labours would be above ground. He then announced that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent (the known kindness of whose nature was in perfect unison with the compassionate objects of this undertaking) had graciously condescended to patronise the work, and had permitted the arch (which will form the

# VIEW OF HIGHGATE ARCHWAY.

From an Aquatint by J. HILL of a Picture by A. Pugin (published August, 1812).

Dedicated to H.R.H. the Prince Regent.

In the Bell-Moor Collection.







principal entrance to the metropolis from the northern roads, and is to be 36 feet high and 18 feet wide, surmounted by a bridge traversing the valley, over which the Hornsey road is to pass) to be dedicated to himself, which was accordingly done amidst the plaudits and shouts of the spectators. His Royal Highness's health was then drunk with three times three repeated, £20 was given to the workmen to celebrate the event, and the Directors, with their Chairman and Architect, dined together at the Gate House, at Highgate. This arch is now dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and is to have an inscription in brass letters to that effect."

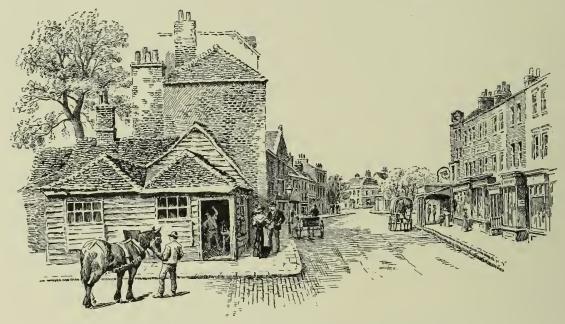
After having stood the wear and tear of nearly a century, this archway was condemned as insecure; and, owing to the much-increased traffic below it as well, and the necessity of a wider opening to allow a double row of electric tramcars to pass, it was pulled down in 1900 and a handsome new iron bridge of a single span erected in its stead.

There was a Jewish Academy at Highgate in the early part of the nineteenth century, with about a hundred pupils, kept by a certain Hyman Hürwitz, who published in 1807 a small work entitled *Elements of the Hebrew Language*, which he dedicated to the founders of the institution and its supporters. A sister of Mr. Hürwitz also had a school at Highgate for female children of Jewish families for a time; and there is mention also of a school for Jews at Highgate between 1829 and 1842, kept by a Mr. Neumegen, at the house formerly occupied by Sir John Hawkins, which adjoins the premises now forming the Literary and Scientific Institution. This would probably be the same school as that presided over by Hürwitz, there being no record of a Jewish academy elsewhere in Highgate.

The literary traditions and associations of Highgate have been well cared for by the Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution, started in 1839 and maintained year by year with much success. It possesses a library of over 11,000 volumes, and many notable people have been upon its council. Each winter session it has a course of lectures by eminent scientific and literary people. The Right Hon. Lord Justice Fry was president for two or three years, and my friend Mr. Birks has now filled that position for thirteen years.

Highgate has been modernised no less than Hampstead. The quaint old town on the summit of the hill has not materially changed in its general characteristics, but its historic approaches, its once verdant acclivities, have undergone a marked transformation. The green open spaces have been largely obliterated by houses. The Highgate of which Carlyle wrote—the

Highgate which he looked out upon from Coleridge's window—admiring its "wide sweep of flowery leafy gardens, their few houses mostly hidden, their very chimney pots veiled under blossomy umbrage," we look upon no longer; and the "waving blooming country of the brightest green; dotted all over with handsome villas, handsome groves; crossed by roads and human traffic, here inaudible or heard only as a musical hum," which he pictured, scarcely belongs to the hill of the tramway and the house-huddled cross streets. The old Ward's Farm, Fitzroy Park, still remains in part, the only farm of any particular extent left in North London. Its late occupant, Thomas Kilsby



THE OLD FORGE, HIGHGATE, AS IN 1896 (PULLED DOWN IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR).

From a drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

Ward, died in February 1911. He and his father had been tenants under three successive Earls of Mansfield, and the farm originally included Parliament Hill Fields. There is the beneficent oasis of Waterlow Park still preserved for us, and Hampstead Heath, with its radiant breathing grounds, is near enough to constitute part of the Highgate scene; and, for the rest, what has been sacrificed of antiquarian and archæological interest has been richly compensated by the giving of healthful suburban conditions of living to thousands who otherwise could not have fared so well, proving the truth of the old adage that there is no disadvantage that has not its accompanying advantage.

#### CHAPTER XXVII

#### **GEOLOGY**

# By Professor J. Logan Lobley, F.G.S.

Formation and Structure of Hampstead Hill—The Sand—Four Hundred Feet of London Clay—Fossils—Marine Animals—Testimony of Excavations—General Geological Conditions—Glacial Beds—Extensive Denudation—Summary of Local Geological Operations.



AMPSTEAD HILL, which is 443 feet above the mean level of the sea, has long been an interesting subject for students of geology. Its formation and structure have been thoroughly investigated and described. Mr. Caleb Evans, F.G.S., a resident in Hampstead, who made skilled observations for a period of years, left information of the highest value. Other workers in the same field were Professor Morris, Professor Prestwich, Dr. Wetherell, and Mr. Whitaker.

In Hampstead we not only have important examples of clay and sand deposits, but can also trace the workings of hill circumdenudation and the erosion of valleys, penetrate the cause of springs and marshes, explore the sources of rivers, and learn how the vegetation of the surface has been influenced by geological conditions beneath. Varied though the structure of the hill is, it offers no special problems or difficulties; it leaves little that does not come within the range of ordinary classification.

The hill is capped with sand, irregular in radiation and thickness, but with a maximum thickness of about 80 feet. This is a detached portion of the formation known as the Lower Bagshot Sands, the main mass of which is in the neighbourhood of Bagshot, in Surrey. The Hampstead sand extends beyond Ken Wood on the north-east, and in the opinion of Mr. Evans probably unites with a similar but smaller outlier which caps Highgate Hill.

The quality of the Hampstead sand varies considerably, as does the colour. It is frequently coarse and yellow, but occasionally fine and light-coloured, thin seams of light sandy clay or loam mingling with the sand in places. At a few spots near the surface, angular masses of a ferruginous grit are met with, and the presence of a large amount of iron in the sand is sufficient to account for the ancient chalybeate character of several of the Hampstead springs, and bears out the idea that the disappearance or pollution of the chalybeate waters is due

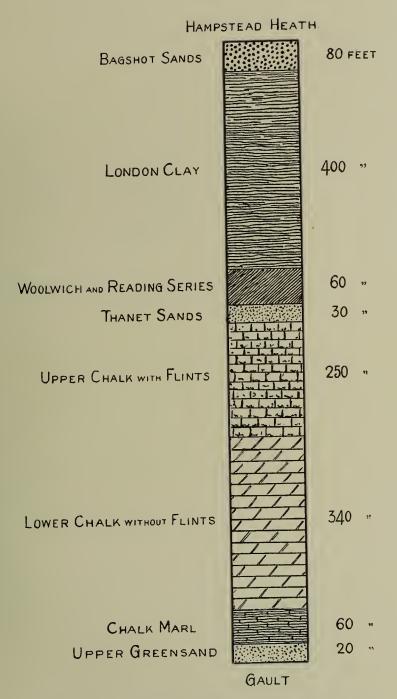


PROFESSOR J. LOGAN LOBLEY, F.G.S., F.R.G.S.
From a photograph.

to the disturbances in the ground caused by building and burrowing. As is the case in many other sand areas of like age, fossils are absent.

The lower part and main bulk of the material of which Hampstead Hill is composed is London Clay to a thickness of 400 feet. All clay has alumina for its basis, the combination being silica, or quartz, with an oxide of aluminium,  $Al_2O_3SiO_2$ . The character of this bed of clay was clearly revealed by a well that was sunk on the Lower Heath to a depth of 450 feet, as recorded by Prestwich.<sup>1</sup> At the base of the clay was a bed of rock, about 5 feet thick, containing pebbles and several species of shells; and below this rock were beds

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Prestwich, Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, vol. x.



VERTICAL SECTION OF STRATA UNDER HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Showing the formations from the surface to the Gault.

of mottled clays and sands 89 feet thick, representing the Woolwich and Reading Series and the Thanet Sands. The well traversed 72 feet of the Chalk.

The Kentish Town Well, however, from a level of 174 feet above Thames high-water mark, passed through much lower rocks, and the section so revealed, showing the character and thickness of the beds beneath Hampstead, may appropriately be here given:<sup>1</sup>

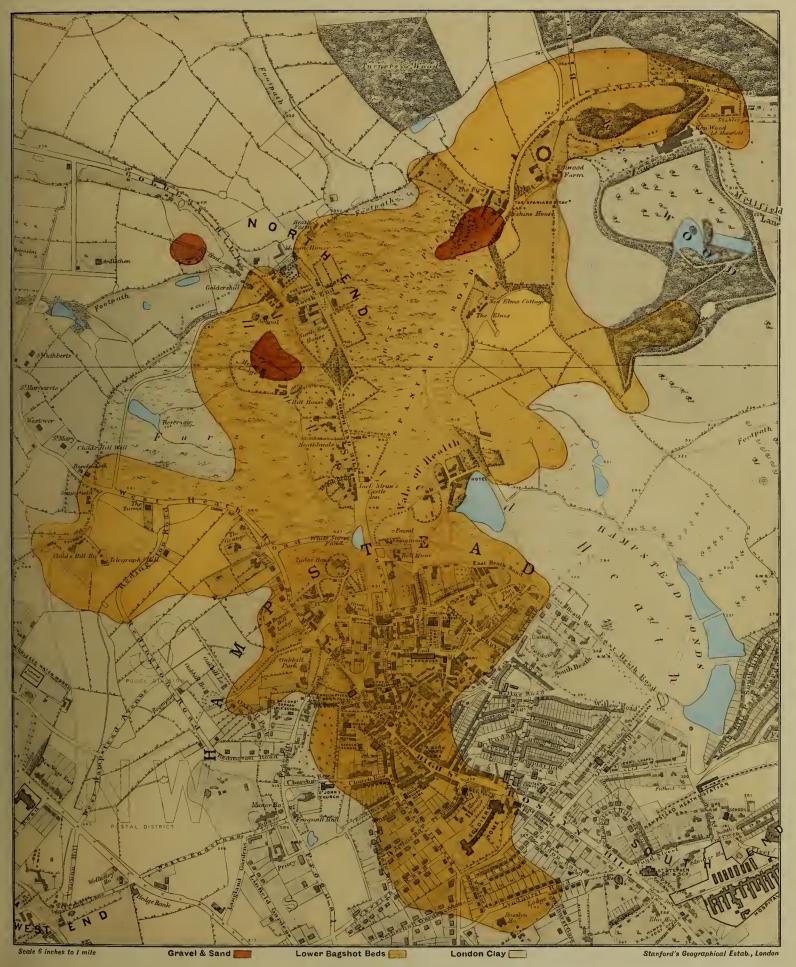
								Feet.	Inches.
	London Clay .						•	236	0
	Woolwich and Rea	ding B	eds.					61	6
	Thanet Sands		•					27	0
	Chalk with Flints	(Upper	Chalk)	•				244	6
	Chalk without Flin	its (Lo	wer Chal	k) .				341	0
	Chalk Marl .		•					59	3
	Upper Greensand							13	9
	Gault .							130	6
Sands, Sandstone, Clayey Sands, Clays, and Conglomerates of doubt-									
	ful age, prevai	ling co	lour red					188	6
	Total							1302	0

From an excavation made in the Finchley Road, towards Child's Hill, Mr. Evans collected nearly sixty species of fossil shells in an excellent state of preservation. The excavations, which were made in June 1871 for sewage purposes, extended to a depth of 31 feet at the southern end, and at the northern end to about 16 feet, below the surface of the road.

The deposits nearest to the surface of the hill, extending to the depth of about 12 feet, consisted of a clayey sand of a yellowish or ochreous tint. This superficial deposit contained few fossils, but casts of shells of the same species as those common in the bed below were occasionally found. It passed downwards gradually into a dark grey argillaceous sand, and the latter into a sandy clay, which, in the deepest part of the excavations, passed to a stiff dark-coloured clay, presenting the ordinary characters of the London Clay. Nodules of septaria and of iron pyrites were not very numerous in the sandy clay; but it was in this bed that the fossil shells were in great abundance. Of these a few species were present in great numbers, and were highly characteristic, belonging to forms rare in the lower part of the London Clay. By far the most abundant shells were a univalve, Voluta nodosa; and a small bivalve, Pectunculus decussatus. Among the other common forms may be mentioned Natica labellata, Fusus complanatus, F. trilineatus, Rostellaria lucida, several species of Pleurotoma, Cardium nitens, Cultellus affinis, Pecten corncus, Modiola elegans, M. subcarinata, Cytherea tenuistria, Avicula media, etc. An undescribed species of Fusus of the slender form, of which there are several examples in the Middle Eocene of Hampshire, and of which Fusus colus is the recent type, was occasionally found; also a Cassidaria resembling Cassidaria carinata of the Middle Eocene of Hampshire. A small and very delicate echinoderm was not uncommon. The

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Hampstead Hill, its Structure, Materials, and Sculpturing, 1889.

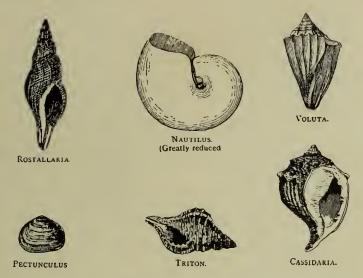
# THE ANNALS OF HAMPSTEAD



GEOLOGICAL MAP



whole fauna of this sandy clay indicates a deposit formed not very far from land under a depth of water of about 50 fathoms.<sup>1</sup>



HAMPSTEAD SHELLS.

Fossils from the London Clay, excavated at Hampstead in 1871.

The following is a list of the fossils, recorded by authors as having been obtained from various places in the Parish of Hampstead.

1										
Gasteropoda—continued										
Bulla attenuata										
" constricta										
" decollata										
" sulcifera										
Calyptræa trochiformis										
Cancellaria aveniformis										
" læviuscula										
Cassidaria carinata										
" nodosa										
" striata										
" sulcaria										
Cerithium Charlesworthii										
,, Londinense										
" suturale										
Chemnitzia sp.										
Chrysodomus fasciatus Conus concinnus Cypræa oviformis										
					" Wetherelli					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Evans, Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, vol. iii. p. 23.

Gasteropoda—continued
Dentalium acuticosta

- anceps
- bisiphonatum ,,
- nitens
- subcaniculatum

# Eulima angustior

subulata

Euthria nanatiphora

Ficula subangulata

## Fusus asper

- bifasciatus ,,
- carinella
- complanatus
- coniferus
- curtus
- interruptus
- læviusculus
- pseudo-porrectus
- regularis
- trilineatus
- tuberosus

Litiopa primæva

Metula juncea

Murex coronatus

- cristatus
- subcoronatus
- subcristatus

Natica labellata

Nerita globosa

Ovula (?) antiqua

Phasianella (?)

Phorus extensus

Pisania lineatissima

- dubia
- transversaria

#### Pleurotoma abnormis

- acuminata
- crassa
- denticula ,,
- dissimilis
- fasciolata
- helix ,,
- Koninckii ,,
- parilis
- ,,
- Selysii
- simillima

#### Gasteropoda—continued

Pleurotoma symmetrica

- tæniolata
- terebralis
- teretrium
- Wetherelli

# Pyrula angulata

- Greenwoodi
- nexilis (?)

# Pyrula Smithii

tricostata

Ringicula turgida

Rissoa (?)

Rostellaria lucida

Scallaria antiqua

- cylindrica
- cymæa ,,
- perforata
- reticulata
- sororcula

Sigaretus canaliculatus

Solarium canaliculatum

- patulum
- pulchrum

Triton argutus

" fasciatus

Turritella imbricataria

scalaroides

Typtus muticus

Voluta elevata

- nodosa
- protensa
- tricorona
- Wetherelli

# LAMELLIBRANCHIATA

Anatinella tenerima

Anomia scabrosa

tenuistriata

Arca impolita

" nitens

Astarte filigera

- rugata
- tenera

Avicula arcuata

- media
- papyracea

Cardium Laytoni

Lamellibranchiata—continued	Crustacea
Cardium nitens	Archæocarabus Bowerbankii
Dl	Cythere barbata
	Dromilites Lamarckii
	Hoploparia Belli
Corbula globosa	• •
,, pisum	Pollicipes
,, Regulbiensis	Scalpellum quadratum
Cryptodon angulatum	Thenops scyllariformis
" Goodhallii	Trachysoma scabrum
Cyprina planata	Xanthopsis Leachii
Cytherea obliqua	ANNELIDA
" tenuistriata	Ditrupa plana
Leda amygdaloides	Serpula prismatica
" minima	" trilineata
" oblata	Vermicularia Bognoriensis
" partim-striata	Vermilia crassa
Modiola depressa	Echinodermata
", elegans	Cidaris Websteriana
,, subcarinata	Hemiaster Branderianus
Neæra inflata	Ophiura Wetherelli
,, triradiata	Pentacrinus Oakshottianus
Nucula Bowerbankii	" Sowerbyi
" compressa	,, subbasaltiformis
,, consors	Spatangus sp.
,, lamellata	ACTINOZOA
,, similis	Dasmia Sowerbyi
,, Wetherelli	Graphularia Wetherelli
Ostrea gryphovicina	Leptocyathus elegans
Panopæa intermedia	Stephanophyllia discoides
Pecten corneus	Turbinolia Prestwichii
" duplicatus	Websteria crisioides
Pectunculus decussatus	FORAMINIFERA
Pholadomya margaritacea	Clavulina communis
Pinna affinis	Cristellaria cultrata
Protocardium nitens	Y4.12
Solen affinis	″t1 t
	" rotulata Dentalina Buchii
Syndosmya splendens	
Tellina sublævis	" communis
Teredo antenautæ	,, elegans
Verticordia sulcata.	,, spinulosa
Brachiopoda	Marginulina similis
Lingula tenuis	,, Wetherelli
Terebratulina striatula	Miliolina trigonula
Polyzoa	" triangularis
Cellepora sp.	Nodosaria Badensis
Flustra crassa	" consobrina
Nidulites sp.	" pauperata

Foraminifera—continued
Nodozaria raphanistrum
,, raphanus
,, soluta
Planorbulina Akneriana
,, Haidingeri

Foraminifera—continued
Planorbulina Ungeriana
Pulvinulina Boneana
Textularia carinata
Trochammina incerta

The story revealed in these evidences is of vast numbers of marine animals disporting in a sea that extended not only over the Hampstead but also over the London area and far beyond, the climatic conditions of which were tropical or sub-tropical. It tells us also of a later period when England was part of the Continent of Europe.

Other excavations have confirmed these evidences. The many springs round about the hill at nearly the same level denote the upper limit of the more argillaceous portion of the bed. These comprise the chalybeate spring in Well Walk, the Shepherd's Well spring that was once in the Conduit Fields over which Fitzjohn's Avenue is built, a well at North End, the spring on the West Heath below the Flagstaff, the spring on the west side of the hill near Church Row, and others.

The excavations made at many points have been exceedingly informing. On the high ground overlooking Child's Hill they passed through a depth of the yellow Bagshot Sand; lower, towards the Finchley Road, there was a considerable amount of water, and the sand was of a slightly more argillaceous character, changing from a yellowish brown in the upper part to a dark grey in the lower. Farther down still was a sandy clay, which extended along Platt's Lane and the Finchley Road nearly to the New West End. Across the Heath, between Child's Hill and North End, the sewers traversed the grey water-bearing stratum, and it was only at one spot that the fossiliferous bed was reached. This was in the swampy ground by the Leg of Mutton Pond.

In Frognal Lane similar indications were discovered. The sandy clay, it seems, reveals a definite level on the south, the west, and the north-west side of Hampstead, underlying the Bagshot Sand. Mr. Evans says: "This fossiliferous stratum well illustrates the denudation to which the Thames Valley has been subjected. In the lower-lying districts of the metropolis this bed is absent, and the characteristic shells of this zone are rarely, if ever, present in any excavations exposing the lower part of the London Clay; but on the high ground around the Crystal Palace a similar sandy clay has been seen, both at the Palace Railway station and in the tunnels under

Dulwich Wood on the high level line of the railway. At the last-mentioned locality I obtained *Pectunculus decussatus*, *Cardium nitens*, and other fossils similar to those of Burgess Hill and Highgate in great abundance."

We must also draw upon Mr. Caleb Evans for a description of the general geological conditions of Hampstead. He says:

In the deposits forming Hampstead Hill we have indications of the extensive changes of condition and physical geography that took place while the deposition of a portion only of the strata of the Lower Eocene period was in progress. The Woolwich Beds, containing estuarine and freshwater fossils with occasional remains of terrestrial animals and plants, must have been deposited in areas subordinate to an extensive tract of dry land; but the highest strata of the series (the "Oldhaven Beds" of Whitaker) show an approach to marine conditions, the result of either the depression or of the denudation of the land. A period of depression is then indicated by the band of pebbles forming the "Basement Bed" of the London Clay, at which time the old land of the Woolwich period had disappeared, and the fine muddy sediment derived from more distant lands was spread over the bed of a deep and open sea. These conditions continued for a period long enough to admit of the deposition of more than 300 feet of London Clay; but towards the close of the epoch the condition of the sea bed was changed to one of shallower water, and the sediment became coarser and more sandy, the result probably of the proximity of land. Still coarser sediment marks the period of the Bagshot Sands, but owing to the general absence of fossils in these sands we are unable to ascertain the precise conditions under which they were deposited.

The coarseness of the material indicates the strength of the currents under which the sands were deposited, and that the land from which they were derived was not far distant, and this is confirmed by the fact that the only organic remains found in the Lower Bagshot Beds in England are leaves.

The London Clay appears to thin out in its range to the southward, and is perhaps represented by the upper portion only of the Bognor Beds of Sussex and Hampshire, and by a bed of clay capping the cliffs on the north coast of France near Dieppe. . . . These facts indicate that the land, during the period of the depositions of the London Clay, was situated to the southward and the open sea to the north or north-east. . . . Until lately *Phaladomya*, a very characteristic genus of the lower beds of the London Clay at Hampstead and Sydenham, was only known as surviving in the seas of the West Indies. . . . The abundance of Nautilus, and the local presence near Sheppey of crocodiles, turtles, etc., show that during a part, at least, of the period represented by the London Clay this district must have possessed a higher temperature than that which now prevails in these latitudes. . . . Vast changes of physical geography must have taken place during the interval between the time of the deposition of the London Clay with Phaladomya and the formation of the Lower Bagshot Sand. Near the level of the junction of the sand and clay the superficial deposit frequently consists of a sandy clay forming a good brick-earth, which for several years was worked in the fields between Hampstead Heath and Highgate, and more recently in the fields between South Hill Park and Parliament Hill. The subsoil in the lower parts of Hampstead consists apparently of the London Clay, somewhat modified by atmospheric action.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Evans, Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, vol. iii. pp. 27-29.

Glacial beds have been exposed three miles to the north of Hampstead, and it is considered possible that within a short distance from the northern slope of Hampstead Hill traces of these beds may be found. The Glacial deposits so far exposed in this region extend from the northern slope of Highgate Hill to Whetstone on the north and to Church End, Finchley, on the north-west. A portion of these beds remains at Fortune Hill.

Both in the pre-glacial and in the post-glacial periods Hampstead must have undergone extensive denudation. At Whetstone and at Finchley the Glacial beds rest on London Clay containing Nautilus; but in the upper sandy clay the Pectunculus is absent; and from this and other evidences it is shown that "prior to the deposition of the Glacial clays and gravels the Eocene beds had been extensively denuded, and since the formation of the Glacial deposits further denudation has taken place, and the streams have deepened their valleys in some instances as much as 60 feet; in fact, some of the streams take their rise in the Glacial gravels. Whether the extensive denudation which has separated the sands of Hampstead from those of Harrow and Chertsey, and the Burgess Hill sandy clay from that of the Crystal Palace took place prior or subsequently to the Glacial Epoch remains to be proved. It is probably to the preservation of the Lower Bagshot Sand and the Glacial beds in and around Hampstead that we owe the diversity and picturesqueness of this part of Middlesex.

The outline of the sand at Hampstead [writes Mr. Evans] is very irregular on all sides except the one to the north-west. On the West Heath the upper part of a deep and narrow valley extends nearly to the flagstaff by Jack Straw's Castle. The ridge flanking this valley on the south side extends with an irregular outline nearly to Child's Hill; another spur extends to Kidderpore Hall, south-east of which a deep valley separates that spur from the ridge on which Oakhill Park and Frognal are situated. Another broad inlet faces the south, and the higher part of the valley extends to Church Row, and to the south of this valley the sand projects as far as the Conduit Spring and Rosslyn Bank. On the eastern side of the hill a valley descends from Flask Walk to the Lower Heath. This valley unites, at its lower termination, with the valley (forming the eastern boundary of Hampstead Heath) in which the well-known Hampstead Ponds are situated. The highest part of this last valley is situated between Jack Straw's Castle and the Vale of Health, and the ridge separating it from that on the West Heath is the narrowest part of the outlier. The ridge to the east of the last-described valley extends

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> There is a remnant left of these surface gravels near The Spaniards, where the Scotch firs are growing. These gravels have been called "glacial deposits" and "pebble gravels," and their origin is uncertain. But they are undoubtedly Quaternary, and therefore have nothing to do with the Bagshot Sands which form the Heath. Before the excavations at the summit of the Heath they doubtless spread over a larger area, and, getting mixed with the "sands," they would be thought to be of the same formation.

to Parliament Hill (which perhaps still retains a very small portion of the Bagshot Sand), and between this ridge and Highgate there is a similar valley in which the Highgate ponds are situated.<sup>1</sup>

The latest geological operations that have affected this area with their results, which are as interesting and instructive as they are conspicuous, have been thus briefly summarised:

Subsequent to the Glacial Period, the extensive denudation occurred that completed the excavation of the great Thames Valley, as well as that of the subsidiary and lateral valleys of the Brent, the Yedding and the Colne, in the middle and west of Middlesex, and of the Lea on the eastern side of the county. The land in this district was thus left sculptured as we now see it, with Hampstead, Highgate, and Harrow Hills standing in the midst, and preserving remnants of the great sheet of Bagshot Sands.

The sculpturing produced by water action is beautifully seen around the Heath. From the summit, valleys radiate to the north-west, to the south-east, and to the east. Each of these valleys gives rise to springs in its upper part by the outflow of water from the base of the sands, consequent upon the stoppage of vertical percolation by the impervious clay beds below. From these outflows of the water of the summit-sands are produced sources of a feeder of the Brent, of the Bayswater and Westbourne, and of the Fleet River. Of these streams the affluent of the Brent is the only one now flowing along the original natural channel, which may be seen below the Leg of Mutton Pond, forming a very beautiful example of a "valley of erosion," <sup>2</sup>

Hampstead, indeed, forms an object lesson of geological operations and consequent changes extending from early Tertiary, and even from Secondary times to the present day, emphasising the great fact of the still continuing geological action of the forces of Nature.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Evans, Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, vol. iii. p. 21.
<sup>2</sup> Lobley, Hampstead Hill, p. 52.

## CHAPTER XXVIII

#### THE NATURAL HISTORY OF HAMPSTEAD

# By James E. Whiting

Edited by C. J. Gahan, of the British Museum (Natural History)

Fauna of Forest Days—Mammals—Birds—Reptiles—Insects—Flora—Trees—General Remarks on the Botany of Hampstead—Fish—Microscopy—Meteorology.



HE wilder elements of the fauna and flora of Hampstead were rapidly dispersed after the disforestation. The wolves and other animals which the monk Fitz-Stephen mentions as being such a terror to pilgrims and wayfarers were exterminated. Only beasts of the chase and various kinds of game were left.

Bricks and mortar and human beings in general association are more effective in eliminating wild animal life than the men who hunt or shoot. Thus

the more Hampstead grew in population, and the more people flocked to the Heath for fresh air and amusement, the less became the evidences of wild life. Ken Wood and Bishop's Wood, from which the public are excluded, are still the habitat of badgers, stoats, weasels, and squirrels; but the rabbit is the only animal of any size that is to-day to be found wild on the Heath.

There is still so much of the true country aspect about Hampstead that it continues to attract within its borders many birds that do not usually make their nests so near a city. The privacy of Ken Wood and Bishop's Wood is responsible in a great measure for the presence of the rarer birds. The various ponds are an attraction to water-birds; while the trees, bushes, glades, sand-hills, and vacant places of the Heath tempt thither large numbers of the summer migrants to this country.

# THE MAMMALS OF HAMPSTEAD

The Mammalian Fauna, unlike the Flora, has changed but little from what it was years ago. That comparatively rare animal the Badger (Meles meles) is still found here. Within the last few years it has vacated Bishop's Wood, where it formerly bred, for the more safe retreats of the wooded grounds of Ken Wood. Occasionally a badger will leave the confines of its burrows, above which are great mounds of sand thrown up by the animal's excavations, and may be seen among the trees and bushes in the Ken Wood grounds, sometimes making excursions to the Heath adjoining. Among the vegetable substances of which badgers are especially fond is the earth- or pignut (Conopodium denudatum), a plant found growing in large patches on the Heath. The spoor of these animals may sometimes be seen about these patches, indicating that they have been rooting up their favourite food there. During one or two summers I visited Ken Wood for moths. Here at midnight, while resting on the moss-covered ground of this beautiful place, I have watched these animals by the light of the moon stealthily leave their burrows, accompanied by their family of two or three baby badgers, which like little bears playfully toddled on by the side of their parents. On one occasion some traps which the gardeners had set on the lawn by the house to catch moles were missing. Not being able to get the moles out of the iron traps, the badgers dragged them with their contents to the mouth of their burrows, about half a mile, where they were afterwards found. Some time ago a badger was seen at Gospel Oak. This was probably one which had strayed from the grounds at Ken Wood.

The Polecat (*Putorius putorius*), which formerly was fairly common, has not been seen for many years in this neighbourhood. The last of these fierce and destructive animals observed here was killed in one of the old cottage gardens known as Willow Cottages (still standing), facing the East Heath and adjoining the skittle alley of the Freemasons' Arms.

The Stoat (*Mustela erminea*) is common on the Heath, as it is in other places around. A drain which runs under the Spaniards Road has for years past been used by these bloodthirsty little animals as a retreat.

Still more common is that courageous little animal the Weasel (*Mustela nivalis*). The hedge-banks surrounding the Heath, as well as the Heath itself, are always resorts of weasels. In the summer of 1909 a young weasel was found on the East Heath, and not wishing to see it killed, I gave it to

my daughter who preserved its life by feeding it, at first, on bread and milk. As it grew older it became frightened on seeing strangers, but was docile and playful as a kitten with ourselves. On a Sunday morning in 1908 I observed a weasel running along by the shops in Finchley Road. I was amused with the remarks of some persons going to church, who pronounced it to be a rabbit. Weasels are common everywhere on the Heath, and those which are sometimes seen at Golder's Hill adjoining have doubtless strayed there from the West Heath. A weasel was recently taken in a small garden



BADGER HOLES IN KEN WOOD. From a photograph taken in 1912.

on Holly Hill near the Fire Station, and another was seen a few years ago in the garden of Bell-Moor.

The Fox (Vulpes vulpes) is sometimes seen in Bishop's Wood. The people who live near inform me they have even now to be watchful in securing their poultry against the depredations of these animals. A few years ago a vixen was observed early in the morning by a policeman, near the margin of the well-known Whitestone Pond on the summit of the Heath, and a notice of it appeared in the local papers at the time. About fifteen years ago a fox, hunted by the hounds, excited the curiosity of people walking on the Heath. I have followed the trail of a fox through the snow across the Heath, to the open country beyond.

The lively Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) is common in Bishop's Wood, and still more abundant in Ken Wood, where the thick firs and other trees afford excellent protection, as well as nesting places, for these active little animals. In the autumn of 1909 a squirrel in an elm tree in South End Road attracted considerable attention. Another about the same time was chased and captured on the piece of ground bordering the North London Railway, where the Hampstead "Fairs" are now held.

Those charming little animals the Dormice (Muscardinus avellanarius), whose habits are so similar to those of the squirrel as justly to entitle these bushy-tailed rodents to the more dignified name of the miniature squirrel, are not nearly so common here now as formerly. Thirty years ago you might take a walk over the West Heath during the autumn with almost a certainty of finding a nest of these engaging creatures among the brambles. When the undergrowth was cleared from under the old hawthorns and crabtrees on the Heath, the dormice, as well as the nightingales (once common here), deserted the Heath. The nearest place to the Heath to find them in now is Bishop's Wood, and Turner's Wood, some distance away. I remember once finding a dormouse's nest which differed from any others I had ever seen, inasmuch as it was made from a lady's lace collar. This dainty article the little architect had deftly woven into a perfectly round and cosy dwelling.

The Long-tailed Field Mouse (Apodemus sylvaticus) and the Short-tailed Field Mouse or Vole (Microtus agrestis) are both common about the Heath and other places of the neighbourhood. The long-tailed field mice or wood mice often appropriate the nests in which young birds of the previous year were reared. It is there one sometimes finds them feasting on the hips and haws of the bushes of the Heath, with the remains of which they fill the nests.

The Shrew Mouse (Sorew araneus) is not uncommon about the Heath, numbers of these little insectivorous animals falling a prey to the stoats and weasels, or to the kestrel hawk, which swoops down upon them when hovering over the Heath.

The Water Shrew (Neomys fodiens) is sometimes seen in places of the district. A favourite spot for these tiny and slender-bodied little creatures is among the grasses of the swampy ground of the Heath. They also favour the banks of the little stream which trickles through the Birds' Sanctuary near the Viaduct Pond.

That indigenous Briton the Water Rat (Arvicola amphibius) is found along

the banks of every stream about Hampstead, the ponds on the Heath and those at Golder's Hill being special resorts of these rodents.

The Mole (*Talpa europæa*) is exceedingly common, especially on the upper ground of the Heath, skirting the grounds of Ken Wood. A monster mole caught on the Heath measured, from point of nose to end of tail, over 9 inches, the circumference of the body being nearly 7 inches. This unique specimen was exhibited at one of the Hampstead Scientific Society's meetings.

The common Hare (*Lepus europæus*) is seldom seen now in this region. The last hare seen here was observed in the orchard at Golder's Hill a few days before those grounds were opened to the public. It was probably one which had entered the grounds from the open country beyond. The Wild Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) is as common as the hare is uncommon. Instead of decreasing as we might expect they would, from the numbers of people constantly trampling over the Heath, and from the attacks of their enemies the stoats and weasels, they appear to be increasing every year. It is now quite a common occurrence when walking over the Heath to be startled by one of these animals bounding up almost at one's feet.

Another fairly common animal found about the hedge-banks skirting the Heath is the Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europæus*). A former resort of this nocturnal and harmless creature was an old lane leading from the Heath to the Royal Oak, in the Finchley Road. Other former resorts were the hedgebanks of that road (now a busy thoroughfare covered with shops), the Conduit Fields near by (now Fitzjohn's Avenue), and the old lane where the gipsies camped, now known as Platt's Lane.

Those singular animals the Bats are distributed in every part of the neighbourhood. During daytime scores of bats hide away under the tiles and rafters of the old buildings still left standing in the High Street of the old town of Hampstead. Towards evening they shuffle out from these retreats, and, taking wing, are seen flying around the tall lamp-posts, preying upon the various moths which have been allured by the bright electric light. Three kinds of bats are known to me in Hampstead: the Common Bat or Flittermouse (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*); the beautiful Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*), which is common; and the Barbastelle Bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*), which is sometimes found entirely black. There may be other kinds which have escaped my notice. I remember once placing my hand in the hole of an ash tree expecting to find the nest of the great tit, which had formerly built there, and instead I found the hole appropriated by a number of bats.

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# THE BIRDS OF HAMPSTEAD

Hampstead residents are fortunate in having so many opportunities of observing the habits of birds. Although only about four miles from Charing Cross, Hampstead, with its stretches of unbroken country landscape, woods, and fields, still remains a favourite resort for many kinds of birds.

The spring and autumn migrations bring rare species to this neighbour-hood, species which at any other time of the year might be looked for in vain. During the autumn (more perhaps than in the spring migration) many species take advantage of the warm and damp nights, especially during October and November, to change their quarters. On such nights, while standing on the Heath, I have listened to the call notes of blackbirds, thrushes, pipits, and other well-known birds, as well as the weird cries of plovers, snipes, herons, coots, and moorhens, calling to their companions, who, high up in the air, follow on while traversing the pathless space between earth and sky.

Perhaps among all of our Hampstead birds not one can surpass in song the wild and beautiful notes of the Song Thrush (*Turdus musicus*). Browning exactly describes the thrush's song—

That's the wise thrush; he sings each song twice over, Lest you should think he never could recapture The first fine careless rapture.

The Blackbird (*Turdus merula*) is also a very common Hampstead resident, and, like his neighbour the thrush, builds in any of our gardens that contains a bush to support his nest. I remember once finding a blackbird's nest with eggs among the long grass in the middle of a field bordering the Heath.

The Missel Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) is also fairly common about this neighbourhood. The West Heath is a favourite abode of these birds. At Golder's Hill I have found their nest upon the forked branch of a tree fully exposed to the gaze of any one passing the spot. The song (which is heard during the early days of spring) is so loud and strong that you may hear it fully a mile away. Other relations of the thrush are the Fieldfares (*Turdus pilaris*) and Redwings (*Turdus iliacus*). During winter, if you are walking over the Heath, your attention is likely to become attracted by the presence of these birds, which, along with the song thrush and the blackbird, are seen feeding upon the wild fruits of the bushes on the Heath.

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The Ring-ouzel (*Turdus torquatus*)—by no means a common bird—is sometimes seen here. A well-known former resident of Hampstead, Sir Samuel Hoare, informed me that he saw a pair of ring-ouzels in his garden adjoining the Heath.

A pair of Golden Orioles (*Oriolus galbula*) were shot in the grounds at Ken Wood by the head gardener there, and a Hoopoe (*Epupa epops*) was also taken in those grounds about the same time.

Wheat-ears (Saxicola ænanthe) may be seen on the Heath every spring. A favourite spot for these beautiful birds is the Parliament Hill fields. During summer they are not seen here, but in the autumn,—about the time hazel nuts turning brown begin to slip their shells,—when on their return journey from their summer to their winter haunts, you see them again as in the springtime of the year. This rule appears to be carried out much after the same manner by some other species of birds which are only seen at Hampstead at certain times during the year. This circumstance has led me to think that round about the retreats of Ken Wood, and especially our beautiful Heath, the birds find a kind of half-way house, where, in the trees, or on the green turf, amid sheltering bushes of furze and bramble, they find a temporary resting-place to recover their strength.

Another bird fairly common on Hampstead Heath is the Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*). So much does this perky little bird resemble his cousin the Whinchat (*Pratincola rubetra*) that one is often mistaken for the other. I have found the nests of both kinds within a minute's walk of Jack Straw's Castle. When living in the Vale of Health I once observed a Stonechat in my garden during December 1880.

That very pretty little bird the Redtail or Redstart (*Phænicura ruticilla*) usually arrives at Hampstead during the early days of April. One of its favourite haunts is near to the "Firs" on the Spaniards Road. I used to find their nests every year in the gable ends of the potting shed at Golder's Hill.

In the spring of 1907 a male Redstart was picked up near the Swiss Cottage, Finchley Road. This bird was probably on its migration to Hampstead Heath, when the weather turning very cold caused insect-life—upon which these birds exclusively feed—to become scarce, for I found it had died of starvation.

The Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*)—probably the most characteristic of British birds—is a resident species. His pretty song is ever welcome, but never more so than during winter, that often most dreary time of the year.

Almost as common as robin redbreast is that fussy little fellow the

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Jenny Wren (Anorthura troglodytes). I found a wren's nest built upon the ivy-covered stem of an elm-tree at Golder's Hill, and while people passed within a few inches of the snug abode, it remained unnoticed and escaped molestation.

Thirty years ago, when I first came to reside at Hampstead, the Nightingale (*Philomela luscinia*), as a summer visitor, was common here. Up to about 1887-88 I used to find the nest of this noted songster in the nettles and low bushes within a few paces of the well-known Leg of Mutton Pond. The bog garden at Golder's Hill and the Vale of Health were also favourite spots for nightingales at that time. The nearest place to Hampstead where it might be heard up to 1898 is Bishop's Wood.<sup>1</sup> Another year or two at the utmost, and I doubt if it will ever be heard again in the neighbourhood.

The Garden Warbler (Sylvia hortensis) is fairly common, and its nest may still be found here.

The Blackcap (Sylvia atricapilla) visits Hampstead during April. A special haunt of this delightful warbler is down among the crab and hawthorn bushes of the West Heath, as well as among the shaded retreats at Golder's Hill. There, overshadowed by a dense growth of wild rose and bramble, it builds its nest, and at intervals during the long summer day its liquid notes may be heard an exquisite melody, a sound like trickling water from a hidden brook.

The lively little Willow Wren (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) is among the earliest sylvan visitants to the Heath. Its oval nest (which is large for so small a bird) I have often found among the long grass or low bushes on the West Heath.

The Grasshopper Warbler (*Locustella nævia*) formerly used to resort to that part of the West Heath near the big bog, by the silver-birch trees. It is many years since I listened to the trilling notes of this now rare bird.

The Sedge Warbler (Acrocephalus phragmitis) has also become more scarce. Twenty years ago this jaunty little bird was common, and visited the little stream which skirts the footpath leading across the fields from Hampstead to East Finchley, where its jabbering song might be heard all through the balmy summer nights.

As recently as 1909 a pair of Chiff-chaffs (*Phylloscopus rufus*) made their summer home among the bushes and trees of the new Birds' Sanctuary, where in that secluded dell the pretty song, blending with the rippling tune of a tiny stream which meanders through, made pleasant music.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Some were heard on the West Heath in the autumn of 1911, following on a very hot summer.

I am pleased to say that the Common Whitethroat (Sylvia sylvia) as well as the Lesser Whitethroat (Sylvia curruca) are still, and I think are likely to remain, common summer visitors to the Heath and gardens of Hampstead.

Among other summer migrants is the Reed Warbler (Acrocephalus streperus), which, although a rare bird in most places, is a very common bird at Hampstead. They build every year among the tall reeds which grow in the Golder's Hill and Leg of Mutton ponds, where one may listen to their chattering notes, and watch them build their deep reed-supported nests.

The Hedge Sparrow (Accentor modularis) is very common, its nest, with the pretty blue eggs, being found in almost every garden of the neighbourhood.

It is gratifying to know that the Golden-crested Wren (*Regulus cristatus*) is found here throughout the year. This little creature, on account of its being the smallest of all British species, was known in my native village as the "farthing bird." It is, indeed, hardly more than a pinch of fluff. It has, however, a pleasing little song, exquisite in sweetness, but so highly pitched and needle-like in tone as to be almost beyond the reach of the human ear.

Wood-pigeons (Columba palumbus) are very common in Hampstead. I have observed three wood-pigeons settled in the road, opposite the Polytechnic. The Stock Dove (Columba ænas) is not uncommon; the Turtle Dove (Turtur turtur), which is migratory here (arriving in the spring and departing in the early part of autumn), builds in Bishop's Wood, Turner's Wood, and Ken Wood.

Among all our Hampstead birds none are, perhaps, more interesting than those amusing little birds, the Titmice. So well is this family represented that, out of seven species, five are permanent residents, and nest here every year. The Marsh Titmouse (Parus palustris) is fairly common, while the Great Titmouse (Parus major) is very common, and like the Blue (Parus cæruleus) and the Coal Titmouse (Parus ater) builds year by year in the lamp-posts and in holes of trees, and other places of the neighbourhood.

That exquisite little bird, the Long-tailed Titmouse (Ægithalus caudatus), has always built, and continues to do so, in the enclosed bog garden at Golder's Hill. The nest is a beautiful structure and, indeed, one of the greatest triumphs in the nest-building art of birds.

That lively bird, the Nuthatch (Sitta cæsia), is, I am glad to say—thanks to many of our Hampstead friends who have the preservation of

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the birds at heart—quite as common here now as ever it was. A lady resident at North End, Hampstead, has shown me a box contrivance in which she places nuts for these birds. Much amusement is afforded in watching the Nuthatches opening the shells to get at the kernels inside.

The Wryneck, or Cuckoo's Mate (Yunx torquilla), is also a regular spring visitor. It generally makes its appearance at North End about the close of March. One of these curious birds was brought to me dead. It had flown against the window of a house at North End. Some boys brought me a Wryneck which they had taken from the hole of a tree at North End with several eggs. When I released the bird it flew in a spiral manner to a good height, and then made straight to the place from which it had been taken. Another which came into my possession was picked up in an exhausted condition one cold day in March on the Metropolitan Railway at Finchley Road.

The Pied or Water Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*) — by no means a common bird—is often seen here. A favourite roosting-place for scores of these birds (which come from miles around) is found among the tall reeds growing in the lower pond at Golder's Hill. Among others of this genus seen here is the Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla boarula*) and the Yellow Wagtail, (or Dish Washer) (*Motacilla flava*), a most beautiful sylph-like bird with yellow plumage. Often seen in company with these birds on the turf of the Heath are the Tree Pipits (*Anthus trivialis*) and Meadow Pipits (*Anthus pratensis*).

Years ago the Tree Creeper (Certhia familiaris) was common in Hampstead, but their numbers gradually dwindled, and I felt afraid we were going to lose them altogether. It is with much satisfaction that I am able again to record the presence of several which I have lately seen in places about the neighbourhood. One of these little insectivorous birds was brought to me, which had been found in one of the gardens of Church Row.

Starlings (Sturnus vulgaris) are very common. Large flocks are often seen flying over the old town of Hampstead or settled on the Heath.

At the head of the Crow tribe is the Raven (*Corvus corax*). I remember years ago seeing a Raven on the Heath near to the Spaniards Road. The union of this bird is for life. Should the female die the husband never takes another wife.

The Jay (Garrulus glandarius) is still seen among the retreats of Bishop's Wood. Thirty years ago I counted five of these typical woodland birds in

trees of the Heath. At one time Magpies (*Pica pica*) built in the Scotch pines, a stone's throw from the Spaniards Inn. A pair of magpies were in March 1911 to be seen in the trees near the Viaduct Pond on the Heath.

The Carrion Crow (*Corvus corone*) has always been common here—much too common, for it preys on the eggs and also the young of its relations, the rooks (*Corvus frugilegus*).

There are still several Rookeries, one at Golder's Hill, another at Rookwood on the Greenhill, and another in Gainsborough Gardens. Jackdaws (Corvus monedula)—now rare birds in London—are very common birds at Hampstead. I have watched these artful thieves kidnapping young sparrows from the ivy which covers the old Parish Church of St. John, Hampstead. When the Baptist Chapel in Heath Street was repaired, several cart-loads of sticks were found which jackdaws had taken there.

The Skylark (Alauda arvensis) is a resident and still builds on the Heath.

Woodlarks (*Lullulu arborea*) used to be rather common; a few remain. No bird seems better versed in the art of coquetry. Once, while walking over the Heath, my attention was drawn to a pair of woodlarks settled on the grass. As I stood watching them the male bird, while making love, kept running in a circle around his lady, spreading out his wings, all the while continuing to sing to her in a most bewitching manner, whilst charming her—as well as myself—with his rapturous melody.

Among the rarer birds of Hampstead is the Woodchat Shrike (*Lanius pomeranus*). Soon after I came to reside here I saw one of these beautiful birds perched on a fence, which at that time enclosed the fir plantation between the Spaniards Road and the Vale of Health. This is the only instance, I believe, of this bird being found so near London.

The Great Grey Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*), although not a common bird, has been seen here. In the winter of 1880 one was seen in a garden bordering the Vale of Health. The same year I saw one at Northwood, near Pinner.

The Red-back Shrike (*Lanius collurio*) is not uncommon here during the summer, and builds in the hawthorn bushes on the Heath.

The Pied Flycatcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*) is a rare bird. A pair were caught here some years ago by "Old Harry" the bird-catcher, a resident of Hampstead.

The Spotted Flycatcher (Muscicapa grisola) is a very common summer visitant. I found a nest of this bird built against the trunk of a tree growing in

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the grounds at Golder's Hill, which was so cleverly constructed in imitation of the rough bark that it escaped general observation.

Those useful insectivorous birds, the Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) and House-Martin (*Chelidon urbica*), visit Hampstead during April. The Sand Martin (*Cotile riparia*) appears about the same time. A sand-bank near the Viaduct, on the site where the old brickfields formerly existed, used to be riddled with holes made by these birds. Swifts (*Cypselus apus*) come later, and do not make their appearance in Hampstead before May. They are the last but one (the Night-jar) of our summer migratory birds to arrive, and almost the first to take their departure.

The Finch tribe is very numerous. Indeed, I question whether there is another suburban neighbourhood which is nearly as well represented by this interesting tribe as Hampstead. The Hawfinch (*Loxia coccothraustes*) frequents the gardens here, especially about the time peas are ready, which these birds are adepts at shelling. I used years ago to find their nests in the hedge, along Hampstead Lane. Various places about Highgate are also resorts of these fine large finches.

The Greenfinch (Chloris chloris), Linnet (Linota cannabina), and Chaffinch (Fringilla cœlebs) are seen everywhere in this district. The Bramble Finch (Fringilla montifringilla) is not uncommon during the autumn. I once saw half-a-dozen feeding together under one of the beech-trees on the Heath. The Siskin (Chrysomitris spinus), Twite (Linota flavirostris), and Redpole (Linota minor) are winter visitors; flocks of the latter may sometimes be seen among the birches of the West Heath. North End is also a favourite spot for Redpoles. In the private grounds at Hillfield, adjoining the Hampstead Town Hall, a flock of between twenty and thirty goldfinches (Carduchis carduchis) were seen during 1907.

Another bird, and perhaps the most beautiful (with the exception of the Goldfinch), is the Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula europæa*), which still builds in the brambles on the Heath. Years ago Hampstead Lane was a very favourite resort of these handsome birds. The Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*) is sometimes seen; it builds in the trees skirting Turner's Wood. The Common House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) is too well known everywhere. Throughout the year the Yellow-hammer's (*Emberiza citrinella*) monotonous song is heard; by the hour he trills out his plaintive ditty, "A very, very little bit of bread and no cheese."

During hard weather, flights of Snow Buntings (Plectrophenax nivalis)

settle on the Heath. I recollect that during the severe winter of 1881 bird-catchers laid their nets on the part of the Heath which at that time formed the brickfields, and caught scores of these birds, along with Reed Buntings (*Emberiza schæniclus*), and Cirl Buntings (*Emberiza cirlus*).

That year Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra*) were seen feeding on the buds of the pines of the Heath.

The Green Woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*) is still here. Indeed, it is nothing unusual to hear the loud laugh-like notes, or to watch the undulating flight of this handsome bird over the Heath.

The Greater Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopus major*) and Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopus minor*) are not very rare. They often make excursions from Ken Wood, Turner's and Bishop's Wood to the Heath, but seldom remain long together in one place.

The Nightjar (Caprimulgus curopæus) is not uncommon, but during the daytime, sitting when at rest lengthwise instead of perching cross-ways on the branch like other birds, they very often escape notice. In the calm summer evenings I have watched these curious birds circling in noiseless flight beneath the branches of the oaks on Hampstead Heath, while preying upon the moths flitting in and out among the branches.

It is gratifying for the bird lovers of Hampstead to know that we still have the Kingfisher (Alcedo ispida). Only as recently as March 1909 I observed one of these gorgeously coloured birds settled upon one of the willows by the Hampstead ponds. In 1880 a kingfisher's nest was found in a bank of the Viaduct Pond. These birds are not so rare here as might be supposed.

The Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) is common about here during the spring. Young cuckoos are seen on the Heath weeks after the adult birds have taken their departure.

Hampstead has always been a favourite resort of owls. Several broods of both Barn Owls (Strix flammea) and Tawny Owls (Syrnium aluco) are reared every summer in the neighbourhood. A nest of White Owls is usually hatched in a hole of an elm-tree close to the old Parish Church of St. John. I have seen a Tawny Owl hunting for mice during moonlight nights on the West Heath, beating among the bracken with the regularity of a spaniel. The beautiful grounds at Ken Wood adjoining the Heath are a favourite resort for the Tawny as well as the Long-Eared Owl (Strix otus). A Little Owl (Athene noctua) was taken from a drain-pipe in 1909 at Hampstead

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Heath Railway Station. It was bought by the host of the Railway Tavern adjoining the station, where it is still to be seen.<sup>1</sup>

In the autumn of 1881 I saw a Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus) sitting on a dead branch of an elm-tree near Hampstead Lane, and not far away from the Spaniards Inn. In 1898 one of these majestic-looking birds was shot in a field in this locality.

In the autumn of 1895 I observed a Merlin (Falco æsalon) while walking over the West Heath. It flew past me, and glided between the crab-trees and hawthorn bushes, and then along by the fence which now separates the Heath from the grounds of Golder's Hill.

The Kestrel (Cerchneis tinnunculus) and Sparrow Hawk (Accipiter nisus) are fairly common, and are to be seen in their circling flight over the Heath, or even above the old town itself. In January 1909 I watched a kestrel hovering above the Central Library in Finchley Road. Seizing a sparrow from out of a flock, it bore its victim away in the direction of the Heath. A Sparrow Hawk in 1886, while in pursuit of a Chaffinch, dashed through a pane of glass in the garden of Heath House, Hampstead Heath. It was stunned on coming in contact with the wall of the vinery, but recovered. Kestrels and Sparrow Hawks formerly built here. I have found the former's nest in Bishop's Wood, and the latter, with eggs, in the cedar-trees at Ken Wood adjoining.

Partridges (*Perdix perdix*) during some years are common. I used formerly to see coveys of these birds on the Heath. A Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) was recently found by my son in the garden at Hillfield adjoining the Hampstead Town Hall. These birds used to be more common than they are now, but being delicate eating, their numbers in consequence are kept down. Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*) are found at Ken Wood and Bishop's Wood, whence they sometimes stray on to the Heath. On the 8th of May 1910 a male Pheasant was seen in Miss Horton's garden at Rookwood, Hampstead.

The Golden Plover (*Charadrius pluvialis*) may be seen here especially during the autumn migration. On warm hazy nights their call-notes may be distinctly heard as they pass over the old town, on their way to the waters of the Welsh Harp, Hendon, and other places where water and marshland exist.

Peewits (Vanellus vanellus) settle on the Heath and sometimes fly over in large flocks. They used to build in the meadows at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, as they may do now.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Several owls frequent the old elms in the grounds of Captain W. H. Notman, at Cholmley Lodge, Fortune Green, West Hampstead.

The Common Snipe (Gallinago gallinago) is fairly numerous during the winter months at Ken Wood. A Snipe was brought to me by Pikesley, the Heath Keeper, which he had picked up on the Heath near to the Bathing Pond. Its bill was broken, perhaps from repeated attempts to pierce the frozen soil in search of food.

During the autumn of 1897 I disturbed a Woodcock (Scolopax rusticola), which had taken cover in the Allotment Gardens, Vale of Health, now forming part of the Heath. A Woodcock was shot in the grounds at Ken Wood in the winter of 1906, and one in 1907. Another, about the same time, was disturbed in a garden, in one of the busiest parts of Finchley Road. Golder's Hill was also frequented by these birds. As recently as the year 1910 a Woodcock was seen by the vicar of Hampstead among the furze bushes of the Heath.

The Landrail (*Crew crew*) is not uncommon during summer. As late in the year as October 1897 a Landrail was found alive in the area of a house in Holford Road. In 1886 another, with its young ones, was found in a field adjoining the Heath. Unfortunately the old bird was accidentally killed by a man who was mowing grass in the field. The Water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) is seen in the ponds and streams of the neighbourhood. A favourite spot for this beautiful bird is in the little trickling brook which runs through the Wild Birds' Sanctuary on the Heath.

Moorhens (Gallinula chloropus) are among the commonest water-birds about here, and nest in the aquatic vegetation of almost every pond.

Wild Ducks (Anas boscas) resort sometimes in great numbers to Hampstead and Highgate ponds, where occasionally Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Coots (Fulica atra), and Dabchicks (Podicipes fluviatilis) are seen. The Tufted Duck (Fuligula fuligula) are every winter common birds on the Hampstead ponds.

I remember when, years ago, a Red-throated Diver (Colymbus septentrionalis) attracted much attention at the Highgate ponds, where it remained for some time.

During the last three winters hundreds of Kittiwakes (*Rissa tridactyla*) and Black-headed Gulls (*Larus ridibundus*) have visited the Heath ponds. During the winter of 1909—which was severe—they were so pressed by hunger that they frequented the gardens in the old town of Hampstead, the inhabitants feeding them with scraps from their tables. During an autumn gale in 1905 a Kittiwake blown out of its course alighted beside an angler

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as he was digging for worms on the Heath and commenced to peck at the worms by his side. It was brought to me alive, but died before night.

In January 1910 large numbers of Sea-gulls daily attracted attention while settling in flocks on the turf in the Parliament Hill Fields, and near to Gospel Oak Railway Station.

Among other sea-birds that occasionally visit these ponds are Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) and common Terns (*Sterna fluviatilis*). The latter are sometimes seen circling in their beautiful flight above the Vale of Health and Whitestone ponds.

Every winter large numbers of Wild Geese (Anser palustris) pass over. During the winter of 1880-81 I observed a flight, which broke their journey by settling on the grass of the East Heath. As late as March 8, 1908, on a Sunday, I watched a very large flock, which passed over St. Stephen's Church, going northwards. They flew very low, and the whir of their wings and weird cries attracted much notice from those who saw them.

On January 21, 1910, I watched a pair of Red-necked Grebes (*Podicipes griseigena*) on the Bathing Pond of the Heath. One of these birds—a female—made its appearance a few days before Christmas and was afterwards joined by a male companion.

Herons (Ardea cinerea) are seen standing motionless on the banks or flying over the ponds. A very favourite resort of these large and stately birds is the lake at Ken Wood.

On February 12, 1910, I observed a male Common Scoter (Œdemia nigra) swimming on one of the ponds of the Heath. Another (a female) has since been seen on the Vale of Health Pond.

Probably there are other species of birds which visit here, yet those I have enumerated—all of which have come under my own observation—show that Hampstead is richer in its bird life than any other London suburb.

In conclusion, I would desire to draw attention to the Wild Birds' Sanctuary which has now become established on the Heath. The idea of this shelter (the first of its kind) originated with myself soon after my residence in Hampstead. The scheme put forward in the Hampstead and Highgate Express was taken up by the Westminster Gazette and other papers, and attracted the notice and enlisted the support of the Hampstead Heath Protection Society, the Hampstead Selborne Society, and other kindred associations.

For thirty years I have kept watch and ward over our birds of

Hampstead. The sight of them has been to me an ever-growing pleasure. By night I have listened to the hoot of the owl, and the weird cries of other night birds in their overhead flights; and by day how often have I stood on our beautiful Heath, entranced by the thrush's blythe and varied song, or by the blackbird's beautiful melody. In the dark days of winter, too, something of the robin's sad notes has passed through me; while, with the returning spring, how intently have I listened to the first message from over the sea.

## REPTILES AND BATRACHIANS

Lizards are common, especially on the sandy and dry places of the Heath, wherever there is a growth of bracken or low bushes to afford the harmless little creatures protection. Sharp eyes are required to detect them, for they are remarkably active and lively. We possess two species, the Sand Lizard (*Lacerta agilis*), and Common Lizard (*L. vivipara*). The colours of both these truly British reptiles vary considerably, being usually in harmony with the surroundings. On a hot summer's day I have counted upwards of a dozen of these graceful little saurians basking in the sun's rays within a radius of a few yards, among the heather and furze bushes of the Heath. Occasionally Green Lizards (*L. viridis*), which have probably escaped, varying from a foot to fifteen inches in length, are seen on the Heath. These beautiful creatures, which are of a deep green, grading to a delicate emerald tint, are reported British, but no satisfactory proof has been given to establish such statements.

The Slow-worm (Anguis fragilis) is common on the Heath, and in other places about here, especially on the rough banks of hedges enclosing the woods and copses of the district. This very harmless little creature is closely related to the lizards, being a kind of intermediate link between the lizard and snake.

The Grass, or Ringed Snake ( $Tropidonotus\ natrix$ ), although not generally known, is common about certain parts of the district. At Golder's Hill it is often seen, and very large specimens of the ringed snake exist at Wyldes and round about North End. A ringed snake killed in Turner's Wood measured  $42\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length.

On July 19, 1903, a Smooth Snake (Coronella austriaca) was taken at Platt's Lane. The lady who discovered it, thinking it was an adder, brought it to me for identification. This is the first and only instance, I believe, of a smooth snake having been found here. The Common Frog (Rana

temporaria), and Toad (Bufo vulgaris) are seen everywhere about the neighbourhood. The Natterjack Toad (Bufo calamita), which is comparatively rare, I have found in long grass near the Judges' Walk.

# THE INSECTS, ETC., OF HAMPSTEAD 1

ORDER: LEPIDOPTERA

# RHOPALOCERA (Butterflies)

While the species of moths and many other insects are largely represented in this parish, we find those of butterflies comparatively scarce. This is principally due to the soil, which is mostly clay. The plants especially suitable as food for the larvæ of butterflies grow chiefly on chalky soils, hence many more species of butterflies are found south and south east of the Thames where chalk predominates.

Of that beautiful family of butterflies Vanessidæ, we have the Large Tortoiseshell (Vanessa polychloros). This handsome insect, which during some years is not uncommon, inhabits Bishop's Wood and Ken Wood. I have seen it in the Grove at the back of Heath Mount School. Its relation, the Small Tortoiseshell (V. urticæ), is common everywhere about here. Those two attractive butterflies, the Peacock (V. io) and the Painted Lady (Pyrameis cardui), are periodically more or less common. The elegant and gorgeous prince of the butterfly world, the Red Admiral (Pyrameis atalanta), is common everywhere in the locality.

Satyridæ.—The Meadow Brown (*Epinephele janira*), very common, the Ringlet (*Aphantopus hyperanthus*), on the outskirts of Ken Wood, Bishop's Wood, and Turner's Wood.

The Small Heath (Canonympha pamphilus), very common about the fields and Heath.

LYC.ENID.E.—The Small or Common Copper (Chrysophanus phlwas), common on the West Heath and Golder's Hill.

The Common Blue (*Lycana icarus*). This very pretty butterfly is plentiful on West Heath, and other parts of this district.

The Azure Blue (*Cyaniris argiolus*). This locally distributed insect is not uncommon. I have taken it in several places about here, including Holly Hill, by the Fire Station. My daughter found an azure blue butterfly on a flowering plant at a room window in South End Road, Hampstead.

The Chalk-Hill Blue (*L. corydon*). About ten years ago I took one of these butterflies in the paddock at Golder's Hill. This must have come a long distance: Croydon, where this insect is abundant, being the nearest spot that I know where it is found.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This list (says Mr. Whiting) is the result of over thirty years' careful observation. The greater number of the moths were taken at night-time, around the street lamps, as well as by "sugaring" the trees and palings around the Heath, at Ken Wood, Golder's Hill, Bishop's Wood, Parliament Hill Fields, and other places of the neighbourhood. There are doubtless, however, others which have escaped my notice. The names adopted for the butterflies and larger moths are those used by South in his Butterflies and Moths of the British Islands; and in regard to the smaller moths, Staudinger's Catalogue has generally been followed.

Pieride.—The Large White (*Pieris brassica*) is fairly common, while the less handsome Small White (*P. rapa*) is sometimes abundant.

The Green-veined White (*P. napi*) is common, especially about the margin of the streams of this locality.

The Orange-tip (*Euchloë cardamines*) is not uncommon, during the latter part of May and in June, about the lanes and meadows here.

The Brimstone (Gonepteryx rhamni) is fairly common about the gardens of the neighbourhood.

The Clouded Yellow (*Colias edusa*). Periodically it is very common everywhere in the locality, but years sometimes elapse without a single specimen of this lovely insect being seen.

The Large Skipper (Augiades sylvanus) is frequent in some places of the district.

# HETEROCERA (Moths)

There is no place that I know where these insects are more abundant than in this locality, not only abundant in individuals but in the number of species which are met with, even in the old town of Hampstead. Indeed I am inclined to the opinion that Hampstead can hold its own in this respect against even the remote places in the heart of the country itself. The bright lights of the electric lamps of the town attract thousands of moths, and there many rare specimens are taken every summer by amateur entomologists.

Sphingible.—That handsome and largest of all British moths, the Death's Head Hawkmoth (Acherontia atropos), although a comparatively rare insect, is not any rarer here than in other parts of the country. I remember finding a large and perfect specimen on a shrub, by the entrance to what is now the King Alfred School, Ellerdale Road. Another perfect specimen, still in my possession, was taken on 3rd October 1908, by two small boys in the High Road, Kilburn; while in the same month, one was taken by Mr. Burrows of High Street in the Hampstead Tube Railway Station. Several other people while endeavouring to capture this specimen caused it considerable damage. The Eyed Hawk-moth (Smerinthus occillatus), the Poplar Hawk-moth (S. populi), and Lime Hawk-moth are often seen in summer in giddy flight around the lamps. During 1899 the Convolvulus Hawk-moth (Sphinx convolvuli) was quite common. A workman living in Back Lane, off High Street, took this rara avis of that year from a tobacco plant growing in his window box. A handsome specimen measuring 4\frac{3}{4} inches across the wings was found by a lady in Church Row. The next two years these moths continued to be fairly common, when Mr. Zambra of Thurlow Road took many specimens from off tobacco plants (Nicotiana) growing in his garden.

The Privet Hawk-moth (S. ligustri), which resembles the last-named species, is common, many in the caterpillar stage as well as the perfect insect being taken every year.

One of the most beautiful insects of Hampstead is the Elephant Hawk-moth (*Chwrocampa elpenor*). Equally beautiful is the small Elephant Hawk-moth (*C. porcellus*). I have taken the latter in the daytime at rest on the herbage of the Heath, and both that and the Elephant Hawk-moth by "sugaring" for them at night.

Seshbe.—The Red-belted Clearwing (Sesia myopaformis), and the Current Clearwing S. tipuliformis), are common about the gardens in May and June.

Cosside.—The Goat-moth (Cossus ligniperda) is common. The Leopard-moth (Zeuzera pyrina) is also much in evidence. The larvæ of both, feeding as they do on the solid wood of trees, cause the death of some of the finest old elms, oaks, and beeches in the neighbourhood.

HEPIALIDE.—The Ghost Swift (*Hepialus humuli*), and Common Swift (*H. lupulinus*), are often seen during June in their dancing-like flight on the West Heath and about the fields of the locality.

ZYG.ENID.E.—The Forester (*Ino statices*) I have taken at rest on the hawthorn bushes of the West Heath. The Six-Spotted Burnet-moth (*Zygwna filipendulw*), some years common.

ARCTIDE.—This charming family is well represented. The well-known Garden-Tiger or Woolly Bear (Arctia caja) is abundant. The Wood Tiger (Parasemia plantaginis) is taken at Ken Wood. The Cream-spot Tiger (Arctia villica) is not uncommon; I have taken it flying slowly around the lamp-posts in the High Street. The White Ermine (Spilosoma menthastri), common. The Buff Ermine (S. lubricipeda) is still more common.

The Cinnabar (*Hipocrita jacobwa*) and the Scarlet Tiger (*Callimorpha dominula*) I have taken here—the latter a most lovely insect—on the lamp-posts in the town.

LYMANTRIID.E.—The Brown-tail (Euproctis chrysorrhwa), common. The Yellow-tail (Porthesia similis), very common.

The Common Vapourer (Orgyia antiqua), very common diurnal moth everywhere, even about the London squares.

The Satin Moth (Stilpnotia salicis) is, some years, abundant everywhere.

Lasiocampide.—The Small Eggar (Eriogaster lanestris), common.

The Lackey (Malacosoma neustria), abundant.

The Drinker (Cosmotriche potatoria). The larvæ of this moth are common round the damp hedge-banks of the locality.

The Lappet (Gastropacha quercifolia). I have seen stated in a record of Entomology that this insect is not found in the London suburbs. I have, however, taken a perfect specimen on the kerb-stone in Heath Street as well as others in various parts of the neighbourhood.

### DREPANIDÆ

The Pebble Hook-tip (*Drepana falcataria*), among the birch trees of the Heath.

The Chinese Character (*Cilix glaucata*).

#### NOTODONTID.E

The Buff-tip (*Phalera bucephalu*). During some years the larvæ of this beautiful moth

are exceedingly common, when some of the trees are stripped of their foliage from the ravages of the caterpillars.

The Poplar Kitten (Cerura bifida).

The Puss Moth (*Dicramura vinula*). The perfect insect, as well as the caterpillar of this curious moth, is found everywhere in this locality.

#### GEOMETRIDÆ

BOARMINE.—Often seen flying about the streets of Hampstead, during July evenings, is the Swallow-tailed Moth (*Ourapteryx sambucaria*). The caterpillar of this moth exactly resembles a twig, from which it is extremely difficult to discern it when at rest.

Among others of this sub-family of Geometers seen here is the Brimstone Moth (Rumiu

cratagata). The Early Thorn (Selenia bilunaria), the Lunar Thorn (S. lunaria), and the August Thorn (Ennomos quercinaria), very common.

The Light Emerald (Metrocampa margaritaria).

The Pale Brindled Beauty (*Phigalia padaria*), some seasons very common.

The Small Brindled Beauty (Apocheima hispidaria), common.

The Peppered Moth (*Pachys betularia*), common round the lamp-posts. I have taken a black specimen of this moth.

The Waved Umber (*Hemerophila abrup-taria*).

The Mottled Beauty (Boarmia repandata).

The Willow Beauty (B. gemmaria). The colour of this moth assimilates so wonderfully with the bark of the stem of the willow that it becomes extremely difficult to detect it.

The Common Wave (Cabera exanthemata), and also many others of the Wave Moths.

The V Moth (Thamnonoma wavaria), common.

The Grey Scalloped Bar (Scodiona fagaria).
The Currant Moth (Abraxas grossulariata),

some years swarms about gardens here.

The Early Moth (Hybernia rupicapraria).

The Mottled Umber (*H. defoliaria*), very common.

The Brindled Beauty (*Lycia hirtaria*).

LARENTIN.E

The Winter Moth (Cheimatobia brumata).

The November Moth (Oporabia dilutata), common.

The Silver Ground Carpet Moth (Xanthorhoë montanata), and several others of the carpet moths.

The Streamer (Anticlea nigrofasciaria), common.

The Scallop Shell (Encosmia undulata).

The Chimney Sweeper (Odezia atrata). Formerly swarmed among the long grass at Golder's Hill.

The Treble Bar (Anaitis plagiata).

The Yellow Shell (Camptogramma bilineata).

Geometrinæ

The Grass Emerald (*Pseudoterpna pruinata*), taken West Heath.

The Large Emerald (Geometra papilionaria), near Leg-of-Mutton Pond, West Heath.

The Common Emerald (Hemithea strigata).

#### NOCTUIDÆ

This is an extensive family, represented by many species in this neighbour-hood, among which are the following:

The Buff-arches (Habrosyne derasa).

The Poplar Grey (Acronycta megacephala).

The Grey Dagger (A. psi), very common.

The Dark Dagger (A. tridens).

The Marbled Beauty (Bryophila perla).

The Merveille-du-Jour (Agriopis aprilina).

This beautiful moth I have taken from my window shutters in Hampstead.

The Angle-shades (Phlogophora meticulosa).

The Small Angle-shades (Euplexia lucipara).

The Grey-arches (Aplecta nebulosa).

The Nutmeg (Mamestra trifolii).

The Dog's-tooth (Mamestra dissimilis).

The Figure-of-Eight (*Diloba caruleo-cephala*), common everywhere in the district.

The Sword-grass (Calocampa exoleta).

The Shark (Cucullia umbratica).

The Small Yellow Underwing (Heliaca tenebrata).

The Burnished Brass (*Plusia chrysitis*), common, Ken Wood.

The Gold Spot (*P. festuca*), common.

The Plain Golden Y (P. iota).

The Beautiful Golden Y (P. pulchrina).

The Silver Y (P. gamma). This moth very common, seen flying about the gardens and over the Heath often in bright sunshine.

The Herald (Scoliopteryx libatrix), common some years.

The Copper Underwing (Amphipyra pyra-

midea). This moth is a striking instance of protective resemblance, and exactly resembles the bark of the silver birch on which it is found at rest.

The Gothic (Nania typica), very common.

Fairly common is the Old Lady (Mormo maura). This moth, attracted by the fumes from beer and spirits, often enters the bars of public-houses, hence one of its names, "The Drunkard."

The Common Wainscot (Leucania pallens).

The Brown-line Bright-eye (L. conigera), and the Clay moth (L. lithargyria), are common.

The Mother Shipton (Euclidia mi).

The Marbled Minor (Miana strigilis).

The Cabbage Moth (Barathra brassica), common.

The Dot (M. persicariæ), common.

The Ear-moth (Hydracia nictitans).

The Antler (Charaas graminis).

The Light Arches (Xylophasia lithoxylca), abundant in this district.

The Dusky Brocade (Apamea gemina).

The Autumnal Rustic (Noctua glareosa).

The Common Quaker (Twniocampa stabilis).

The Small Wainscot (Tapinostola fulva).

The Mottled Rustic (Caradrina morpheus).

The Rustic Shoulder-knot (Apamea busilinea).

The Broad - bordered Yellow Underwing (Triphæna fimbria), on West Heath.

The Lesser Broad-Border (*T. ianthina*).

The Large Yellow Underwing (T. pronuba), very common everywhere.

The Red Underwing (Catocala nupta). This beautiful moth is common in many places about the neighbourhood. Numbers arc taken by young and enthusiastic collectors by sugaring for them at night.

The Snout (Hypena proboscidalis).

### PYRALIDINA

Crambus culmellus.

tristellus.

hortuellus.

Hydrocampa nymphæata.

Eurrhypara urticata.

Phlyctænodes verticalis.

Pionea prunalis.

olivalis.

forficalis.

Scoparia cratægella.

Pyralis costalis.

Aglossa pinguinalis.

#### PTEROPHORINA

Stenoptilia pterodactyla. Alucita pentadactyla.

Orneodes hexadactyla, and others.

#### TORTRICINA

Many of these small moths are very common; the majority of them are to be met with in the gardens of this neighbourhood.

Cacœcia podana.

cratægana.

Pandemis corylana.

ribeana.

heparana.

Tortrix viridana.

Conchylis smeathmanniana.

Olethreutes betulætana.

variegana.

Olethreutes pruniana.

ochroleucana.

Steganoptycha trimaculana.

Notocclia uddmanniana.

suffusana.

Epiblema nisella.

tripunctana.

Ancylis unguicella.

lætana.

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#### TINEINA

Hyponomeuta padella.

", euonymella.

Plutella maculipennis.

Cerostoma sequella.

" radiatella.

" asperella.

" nemorella.

" 'xylostella.

Endrosis lacteella.

Chimabache fagella.

MICROPTERYGINA

Eriocrania purpurella.

Eriocrania semipurpurella.

Depressaria assimilella. Enicostoma lobella.

Borkhausenia pseudospretella.

Carcina quercana.

Coleophora laricella.

Gracilaria syringella.

Tinea pellionella.

Adela viridella.

Trichophaga tapetzella.

ORDER: NEUROPTERA

Two species of Scorpion Flies (Panorpa communis and P. germanica) frequent the hedges round the woods and bushes of the Heath. Here likewise may often be seen during the summer those lovely little insects, the Lace-wing Flies (Chrysopa vulgaris)—an insect with gauzy iridescent wings and glistening jewel-like eyes. The larvæ of these insects feed on green-fly (Aphides), and on that account are highly beneficial. Although so beautiful to look at, this insect is a veritable little skunk among insects, for if you touch it, the smell retained on your fingers is difficult to remove.

## ORDER: ODONATA

Several species of Dragon-flies are met with in the locality. The most common perhaps is the Swift-flying Dragon-fly (Aeschna cyanea), often known by the common but absurd name of "Horse-stinger." The flight of this insect when hawking for flies is powerful and surpassingly graceful.

Among the most beautiful found here is the *Libellula depressa* or *Platetrum depressum*. The flat body of the male is a lovely sky blue, and that of the female greenish yellow.

Years ago the West Heath retained much more of its boggy nature than it does now. At that time the buck-bean, where the dwarf willows grow now, sent up its racemes of lovely pink blossoms, and, from among slushy beds of sun-dew, the cotton grass threw out its silvery and silky tufts. Here, during May and June, swarmed those most elegant of all the Dragon-flies,

Agrion puella and Ischnura elegans, known as "Demoiselles." Here, through narrow pathways among the heather, I often wandered to this peaceful spot to watch these sylph-like creatures as they rose out of the dew-spangled grass at my approach, like flying gems among the leafy foliage of their native element; at other times appearing like turquoises studding the silver stems of the birches on which they settled.

### ORDER: EPHEMEROIDEA

Included in this order are the well-known May-flies of the angler (Ephemeridæ). These insects (apart from their existence in the larval state, which is spent in the water) are short-lived. The females of some May-flies, after depositing their eggs, die—as do the males—before or with the dawn of day. During the early part of summer these fragile insects swarm about the margin of the Hampstead ponds.

#### ORDER: HYMENOPTERA

During the early spring a species of the Solitary Bees (Andrena) appears; several other species are seen flying about or burrowing in the sand of the Heath. The abodes of these little red-furred miners are plainly visible from the little piles of sand which, after the manner of moles, they cast up at the entrance to their homes. Many species of humble-bees frequent the Heath, and banks of hedges of the adjacent fields. Among these are the Common Humble-bee (Bombus terrestris), the Lapidary or Orange-tailed Bee (B. lapidarius), the Carder Bee (B. muscorum) B. senilis, B. sylvarum, B. lucorum, B. derhamellus, B. subterraneus, B. latreillellus, B. hortorum, and B. lapponicus.

There are several species of Leaf-cutter Bees (Megachile), the most common, perhaps, being the Rose-cutter Bee (M. centuncularis). This little bee exhibits great ingenuity and precision in collecting material for the construction of its abode. Two species of Hive-bees are common, the Common Hive or Honeybee (Apis mellifica) and Apis ligustrica, known as the Ligurian Hive-bee.

There are two species of Ground Wasps, Vespa germanica and the well-known V. vulgaris. Nests of the latter are often found on the Heath and in other parts of the neighbourhood. Some years ago a wasps' nest (V. sylvestris) was shown to me, attached to the bough of a fir tree in a garden opposite St. Stephen's Church, Hampstead. The Hornet (V. crabro) during some years is not uncommon. A queen hornet once attracted my attention as it hovered close to the ground of the Heath.

Without doubt the most beautiful of the tribe of hymenopterous insects are the Golden Wasp (*Chrysis ignita*) and the Ruby Fly (*C. rubra*); of these perhaps the latter is the most marked for its brilliancy of colour, which for richness of ruby and emerald vies with the humming birds.

The only specimen which I now possess of this lovely insect came into my hands in rather a curious way. It was whilst riding on an omnibus one hot summer's day. Being a fine specimen I secured it at the risk of its stinging me. Its sting is, however, not poisonous, and the pain is slight and of short duration.

Among the carnivorous insects found about the bushes of the Heath and hedges of the district are the Ichneumon Flies, several of which are very common. Four species of Ants are found here: the Dusky Ant (Formica fusca), the Black Ant (F. nigra), the Amber-coloured Ant (F. flava), and the Wood-Ant (F. rufa).

### ORDER: DIPTERA

Numerous species of this order occur in Hampstead. Some of them, especially among the Syrphidæ, afford striking examples of insect mimicry, many bearing a close resemblance to humble-bees, wasps, hornets, and others which have stings. Many are also conspicuous for their large size and beautiful colours, and may be seen during summer darting from flower to flower in the gardens of the old town. Others of this order, such as the Common Gador Horse-fly (*Tabanus bovinns*), are well known for the power they have of piercing the skin of animals both wild and domesticated.

The Mosquito tribe is represented by the common Gnat (Culex pipiens); while the Bluebottle-flies, Calliphora vomitoria, C. erythrocephala, and others are well known.

## ORDER: HEMIPTERA

Many of this order inhabit the Hampstead ponds, such as the Water Scorpion (*Nepa grisea*), the Boat-fly (*Notonecta glauca*), and Water Measurers (*Gerris lacustris* and *G. thoracica*).

### ORDER: ORTHOPTERA

A Field Grasshopper (Stenobothrus parallelus) is common on the Heath and in the fields of the locality. The Domestic Cricket (Gryllus domesticus)

during the summer leaves the dwellings of man, and often takes up a temporary outdoor life, its stridulous chirping being heard on the Heath, and in the streets all through the night.

Cockroaches (Blatta orientalis), which, as their name implies, are not truly indigenous, are also seen during summer far from the houses of the town.

The common Earwig (Forficula auricularia) is a pest in every garden of the parish.

## ORDER: COLEOPTERA

Among others of the extensive list of beetles known in this parish is the beautiful Tiger Beetle (*Cincindela campestris*). The larva as well as the perfect insect of this carnivorous species may be found in most of the sandy parts of the Heath.

The Carabidæ are represented by the Violet Ground Beetle (*Carabus violaceus*), *C. monilis*, *C. nemoralis*, and several others known here.

The Bombardier Beetle (*Brachimus crepitans*) is very common and may often be found under stones and logs of wood.

The Cychrus rostratus may also be found in similar places.

Pristonychus terricola is very common everywhere in this locality.

Many species of Sun Beetles, among which is the beautiful Pacilus cupreus, are exceedingly common.

Amara obsoleta, of the very extensive genus Amara, is also exceedingly common everywhere about Hampstead.

One of the commonest and most conspicuous of the *Stuphylinidæ* or Rove-beetles is the repulsive-looking but courageous beetle known as the Devil's Coach-horse (*Ocypus olens*), which like a scorpion raises its tail at the least intrusion.

Xantholinus glabratus, common everywhere in the district.

Stenus bipunctatus.—There are between forty and fifty species of the genus Stenus, most of them found in this neighbourhood.

The Rose Beetle (*Cetonia aurata*) is not common, but I have occasionally found this lovely beetle in a large garden near the Heath.

The Cock-y-bondhu (Phyllopertha horticola), common.

The Cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*) is seen in swarms about the chestnuts and maples. I remember when digging some ground finding nearly a hundred larvæ of this very familiar beetle.

Another well-known beetle here is the Dor, or Night Watchman Beetle (Geotrupes vernalis). This is probably the "shard-borne beetle" mentioned by Shakespeare in "Macbeth," and the beetle whose "droning flight" is referred to in Gray's "Elegy."

Hampstead seems a special haunt of this beetle, where at dusk of evening, at the time the night-jar circles beneath the trees in noiseless flight, his droning sound is heard as he slowly wings his way among the wild crab and hawthorn bushes of the Heath.

The large Stag Beetle (Lucanus cervus) is not so scarce an insect as might be supposed.

Three fine male Stag Beetles, all found in the old town of Hampstead, were brought to me within a week of each other.

One of the Skipjack Beetles, Agriotes lineatus, is unfortunately too common, the larva of this insect being the well-known and destructive wire-worm.

Among the pretty beetles commonly known as "Soldier Beetles" are *Telephorus flavilabris*, *T. bicolor*, *T. lividus*, and others.

Years ago the Glow-worm (*Lampyris noctiluca*) was common in several parts of the locality. On the right by the side of the road leading from Jack Straw's Castle, to The Bull and Bush, North End, was always a favourite spot of these interesting soft-skinned beetles.

The Raspberry Beetle (*Byturus tomentosus*) is common on bramble and other bushes of the Heath.

The Pill Beetle (Byrrhus pilula) is also common everywhere on the Heath and roadsides of the parish.

Clerus formicarius is found under the bark of trees, especially that of the willows round the Heath.

There is a small beetle very common, Cis boleti, which is found feeding on the various kinds of fungi about here.

The Cellar Beetle (Blaps similis) swarms sometimes in old buildings when pulled down.

B. mortisaga is also very common. This species is known as the Churchyard Beetle.

The pretty bright red Cardinal Beetle (*Pyrochroa rubens*) is common, especially among trees after they are felled.

The Oil Beetle (*Meloë violaceus*) is found on the Heath, but more especially among the grass of the grounds at Ken Wood.

The larvæ of the Musk Beetle (Aromia moschata) are found on most of the decaying willows of the district.

The Wasp Beetle (*Clytus arietis*), common. This beetle with its yellow markings is often taken for the insect from which it derives its name.

The Ladybird Beetles (*Coccinella*) are common everywhere in the district gardens. Hundreds of the Seven-spot (*C. septem-punctata*) are seen feeding on the aphides which sometimes infest the furze and other bushes of the Heath.

The Five-spot Ladybird is also quite common. This is the insect about which the child's rhyme of—"Ladybird, ladybird, fly away home," is sung. The larvae of Ladybirds are very useful inasmuch as they feed upon aphides.

## AQUATIC COLEOPTERA OR WATER BEETLES

The Large carnivorous Water Beetle (*Dytiscus marginalis*) is common in the ponds of the Heath. This beetle in its horny armour is a terror to other aquatic inhabitants, right on from its larval to its adult stage.

The big Silver Beetle (*Hydrophilus piceus*) is not nearly as common as *Dytiscus*, and only found—as far as I know—in the lake at Ken Wood, and one or two other places in the neighbourhood. This fine insect, unlike the other, is largely herbivorous, feeding upon such aquatic plants as the water contains.

The Lesser Water Beetle (*Acilius sulcatus*) is common in all the Hampstead ponds. Another beetle (*Laccophilus minutus*) is also common in all ponds here.

The pretty Water Beetle (Hyphydrus ovatus) is likewise familiar here.

There is a small Yellow Beetle (*Cnemidotus casus*) which is found in every stagnant pond of this locality.

The well-known little shining Whirligig (Gyrinus natator) is equally or still more common.

Sometimes found on the leaves of the water lilies and other aquatic plants of the Viaduct Pond are numbers of beetles known as *Donacia*. Although small they are among the prettiest of our Hampstead aquatic beetles, exhibiting metallic colours of red, blue, and purple.

### Class: Arachnida

Many species of these little animals of prey are met with here, the most beautiful perhaps being the Garden Spider (*Epeira diadema*).

# Class: Myriopoda

To this class belongs the common Centipede or Hundred-legs (*Lithobius forficatus*), common everywhere in the district.

Another curious creature, the Millipede (*Iulus sabulosus*), which shuns the light and rolls itself into a ring, is found under turf or stones, and is also common about here.

### Class: Crustacea

The Wood-louse (*Porcellio scaber*) is very common, especially among plants in gardens, and like others of its kind rolls itself into a little ball when disturbed.

### THE FLORA OF HAMPSTEAD

Thirty years ago, when Hampstead retained much more of its wild character than now, it would have been difficult to find a more comprehensive representation of flowering plants than it was able to show, in any such given radius, within many miles of the Metropolis. Owing to the draining of the Heath, the extension of the populated district, and various other causes, the list of flowering plants has gradually become greatly reduced.

On the West Heath—not far from the well-known Leg of Mutton Pond—a big bog existed thirty years ago which in some places was of such a depth as to render it unsafe to walk over at any time of the year. I remember a horse once sinking up to its girth in this bog, from which it was only rescued after considerable difficulty. All that now exists of this once great bog is a rather swampy piece of ground, covered chiefly with big tussocks of grass, young birch, and dwarf willows. One of the most

interesting among the moisture-loving plants, which formerly grew here, was the Round-leaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*). This curious plant is also known as the British Fly-trap, from the fact that flies and other insects are found sticking on the tentacles of its leaves. Here also may still be seen growing amidst a carpet of Marsh Pennywort a few plants of that queen of marsh flowers, the Buck or Bog-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), but its beautiful rose-coloured flowers have not been seen here now for many years.

Among other plants which still linger is the Cotton Grass (*Eriophorum augustifolium*), but no longer as formerly do we see its dense silver hair-like tufts waving to the wind. Until the last few years the Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*), of the lily family, grew in several places about here, but it was almost exterminated when the plantation of larch and fir was made on the West Heath. One last surviving remnant of this once common plant of Hampstead grew under one of the hawthorns, where it lingered until about 1906.

In one or two sheltered nooks are still a few patches of both the purple and the white Sweet Violets (Viola odorata). The latter (until the last few years) flowered profusely, but their numbers gradually dwindled, and for several years past I have failed to find a single blossom of this once common wild plant of Hampstead. I remember when the banks of the road in Platt's Lane, by the willows where the gipsies camped, were covered every spring with these beautiful scented flowers. At that time this was a quiet sweet spot, with green fields enclosed with old hedges of hawthorn and bramble. It would have seemed almost incredible then that in less than thirty years every inch would be covered with buildings as we see it now.

A patch of Marsh Violet (Viola palustris) still grows among the thick moss and damp grass on the swampy part of the West Heath, but the plants, although healthy, have long since failed to produce blossoms. The Dog Violet (Viola cricetorum) is still common in places about the neighbourhood. Among the Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoot tribe, none are more conspicuous for their beauty than the Marsh Marigolds (Caltha palustris). Formerly these plants grew in the big bog, but it is many years since they disappeared. They still grow by the little stream which runs through the low grounds at Golder's Hill, as well as in the Birds' Sanctuary at the Viaduct Pond on the Heath.

Very early in the year large patches of the golden star-like flowers of the Lesser Celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*) brighten the turfy banks and little dells of the Heath. Included also in this extensive order are the Lesser Spearwort (*R. flammula*), the Bulbous (*R. bulbosus*) and Creeping (*R. repens*) Buttercups,

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the Common Meadow Buttercup (R. acris), and the Water Crowfoot (R. aquatilis). In 1908 I threw one or two plants of this beautiful flower into one of the Hampstead ponds, and it has since become established there. In some of the running streams and ponds of the neighbourhood the plant grows in such profusion that the surface of the water in the spring is covered with myriads of its lovely white blossoms. The Celery-leaved Crowfoot (R. sceleratus) still grows (as it has always done) in a small pond on Tooley's farm bordering the Heath and indeed forming part of it.

The Wind Flower (Anemone nemorosa) or Wood Anemone was formerly very plentiful in places about the Heath, where (I am pleased to say) a few patches still exist. In Bishop's Wood and Turner's Wood the ground in early spring is carpeted with its pink-tinted blossoms and delicately cut foliage.

At one time several bushes of Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) grew wild in places about the Heath and neighbourhood, but it would now be difficult to find it except under cultivation. There are still several very fine bushes at Golder's Hill.

The Common Fumitory (Fumaria officinalis) was formerly a native of the Heath, but it is doubtful if it is now to be found there.

It is some years ago since the picturesque Viaduct Pond on the Heath was drained, when it was found necessary to clear away the Yellow Waterlilies (Nuphar luteum). Precautions, however, were taken to preserve them in beds of mud; they soon re-established themselves, and now the pond is covered in summer with their large floating leaves and gorgeous yellow blossoms. The sister flower, the White Waterlily (Nymphæa alba), grows in the lake at Ken Wood, as well as in other ponds in the neighbourhood; it is, indeed, one of the most magnificent of all our aquatic plants.

During the summer of 1889 my attention was drawn to a plant growing in the Leg of Mutton Pond. At first sight it presented the appearance of the ordinary Floating Pond Weed (Potamogeton natans), but when it flowered (the blossoms being white) I recognised it as the Cape Pond Weed (Aponogeton distachyon), a beautiful flower with a delicious May-blossom-like perfume. My identification of it was afterwards confirmed by Mr. James Britten, F.L.S., of the Botanical Department, Natural History Museum. Unfortunately, with the cleaning of the water this alien—for it is really a native of the Cape of Good Hope—disappeared.

The Greater Celandine (*Chelidonium majus*)—one of the Poppy tribe—still grows and flowers in this district. Several large clumps used to exist among

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the debris of the old brickfields before that place was taken into the Heath. On the same spot the Opium Poppy (Papaver somniferum) was common. The Common Poppy (P. Rhæas) of the cornfields still grows in different parts of the neighbourhood.

In that useful and extensive order the Cruciferæ we have the Ladies' Smock or Cuckoo Flower (Cardamine pratensis), common everywhere, especially in damp places of the Heath and adjoining fields. Also the following, all of which grow on the Heath and the district: the Common Hedge Mustard (Sisymbrium officinale), Garlie Mustard (Sisymbrium alliaria), Treacle Mustard (Erysimum cheiranthoides), Wild Mustard or Charlock (Brassica sinapistrum), White Mustard (B. alba), Common Whitlow Grass (Cardamine vulgaris), and five species of Cress, including the Water Cress (Nasturtium officinale). The Winter Cress (Barbarea vulgaris) grows everywhere about the locality. The railway banks at Gospel Oak Station form a favourite spot for this handsome plant. The other kinds include the Field Pepperwort (Lepidium campestre), the Narrow-leaved Pepperwort (L. ruderale), Wild Radish (Raphanus raphanistrum), and the very common Shepherd's Purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris).

The Violet tribe having already been mentioned it is only necessary to allude to the Wild Heartsease (Viola tricolor), which grows in several places in the district. A spot where this pretty wilding used to be common was in the old brickfields. The Milkwort (Polygala vulgavis), which was fairly common about the district at one time, seems to have become almost, if not entirely, extinct. Of the Pink tribe is the Field Sandwort Spurrey (Spergulavia rubra), the Ragged-Robin (Lychnis flos-cuculi), and the Red Campion (L. dioica), both of which grow by the fence separating the Heath from Golder's Hill. That beautiful flower, the Greater Stitchwort (Stellaria holostea), grows under the bushes of the West Heath, especially where the ground is swampy. The Lesser Stitchwort (S. graminea) and Common Chickweed (S. media) are seen everywhere in the district. The St. John's-worts are represented by four kinds: the square-stalked (Hypericum quadrangulum), the upright (H. pulchrum), the trailing (H. humifusum), and perforated (H. perforatum).

A large spreading tamarisk (Tamarix gallica)—one among the most handsome about here—overhangs the lily pond at Golder's Hill. Of the Mallows we have the Common (Malva sylvestris), the Dwarf (M. rotundifolia), and the beautiful Musk Mallow (M. moschata). The latter until recently grew by the roadside in the Redington Road—when that road was in course of construction. It may still be found in other places about the neighbourhood. FLORA 203

The Crane's-bills are represented by four kinds, the prettiest being the Herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum*), which is generally distributed. The Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) is wild on the West Heath, and other places about Hampstead. A fine row of tall Hollies grow near The Elms, a few paces distant from the Spaniards Road. A spindle-tree (*Enonymus europæus*) which ripens its fruit is seen near the bog garden at Golder's Hill, and a bush of Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) still remains.

One of the prettiest flowers which still grow beneath the hawthorns on the Heath is the Wood-Sorrel (Oxalis acetosella). A large patch grows down by the willows, near to Golder's Hill, at the Leg of Mutton Pond entrance, where in early spring the delicate flowers shine out from among the green tender foliage.

Included in the Leguminosæ, or Pea-Flower tribe, is the Petty Whin or Needle Furze (Genista anglica). It has been stated that no plants of this small shrub are now to be found, but, although not so common as formerly, it still holds its own and grows and flowers profusely here. The Furze bushes (Ulex europæus) on the West Heath are well known. The Common Broom (Cytisus scoparius) is still found wild there, but not so abundant as formerly. The Rest-Harrow (Ononis repens) still lingers in one or two gravelly spots. It used to grow where the new Garden Suburb now stands. Among the other species of this tribe, which are found on the Heath, or in other parts of the locality, are the Common Bird's-foot (Ornithopus perpusillus), the Crimson (Lathyrus nissolia) and Tufted Vetches (Vicia cracca), the Black Medick (Medicago lupulina), the Purple and White Clovers (Trifolium medium, pratense, and repens), the Spotted Medick (M. maculata), Hop-Trefoil (Trifolium medium), the Common Bird's-foot Trefoil (Lotus corniculatus), and There appears to be no mention in any list of Hampstead flowers that I have seen of the Common Yellow Melilot (Melilotus officinalis), yet in several places during the summer may be seen large plants.

During summer may be seen the Trailing Rose (Rosa arvensis), and the Common Gipsy or Dog Rose (R. canina), whose beautifully pink tinted blossoms are the glory of the West Heath and surrounding neighbourhood. The Sweet Briar (R. rubiginosa), the beautiful scented "Eglantine" of the poets, formerly grew where is now the new Garden Suburb.

The Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) is generally, but the Wild Raspberry (*R. Idæus*) sparingly, distributed. In one or two places on the Heath there is a variety of Bramble with deeply cut foliage which, like the Dewberry

(R. cæsius), appears to have hitherto escaped observation. Of the other species of this Order may be mentioned the Common Avens (Geum urbanum), Wild Strawberry (Fragaria vesca), Silver Weed (Potentilla Anserina), Common Tormentil (P. tormentilla), Salad Burnet (Poterium sanguisorba), Ladies' Mantle (Alchemilla arvensis), Meadow-Sweet (Spiræa ulmaria), Common Agrimony (Agrimonia eupatoria), Bird Cherry (Prunus avium), Wild Cherry (P. padus), Sloe (P. communis), Wild Pear (Pyrus communis), and some other trees enumerated later among the Trees of Hampstead.

The Willow Herb genus is represented by four kinds. The Great Willow Herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) is very common, especially in the stream at Golder's Hill, and other damp places of the Heath and district. The small-flowered (*E. parviflorum*) as well as the narrow-leaved or Marsh Willow Herb (*E. palustre*), was formerly common in the bog of the West Heath. The most beautiful of this family is the Rose-Bay (*E. angustifolium*). While some other plants once common have dwindled or disappeared, this exceedingly handsome plant is becoming more plentiful every year. Indeed, there is hardly any part of the neighbourhood (wild or enclosed ground) where its lovely spikes of rose-coloured flowers are not seen. During the first ten years of my residence here not a single wild plant of this kind was to be seen; now it is found everywhere.

The Enchanter's Nightshade (Circua Interiana) is common in many moist places, both on the Heath and other parts of the district. Large patches are seen in Turner's Wood, Bishop's Wood, and especially round the margin of the lake at Ken Wood. The Common Golden Saxifrage (Chrysosplenum oppositifolium) was formerly found growing in the little stream running through Turner's Wood. At the same time the Three-fingered Saxifrage (S. tridactylites) used to be common on old stone walls of the neighbourhood. Thirty years ago a field near Child's Hill was covered with the beautiful flowers of the White Meadow Saxifrage (S. granulata). Large patches of the well-known London Pride (S. nmbrosa)—probably an escape from gardens—formerly grew in the old brickfields near the Viaduct.

In many places the White Bryony (*Bryonia dioica*), with its curious tendrils and beautiful red berries, is seen climbing over the bushes and hedges. The Black Bryony (*Tamus communis*)—which is no relation—is fairly common.

Included in the Umbelliferæ is the Ground- or Pig-Nut (Conopodium denudatum), in places covering the Heath. Other species of this extensive family here are the Marsh Pennywort (Hydrocotyle vulgaris), previously

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mentioned, the Goutweed (Ægopodium podagraria), the Wood Sanicle (Sanicula europæa), the Burnet Saxifrage (Pimpinella saxifraga), the Beaked Parsley (Anthriscus vulgaris), the Hedge Parsley (Caucalis anthriscus) and Fool's Parsley (Æthusa cynapium), the Cow Parsnip (Heracleum sphondylium), Wild Angelica (Angelica sylvestris), and many others. Wild Ivy (Hedera helix) covers the hedge banks in many places, and large patches also



FOUNTAIN IN THE OLD ENGLISH GARDEN AT GOLDER'S HILL.

From a photograph taken in 1911.

grow on the Heath; and during the autumn the Wild Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea) assumes various beautiful tints.

In the Woodbine tribe there are, among other shrubs, the Wayfaring Tree (Viburnum lantana), the Elder (Sambucus nigra), and the sweetly perfumed Honeysuckle (Lonicera periclymenum). On the dry sandy parts of the Heath the Heath Bed-straw (Galium saxatile) grows in profusion. Included in its family are the Hedge Bed-straw (G. mollugo), the Ladies' Bed-straw

(G. verum), Sweet Woodruff (Asperula odorata), Goose-grass (G. aparine), and others. In one or two places about the neighbourhood the small Marsh Valerian (Valeriana dioiea) formerly grew, but is now scarce.

The order Compositæ is so well represented that space will only permit mention of the Common Daisy (Bellis perennis), Coltsfoot (Tussilago farfara), Bur-Marigold (Bidens tripartita), Common Groundsel (Senecio vulgaris), Common Ragwort (S. jacobæa), Ox-eye Daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum), Golden Rod (Solidago virgaurea), Yarrow (Aehillea millefolium), Thistles of several kinds, the Sow Thistle (Sonchus oleraceus), Dandelion (Taraxacum officinale), and several species of Hawkweed. One of the prettiest of these is the Mouse-ear Hawkweed (Hieracium pilosella), with lemon-coloured flowers. There are also the Nipple-wort (Lapsana communis), the Corn Blue-bottle (Centaurea cyanus), formerly found in the old brickfields, as well as Burdock (Arctinu minus), Flea-bane (Pulicaria dysenterica), Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare), Goat's-beard (Tragopogon pratense), Mayweed (Matricaria inodora), and a great many others. The pretty little Harebell (Campanula rotundifolia) grows on the West Heath. Among others of the Bell-flower tribe is the Sheep's-bit Scabious (Jasione montana), which has now become more scarce. We still have the large wild Teazle (Dipsacus sulvestris) and Field Scabious (Scabiosa arvensis), which latter is common on the Heath, Golder's Hill, and at Ken Wood. Formerly the Lesser Periwinkle (Vinca minor) grew in the hedge near North End. It also used to be common in the hedge which enclosed the fields (now the new Garden Suburb).

In close proximity to the Birches on the West Heath, the Ling, or Common Heather (Calluna eriea), which years ago was a conspicuous feature here, still lingers. On the dry gravelly soil on the west of the Spaniards Road, and near to the Sandy Road, was a clump until recently of the Cross-leaved Heath (Erica tetralix); and the Bell-heather (E. cinerea) may still be seen. Belonging to this order (Ericaceæ) is a magnificent specimen of the Arbutus, or Strawberry Tree (Arbutus unedo). This may be seen near to the bog garden in Golder's Hill. The most distinguishing feature about this curious bush is its panicles of creamy-white flowers, which from amidst the bright green foliage mingle with the pendent orange and ruby strawberry-like fruit. Thus—

Green all the year; and fruit and blossoms blush In social sweetness on the self-same bush.

The Scarlet Pimpernel (Anagallis arvensis), although more often found growing as a weed in gardens, is still to be met with in some wild spots of

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the district. In this same family—Primulaceæ—is the Wood Loose-strife (*Lysimachia nemorum*) as well as the Moneywort or Creeping Jenny (*L. nummularia*), which latter in some places covers the banks of the lower pond at Golder's Hill.

The Whortleberry or Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) grows in one or two places on the west of the Spaniards Road, and a clump still exists a short distance from the Leg of Mutton Pond. In the wild wooded grounds at Ken Wood it is very common, as it formerly was in other places about the Heath, thus forming a connection at one time with Ken Wood and the Heath.

The Common Privet (*Ligustrum vnlgare*) grows wild in some of the woods of the district. The Ash, belonging to the same order, will be dealt with in the next section on the Trees of Hampstead.

Included in the Borage tribe are the Common Comfrey (Symplytum officinale), the Forget-me-not (Myosotis palustris), the Field Scorpion-grass (M. arvensis), and growing in Bishop's Wood the Common Borage (Borago officinalis)—most likely an escape. Among the Bindweeds we notice the Field Convolvulus (Convolvulus arvensis) and the Great Bindweed (C. sepium), a beautiful, though destructive, twining weed in gardens.

The Nightshade family is represented by the Bittersweet (Solanum duleamara), frequently but incorrectly called Deadly Nightshade. This climbing plant grows in many places here, its beautiful red shining fruit decorating our hedges during the autumn time of the year. The Black Nightshade (S. nigrum) is also common, especially as a weed on cultivated ground.

Among the Scrophularineæ are several different Speedwells, including the beautiful Germander Speedwell (Veronica chamædrys). Others of this order are Brooklime (V. beceabunga), Foxglove (Digitalis purpurea), Toadflax (Linaria vulgaris), and Common Figwort (Scrophularia nodosa). The Great Mullein (Verbascum thapsus) formerly grew at Golder's Hill—as it may do now—and also in the old brickfields by the Viaduct close by the bank where sandmartins nested. In the same order is the Bartsia (Bartsia odoutites), the Dwarf Red-rattle (Pedicularis sylvatica); and the latter until a few years ago was very common on the West Heath, close to the road leading to North End. The Eyebright (Euphrasia officinalis) used to be common on the slope of the Heath near Judges' Walk. The Ivy-leaved Toad-flax (Linaria cymbalaria) is very plentiful on old walls of this neighbourhood.

In the Gentian tribe is the Buck-bean already mentioned. There are three kinds of Plantains, the Ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), the Hoary (*P.* 

media), and the Greater Plantain (P. major); the two latter grow on the dry soil of the Heath.

Included in the large order of Labiatæ are the following:—Common Bugle (Ajuga reptans), which grows everywhere here; Purple Dead-nettle (Lamium purpureum); Wood Sage (Tencrium scorodonia), abundant on Heath; Wood Betony (Stachys betonica), common on Heath and other places here; Common Hempnettle (Galeopsis tetrahit), side of West Heath Road; Hedge Woundwort (Stachys sylvatica); Self-heal (Prinella vulgaris); Wild Balm; Ground Ivy (Nepeta glechoma), everywhere abundant in the district; Wild Thyme (Thymns serpyllinm), at Golder's Hill; Common Gipsywort (Lycopus europæus); Black Horehound (Ballota nigra); Yellow Archangel (Lamium galeobdolon); White Dead-nettle (L. album), and several others.

In the Persicaria family is the Common Knot-grass (*Polygonum avienlare*), the Common Persicaria (*P. persicaria*), the Biting Persicaria (*P. hydropiper*, and Snakeweed (*P. bistorta*). Of the Docks there are several kinds, as well as the Common Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) and the Sheep's Sorrel (*R. acetosella*).

There are three Spurges, the most handsome being the Wood Spurge (Euphorbia amygdaloides).

The Dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*) is found in the hedge banks, and in almost every thicket of the district.

Hampstead possesses several different species of the Goose-foot tribe, and the Orache (Atriplex patula) of the same family.

The Salicineæ, or Willow family, are represented by a dozen kinds at least, found growing either as trees or shrubs, those, such as the Sallows, which mature their blossoms about Easter, and popularly known as "Palms," being conspicuous about Hampstead for their beauty at that time of the year. The noted Willows on the Heath are mentioned later in the list of Trees of Hampstead.

In the Nettle family (*Urticacew*) we have the Wild Hop (*Humulus lupulus*), and formerly on some old walls was seen the Common Pellitory-of-the-Wall (*Parietaria officinalis*). Included in this family are the Elms, of which there are many kinds here. The Great Nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and Small Nettle (*U. urens*) are common weeds everywhere, which need no further description.

Among the lilies is the Wild Hyacinth (Scilla nutans), which carpets the ground in every wood about here during the spring. Several patches are seen on the Heath, but their flowers are invariably plucked before arriving at maturity.

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In Turner's Wood the Broad-leaved Garlic (Ramsons) (Allium ursinum) used to be found. The nearest spot to Hampstead where it now may be found is on a ditch-bank a few minutes' walk from Edgware Station. I have also seen a good-sized patch as recently as the spring of 1909 in Epping Forest.

Years ago the Common Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*) was fairly common in places on the Heath. One small solitary plant, which seems to have escaped general observation, still remains.

Growing beneath a large spreading beech in the wooded grounds at Ken Wood is a large round patch of the May Lily (*Maianthemum convallaria*). This is the only spot in England—except in one place in Yorkshire—where this now exceedingly rare plant is supposed to exist.

In the ponds of the Heath and at Ken Wood are found such aquatic plants as the Bur-reed (*Sparganium ramosum*), Sweet Sedge (*Acorus calamus*), Great Reedmace (*Typha latifolia*), Water Plantain (*Alisma plantago*), Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), Duckweed (*Lemna minor*), and Ivy-leaved Duckweed (*L. trisulca*), Floating Pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*), and others.

At the time when first I came to reside here the Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) enriched the banks of the Highgate ponds, with its handsome rose-coloured flowers. It still flourishes in the grounds at Ken Wood.

There is little space left to speak about the non-flowering plants. Hampstead, however, possesses a good number. Among them are those singular-looking plants the Mare's-tail (Hippuris vulgaris), which is found on the margin of the Viaduct Pond, and other places about here. The Horse-tail (Equisetum), whose growth arrangement is similar, is still found at the head of the stream in Turner's Wood. Also Autumn Water-starwort (Callitriche autumnalis) and Spring Water-starwort (C. verna). The Male-Fern and the more slender Lady-Fern, the Common Hart's-tongue and Polypodium, are found in Bishop's Wood, Turner's Wood and Ken Wood, and other places on the outskirts of the Heath. On the old walls are seen a few plants of Wall-rue (Asplenium Ruta-muraria), while the Bracken almost covers the West Heath. There are several kinds of Moss, also Lichen and Liverwort, and a very large number of Fungi.

There may be other flowers which have escaped notice, yet this account of the Hampstead Flora, from careful observations extending over thirty years, will suffice to show that Hampstead is probably richer in its plant life—even now with its greatly reduced numbers—than any other district so near to London.

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#### THE TREES OF HAMPSTEAD

The inhabitants of Hampstead have just reason to be proud of their trees. While many are prized for their blossoms and ornamental growths, others are valued for their legendary and other old associations; about their hoary tops are visions which

poetic eyes avow Cling to each leaf, and swarm on every bough.



OAK TREES AT GOLDER'S HILL. From a photograph taken in 1912.

Under their rugged and spreading branches men were wont

To hunt the deer with hound and horn.

Indeed, Hampstead possesses a greater variety of trees than any other London suburb, and I might almost say than any country place of the same given radius.

Although we have to lament the loss of a number of old trees which up to a few years ago were conspicuous objects in this neighbourhood for their size and beauty, there still remain an average number and variety of old veterans, some of them remnants of the old Forest of Middlesex, that up to now have escaped mutilation by the woodman's axe or the ravages

of time. Among other ancient denizens of that once famous Forest still left are a number of old British Oaks (Quercus robur), found in luxuriant growth in the clayey soil of the district.

Standing in a row on the upper ground of Golder's Hill are six of these old forest survivors. One, the farthest from the terrace, has a huge stem which supports a large spreading head of massive branches. On the rising



OLD OAK, GOLDER'S HILL. From a photograph taken in 1911.

ground, near to the well-known Viaduct Pond, is a large Oak with a seat round its base; while a few paces away there stood until recently another old and stately tree. This very fine old stag-headed Oak, whose wide-spreading branches overshadowed the lilies growing in the water, was unfortunately blown down during one of the heavy gales of December 1909. A fine old Oak stands beside the fence that separates the Heath from the grounds at Ken Wood, whose trunk at 2 feet from the ground is nearly 24 feet in circumference. Another old-timbered Oak stands on the rising ground near

the cycle track overlooking the Bathing Pond on the Heath. Several others grow near the battery below the sand cap of the Heath. Bishop's Wood consists largely of Oaks, whilst outside this and Turner's Wood, in the fields adjoining, are other and larger specimens of English Oaks. Around Oak Hill Park and on the West Heath estate many Oak trees exist, notable for their beautiful symmetrical growth. Several large and well-grown evergreen Oaks (Quercus ilex) are to be seen in different parts of Hampstead and neighbour-



WILLOWS ON THE OLD BRICKFIELD NEAR THE VIADUCT.

From a photograph taken in 1912.

hood, and along with the glossy green of the hollies, and other evergreens, help to compensate for the bareness of the deciduous trees during winter. Whilst walking through the beautifully wooded grounds of Ken Wood, amongst an intermixture of Fir, Oak, Beech, Lime, and Birch, we come across several of these trees, remarkable for their size, age, and beauty, the finest trees of this kind for miles around.

Standing on rising ground of the Heath, and near to the Wild Birds' Sanctuary, is seen an old Beech (Fagus sylvatica), singularly beautiful, whose

huge, fantastic, and weather-beaten limbs, grey and shining, form a landmark for miles round. Unfortunately its aged stem (which is 19 feet in circumference at 2 feet from the ground) has become riddled with holes, caused by wood-boring insects. A fungus-growth—similar to that which is destroying many of the finest of the Burnham Beeches—has attacked its old trunk. Woodpeckers—which are often seen here—have enlarged the holes, letting in the rain, thus adding to the further destruction of this venerable monarch. The Hampstead Heath Protection Society, having recently directed attention



OLD BEECH, NEAR THE VIADUCT, A RELIC OF THE OLD FOREST OF MIDDLESEX.

From a photograph taken in 1912.

to this tree, has caused the London County Council to place a light wooden fence around its stem. Many years ago the writer advised the necessity of a special treatment, which would doubtless have prevented further decay. This also is doubtless a survival from the old Forest of Middlesex, as well as many other corresponding trees of the same kind still standing in the wooded grounds of Ken Wood. Standing among other noble patriarchs of Ken Wood are a pair of Beeches of immense growth—indeed, the largest within many miles. During autumn, when the foliage changes from its summer green to lines of gold and crimson, these lovely grounds are aglow with their beauty. In a magnificent avenue of Limes, in these same grounds, may be seen

a Beech of curious growth producing two different kinds of leaves, the ordinary form as well as a laciniated or cut-leaved type. This occurrence may be the result of a "sport" or of a graft at the base of the stem, when the tree was young. If produced from the latter cause it is certainly extraordinary that all other shoots which subsequently grow above such graft produce this same incised form of leaf.



THE FIRS, WEST HEATH (SUMMER).
From a photograph taken in 1911.

A fine Copper Beech stands immediately in front of a new block of buildings known as The Pryors in the East Heath Road. Another beautiful old Beech is seen in the garden of Manor House, North End. Other well-grown Beeches are at Golder's Hill and in other parts of the neighbourhood.

From the glowing Beech of the woods we pass on to the sombre-hued Pines of the forest. Perhaps the best-known of all the family of coniferous trees—in which Hampstead is so well represented—is the Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), commonly, but incorrectly, called the Scotch Fir. Of the

picturesque beauty of this tree, those growing on the Heath afford excellent examples. On the West Heath was a group of ten in number, three of which during the last few years have been cut down. Seven are still standing, to which have recently been added two young trees, now about fifteen feet in height. Another and more vigorous clump, ten in number, is to be seen a few paces away, near some cottages at North End. Perhaps the best-known



THE FIRS, WEST HEATH (WINTER).
From a photograph taken in 1912.

group of Pines for many miles round are those by the Sandy Road, and close to the entrance of the house named The Firs after these celebrated trees. Thirty-nine—not counting those recently planted—are now standing. There were many more which have died during the thirty years I have remembered them. It is a tradition that the seeds from which these trees were raised were brought to this country from Italy. To-day these trees still stand as landmarks defying the elements. The bleak storms of winter harm them not; they may bend, they cannot break the tough branches, or tear the wiry foliage.

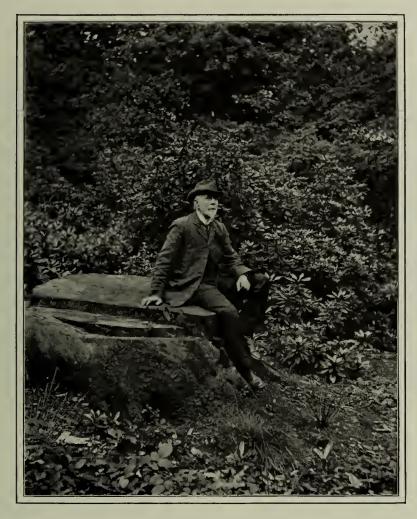
The greatest numbers as well as the finest of Scotch Pines in the locality are at Ken Wood. A few of the older pines have been cut down in recent years, including one which was remarkable for its immense girth and height; it towered high above all other trees round about—indeed, one might have searched the records of Forest Trees without finding mention of any finer old



BEECHES AT KEN WOOD, From a photograph taken in 1911.

tree of its kind. An idea of the size of these trees may be gathered from the illustration on the next page, introducing the figure sitting on one of the stumps. Years ago there stood some Pines on the top of a hillock in the Parliament Hill fields. Later this mound, which was supposed to be an ancient tumulus, as related in another part of this work, was opened with disappointing results. Moreover, the excavation had a disastrous effect on the trees, for almost directly afterwards they began to show further signs of decay. For some years after the weird-looking and bleached skeleton-like arms of the two

remaining—that had been wont to stand like sentinels keeping guard over the Heath—were stretched out as if imploring pity, until they succumbed to the inevitable and fell to the ground. Now nothing except the upright stems remain of these once picturesque trees to mark the spot.



THE STUMP OF AN OLD KEN WOOD PINE, INTRODUCING THE PORTRAIT OF MR. JAMES E. WHITING.

From a photograph taken in 1911.

Perhaps the most graceful of all tree forms is the Birch (*Betula alba*), the dainty Silver Birch, described by Coleridge as

The most beautiful of forest trees, The Lady of the woods. A picturesque group of these elegant trees grows on the West Heath. Hampstead residents should be proud of this fine clump, for no finer are to be found within a distance of many miles. Several other well-grown specimens of this order are met with on different parts of the Heath and neighbourhood, especially where gravelly soil exists.

The Elm (Ulmus campestris) is a very common tree here, and many large



ELMS ON EAST HEATH.

From a photograph taken in 1911.

and lofty specimens flourish in the neighbourhood. A stately old Elm stands on Rosslyn Hill at the entrance to Vane House. In 1907 a pair of rooks—driven by carrion crows from the rookery close by—built a nest in its topmost branches. A commanding clump of the common Elm—fourteen in number—grows near the East Heath Road. A fine row also stands on the rising ground above the Viaduct Pond, as well as other large trees of the same kind scattered about. A fine Elm stands almost opposite the Vale of Health Pond on the site of the Allotment Gardens which now form part of the Heath. At Ken Wood there is

a very remarkable Elm. This extremely rare and lofty old tree is noted for producing a variegated type of foliage, which appears exactly as if snow had fallen upon it. A very large spreading old Elm stood until recently close by the footpath leading to North End. Before it was blown down it attracted attention as being one of the "gibbet trees" between which criminals were hung in chains. Another well-known Elm stood until the last few years by the side of the Spaniards Road. A large wart-like protuberance—common on elm trees—



OLD GIBBET ELM, NORTH END, BLOWN DOWN IN 1907. From a photograph taken in 1911.

caused it to be known as "The Eared Elm of Hampstead," more particularly referred to in the note by the author at the end of this section.

Among all other deciduous trees known hereabouts—some examples of size and beauty—not one of them surpasses the old large spreading Wych Elm (*Ulmus montana*) that stands on the Carlile estate, near to Pilgrim's Lane and Worsley Road.

Another common tree at Hampstead—as indeed it is in all other suburban districts—is the London Plane (*Platanus*). The bark of this tree is always peeling, more especially during the spring of the year. For this reason it is the most suitable for cities and large towns, as by continually shedding

its bark it is able to throw off the accumulation of soot and other matter which collects upon it. One of the finest and largest Plane trees known in this country stands in the grounds at Rookwood on the Greenhill. It is generally believed that this celebrated tree was the first of its kind



SILVER BIRCHES, WEST HEATH.

From a photograph taken in 1912.

brought to this country by Lord Bacon. There is another almost opposite, but not nearly so large, standing in front of the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Willoughby Road, High Street. A fine, large, and symmetrically shaped Plane grows beside a large Beech at Manor House, North End.

Closely allied to the Plane are the Sycamore (Acer pseudo-platanus) and the Maple (Acer campestre). The Sycamore is, perhaps, the most common tree in

suburban places. Many hundreds of all sizes, from a bush to big spreading trees, are self-sown, having sprung up as weeds in every garden, and on every piece of waste ground. When allowed sufficient space to grow, they not only attain to a large size, but are often classed, on account of their luxuriant foliage, among the foremost of our ornamental trees of Hampstead.

On the Heath many of the Maples-which were spared when the hedges in which they grew were removed years ago-have since assumed the rank of trees. Although not attaining to the size of the Plane, or even the dignity of its other relation the Sycamore, yet it frequently attracts attention by its curious corky stem and branches, which are often quaint and contorted. During the autumn, when the foliage changes from the green of summer, it assumes beautiful and often gorgeous tints of gold and crimson. On account of its beautiful blossoms, ornamental growth, and often noble appearance, the Horse Chestnut (Æsculus hippocastanum) ranks among the foremost of trees. convinced of this we have only to see it in the spring when covered with myriads of its charming white pink-tinted flowers, which, standing out of a background of large palmate leaves, deck out the tree as with a display of floral candelabra. Every Hampstead resident must have seen that fine old Horse Chestnut (remarkable for its large-sized head and symmetrical growth) which stands by the main road, Rosslyn Hill, and in front of where Heddon House formerly used to be. Other places of the neighbourhood where fine specimens of these kind of trees are seen are Golder's Hill, the Parish Churchyard, Heath House, by Jack Straw's Castle, and North End, and other places in and about Hampstead.

The Spanish Chestnut (Castanea sativa) is also a beautiful tree. A very fine specimen stands close to the terrace at Golder's Hill. Although much larger trees of its kind are known about here, yet a more beautifully foliaged one can rarely be found, its old rugged trunk during summer being entirely hidden by graceful spreading branches which sweep trailing upon the ground. Not less beautiful, perhaps, are the leaves in the autumn, which, kindling into tongues of flame, add a picturesque splendour to the varying landscape scenery of these grounds. A very handsome Chestnut (over 18 feet in circumference at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the ground) until the last few years grew in Lyndhurst Gardens. Ken Wood is also noted for some remarkable trees of this kind, difficult to match for height and circumference.

The Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), termed by Gilpin "the Venus of the woods," is another of those trees which add a pleasing feature to this neighbourhood.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This is the sole remaining one of a long avenue of them once leading to Rosslyn House.

A fine lofty old spreading Ash is seen by the fence in Shepherd's Walk going from Rosslyn Hill to Fitzjohn's Avenue. Another fine tree with long sweeping branches grows in front of Rutland Cottage, John Street—since known as Keats Grove. A couple of fine Ash trees stand at the foot of Telegraph Hill, Redington Road, and near the West Heath Road.

Round about Parliament Hill fields are several decrepit Ash trees, which at some time have suffered considerable mutilation, until, in one or two instances, little remains of these ancient veterans but their disembowelled old stems, of which only the outside shells remain. One such, whose contorted old



ASH ON EAST HEATH.
From a photograph taken in 1911.

stem is cleft down its centre, stands by the pathway leading from the Vale of Health towards the Viaduct. An ivy has entwined itself around it, investing it as it were with a green robe as the old veteran stands out in venerated decrepitude. There are many other fine old trees of this kind about here, especially where the soil is of a moist and loamy nature.

In places about the neighbourhood are some very fine trees of Mountain Ash (*Pyrus aucuparia*). Those found growing on the Heath are quite wild, having sprung up along with other wildings when everything was left in undisturbed possession.

Of Yew trees (Taxus baccata) Hampstead never seems to have produced

any very remarkable specimens. A few good-shaped examples of this genuine old Briton stand in the old Parish Churchyard, but they are not very large. A remarkable specimen grows in Totteridge Churchyard a few miles away. The age of this venerable old patriarch is well near a thousand years. Yew trees, which take many years to reach maturity, have a curious habit of adding new wood to the old. There is, therefore, no reason to think that this tree, whose old trunk I have carefully examined, has not the age ascribed to it. At any rate, it must have existed as a young tree at a very distant time, and remains among the oldest relics of antiquity in the vegetable world we possess.

Among ornamental trees of the coniferous kind, in which Hampstead has always been so well represented, are many magnificent old cedars (Cedrus libani). The finest known about here are those at Cedar Lawn facing the West Heath. Judged from the immense girth of their old boles they must already have attained to a great age. With respect to ascertaining the age of trees of such great antiquity as these old specimens, we have no positive criterion to base our judgment on. Of course, in young trees, the rings sometimes afford a reasonable ground for opinion, but in such old trees as these we invariably find that such rings have become obscured. Among other fine cedars of this district is one in the grounds at Priory Lodge, Frognal; another at The Old Mansion, Frognal. One aged tree of this kind stands on the lawn at Hillfield, adjoining the Town Hall. Until recently some magnificent old cedars stood in the grounds at Ken Wood. Several of these have been cut down, and their stems removed to form a cedar room at Lord Mansfield's estate, Scone Palace, Perthshire.

A well-known Cedar stands in the tea gardens of Jack Straw's Castle. Although quite small, yet its fantastic appearance and contorted limbs proclaim it an old tree which has weathered many a storm. In 1880 its spreading-branched old head received a heavy fall of snow, which great weight it bore for several days. It stands now, as in years gone by, defying the elements, the

Outrageous thunder, stormy winds and rain,

which

Discharge their fury on his head in vain.

Another tree which graces this neighbourhood with its extreme beauty is the Larch (*Larix europæa*). A plantation of Larches grow on the West Heath. Others (among which are some tall specimens) are met with in places about here.

# THE ANNALS OF HAMPSTEAD

The Acacia or Locust tree (*Robinia pseud-acacia*), if not indigenous, yet claims attention as being one of the ornamental flowering trees of Hampstead. Standing on the terrace, and near to the celebrated avenue of Limes, at Ken Wood, the residence of Lord Mansfield, is an exceedingly ancient Acacia. Originally there were two, apparently of the same age. A few paces away is



OLD ACACIA ON THE TERRACE NEAR KEN WOOD HOUSE. A RABBIT WARREN EXISTS UNDER ITS ROOTS.

From a photograph taken in 1912.

seen a remarkable old Hawthorn (Cratægus tanacetifolia), so named on account of its divided tansy-like foliage.

There are also a large number of Acacias distributed about and around the old town of Hampstead. One decrepit-looking tree, with a deep-furrowed trunk and zig-zag contorted limbs, stands in the garden at Bell-Moor on the summit of the Heath.

The Lime (*Tilia europæa*), where allowed to grow in its natural state, is another handsome tree here. An exceedingly fine-grown, tall, and stately Lime grows in the lower grounds at Golder's Hill, and near the Leg of Mutton Pond entrance to those grounds. At Ken Wood are some Limes remarkable for their great size.

Another tree, attaining often to a great age, is the Hornbeam (Carpinus



OLD LIME, GOLDER'S HILL. From a photograph taken in 1911.

betulus). A very large tree of this kind—alas! now almost dead—stands on the Heath by the side of an Oak skirting the pathway leading from the Battery towards the grounds at Ken Wood. Others not so large are met with in other places about Hampstead. Like the Oak, Yew, and Beech, the Hornbeam is one among our few truly indigenous trees, a genuine old Briton.

The Wild Service (*Pyrus torminalis*) tree is also indigenous. A pair of remarkably fine and large Service trees grow in a row of old oaks, near the cycle track, a few paces away from the Viaduct Pond. Although other trees

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of this kind (not nearly so fine) have been alluded to, yet these appear to have escaped general observation. Other places to see specimens of these trees is Bishop's Wood and the grove at North End. Towards the close of summer the foliage becomes glorious with autumnal tints, and appears even on dull days as if the sun's rays were ever retained upon their dying leaves.

At Golder's Hill, among many other different trees, is seen a remarkably



OLD LIME AT KEN WOOD. From a photograph taken in 1911.

lofty and stately-grown Tulip tree (*Liriodendron*). Another, equally as fine, stands in the garden of Cedar Lawn.

Many of the old-world gardens about Hampstead have their Mulberry tree (Morus nigra), nearly all, in spite of their great age, being still vigorous. One might be inclined to wonder why the old gardens here, as well as those of other suburban places, contain so many of these slow-growing trees which appear to be all of about the same age. Among other notable enterprises of Queen Elizabeth during her reign was the manufacture of silk, and it is recorded that the planting of Mulberry trees was attributable to that project.

A tree deserving of notice is the White Beam (Pyrus Aria). Several good-

sized trees of this kind grow in different parts here. One which is seen among the crabs and the hawthorns on the Heath is quite wild. This large bush—for it has hardly attained to a tree—forms a striking object, especially when covered with its big bunches of scarlet berries at the close of summer. The finest White Beam I know grows near to Chalfont Road, going from the railway station to Latimer.

Here and there about the Heath and other places in the neighbourhood are seen a few wild Hollies. The finest, however, are those which grow in the private gardens.

The Willows (Salix), of which there are many kinds, still remain a special feature in Hampstead, those bordering the East Heath Road being especially large and fine. Several of those which I have carefully measured are from 9 feet 6 inches to 10 feet in circumference at 2 feet from the ground. A fine old Golden Willow (Salix vitellina) grows at the head of the lower pond at Golder's Hill.

Several Alders (*Alnus glutinosa*) are seen by the fence which separates the Heath from Golder's Hill, one or two growing in the cool and damp clay having attained to fair-sized trees.

Among other ornamental trees of the district is seen that remarkable ancient type of tree, the Ginkgo, or Maiden Hair tree, of Japan. One of these curious trees, which are sometimes found in a fossil state in rocks of geological antiquity, is seen at Golder's Hill. Another and much finer specimen grows a few paces from the old Hampstead Lock-up at Cannon Hall, Cannon Place.

At Ken Wood are seen several very fine examples of Taxodieæ. A couple of beautiful and stately Taxodiums stand near the margin of the lake of those grounds. Here too may be seen, among others of the order Coniferæ, the tall, straight, and tapering Wellingtonia, or Mammoth tree (Sequoia gigantea).

Among other Hampstead trees is the Judas tree, or Judasbaum, so named from the belief that this was the tree on which Judas hanged himself. A very fine Judas tree is seen in the grounds of Fenton House, in the Grove, near to New Grove House, once the residence of George du Maurier, the well-known artist and author. A remarkably weird-looking and ancient Judas tree stood until the last few years on the terrace by the house at Ken Wood. Another at the present time grows in the orchard at Golder's Hill.

Several very fine trees of the Ailanthus, or Tree of Heaven, grow in

different places about the old town of Hampstead, as well as the Stag's Horn or Sumach.

A very handsome Catalpa is seen in Keats Grove, the beautiful Gloxinialike blossoms of this tree adding an attractive feature in this old part of Hampstead during July and early part of August. This is another of those trees whose introduction to this country is ascribed to Lord Bacon.



TAXODIUMS OR DECIDUOUS CYPRESSES IN KEN WOOD.

From a photograph taken in 1911.

In closing this list of the Trees of Hampstead I would briefly allude to the Crab trees on the West Heath. They are exceedingly old—indeed, no finer trees of their kind are found in Middlesex—and when covered in spring with a profusion of pink-tinted blossoms add a striking and picturesque effect to that part of the Heath.

Not less beautiful are the Hawthorns (*Cratægus oxyacantha*), especially when covered during the latter part of May and early days of June with their mass of white and fragrant blossoms.

# VIEW ON THE SPANIARDS ROAD

BEFORE THE EAR-MARKED ELM WAS CUT DOWN.

From a Water-Colour Drawing by John Fulleylove, R.I.

In the Bell-Moor Collection.
[Copyright—A.&C.Black.]







# COMMEMORATIVE TREES

In 1887, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, two plane trees were planted, one in the centre of the triangular open space opposite Lower Terrace, Frognal, and the other in the lower portion of West End Green, West Hampstead, each having a small memorial stone near with the inscription: "V.R., June 1887, Vestry St. J. H., J. T.," the latter initials signifying "Jubilee Tree." Some years after, during a gale of wind, the former one was blown down and was replaced by a Turkey oak, but the stone was removed. The remaining one at West End still flourishes.

In 1902, in commemoration of the Coronation of King Edward VII., an oak was planted in the upper portion of West End Green, by the Mayor, Mr. Alderman C. Fleetwood Pritchard, to which was afterwards attached a handsome bronze tablet setting forth the circumstances; and in 1911 another oak, commemorating the Coronation of King George V., was planted on Fortune Green, Hampstead, by the wife of the Mayor, Mr. Councillor William Woodward, F.R.I.B.A., and a similar tablet to the one at West End Green was placed within the railing which encloses it.

## AUTHOR'S NOTE ON THE EARED ELM

Perhaps the most peculiar of the old Hampstead elms was that which in Mr. Fulleylove's view of the Spaniards Road (here reproduced in colours) is shown in the near foreground—an elm with a very remarkable ear-like boss. This tree was a familiar friend of the oldest inhabitant, and was regarded as a natural curiosity; but in 1906 it was found necessary to pull it down, age and decay having brought it to its last extremity. It was the property of Lord Iveagh of Heath House. Unfortunately, no proper steps seem to have been taken to preserve the boss, for which adequate provision might easily have been made at Golder's Hill, in the absence of any museum that could have taken it; but as the local authorities did not accept the responsibility of dealing with the interesting relic, it was presented to Sir Samuel Wilks, late president of the Royal College of Physicians, who lectured upon it before the members of the Hampstead Scientific Society. I here reproduce from the Hampstead and Highgate Express of January 26, 1907, a report of that lecture, in which the scientific side of the subject will be found very ably set forth. Sir Samuel Wilks said:

1

All of you probably have seen or heard of the "Eared Elm," about which I am going to speak to-night, for it is said that the oldest inhabitant of our parish remembers it ever since his childhood. It has thus always been in your midst, and must have struck you by its remarkable appearance. It stood on the pathway at the side of Heath House leading to The Spaniards. The large protuberance upon it was only a short distance from the ground, and was situated on the southern side, and was four or five feet in diameter. It occupied a large portion of the trunk of the tree, which was at this part about twelve feet in circumference. So this great ear-like growth presented itself immediately before you as you walked along the path. It also stood out prominently from the tree, as would the right ear from the head, as it was really the outer surface of a large boss of wood which grew out of the stem.



THE EARED ELM.
From a photograph.

The prominent circumference of the "ear" on our left side, as we faced it, curved round at the top and also at the bottom, when it again turned inwards on the right side to form the middle of the auricle or meatus. Within the outer rim was another bark-like formation, and within this again another, until the whole of the growth was made up of these successive coils. These separate layers, having the appearance of bark, were from a third to half an inch thick, and were nearly a hundred in number, counting from the outside to the middle. This curious growth therefore consisted of a large number of layers, curling round one another and meeting in the middle at the point which would be the auditory meatus in the human ear. Its age must have reached near a century. In shape it was rather elliptical than circular. The general idea gained from a superficial look at this protuberance was that it was composed of bark, being so like it both in colour and texture. At the same time it was very obvious that the distinct layers adherent to one another must really correspond to the annual rings of growth as seen in the ordinary tree; but these are

always composed of wood and not of bark. The impression that this extraneous growth was composed of bark was shared by more than one person who had a great knowledge of trees both in parks and gardens. It was therefore necessary to have the structure more closely examined by scientific experts. I might here inform you that Lord Iveagh, knowing that the tree was historical, offered it to the parish, but the authorities could not accept it, as they had no museum in which to place it. So I wrote to his lordship to give it to me, and he kindly acceded to my request. I felt it was the duty of the Scientific Society to undertake its examination, and I found also that it was the opinion of others that it was one part of its province to do so. The tree, I should say, had been decaying for a long period owing to the presence of a fungus, and had probably been dead for four or five years, when, seeing it was



SIR SAMUEL WILKS, BART.

Past President of the Royal College of Physicians.

about to fall, a rope was passed round it and it was easily pulled to the ground. It was so rotten at the root that the hand could easily scoop out the soft stuff in the middle of it. The portion containing the great protuberance was cut off. It required four or five men to drag it. I had sections made, not through its middle, for that would have spoiled it, but through the ends, so as to show both the bole of the tree and the excrescence or tumour growing out of it. In order to get an opinion as to the exact nature of its structure, I obtained the assistance of the well-known teacher at the University College School, Miss Garlick. Her method was, I believe, to put the specimen into hot diluted hydrochloric acid, which softened the texture and got rid of extraneous matter, and then to examine it microscopically. This she did, and declared this apparent bark composing the "ear" to be true wood. She also sent me a specimen which was quite white, and which I had no difficulty in tearing up to place under my microscope, where I saw the elongated cells of the tissue placed end to end, which are so characteristic of true wood. Fortunately, too, I

have an old friend who I thought would assist me in the matter. This was Mr. Blackman, D.Sc., Reader of Botany in the University of Cambridge, a Fellow of the Royal Society. I sent to the professor a description of the growth, and he replied by requesting me to forward to him specimens, and saying that he would if possible call on me and inspect my sections himself. In his first reply he said: "I have received your pictures and description of the growth, and consider it must be woody in its bulk. It seemed to me a specially monstrous case of the 'callus' outgrowth which trees produce to heal wounds. Normally this starts from the same layers of active cells as typically produce annual rings of wood, and the



A LARGER VIEW OF THE EAR-LIKE GROWTH.  $\label{eq:from a photograph.}$ 

'callus' normally arises all round the wood and slowly spreads inwards, and joins finally to form a scar over the injury. If the injury were too severe on one side of the wound for any recuperative process, then a lop-sided, ear-like growth should result, which might go on year after year adding new shells of tissue to the ear. I have never heard of such an extensive or long-continued outgrowth as your tree exhibits. The callus tissue consists essentially of woody tissue, though the forms of the wood cells are often different from those of the normal wood. The cells are generally simpler in structure, but would tend to be elongated, and one would expect to find a thin layer of bark on the outermost surface of the 'ear.' The injury that started the growth might have been mechanical or caused by some fungus affecting the tree." After the receipt of my specimen, Dr. Blackman wrote again as follows: "I have cut

microscopic sections of all the pieces of the 'ear' which you have sent me, and I find that it is all wood, showing yearly increments corresponding to the dark rings. The three outside pieces wired together are each a year's increment, and they have separated at the soft spring wood which has been attacked by fungus or grub. The wood tissue in this specimen is hard, but the internal piece which you have specially marked is soft and beginning to disintegrate



RICHARD WILSON'S FAVOURITE OAK, WHICH FORMERLY STOOD ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

From an etching by T. Hastings made in 1825.

cell by cell. There is no bark in the strict sense on any of the pieces sent. The excrescence is therefore all callus, *i.e.* a simple type of wood formed by special activity of the cambium, which would, except in case of injury, form normal wood." A few days after receiving this Dr. Blackman called to see the growth and the sections which had been made. The first thing which struck him was its great size and the long period taken in its formation; but it conformed to all he had said about its production, as this was clearly demonstrable by looking

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at the sections. The annual rings in the stem of the tree were clearly seen to pass on and form the large mass of wood which constituted the new growth. This showed the annual rings just as in the stem of the tree, and as they went outwards they became darker in colour, so that their ends, lying over one another exposed to the air, became the colour of bark and at the same time brittle; and in this way their resemblance to bark became complete. It seems that when a branch is cut straight off a tree near the bole, and when in the spring the cambium arises, it pushes itself forward over the edge of the wound, and then the wood and bark which it forms become rounded like a lip. The next year sees another layer of wood, and the following years make further additions; so that in time the wound is covered over, generally leaving a slight projection at its site. In the present case probably a very large branch was torn off by the wind, leaving a long wound deep in the centre of the tree, and then shelving off to the surface. This was the reason for the growth being one-sided, and for a large boss of wood to be formed as its foundation. The tree had for a very long time been the victim of parasites, both vegetable and animal, as shown by the dry rot, and also by the tunnelling of the goat moth, which Mr. Whiting described. Our naturalist passed his finger along one of these bores, and at the end pulled out the skin of the pupa or chrysalis.

Subsequently Sir Samuel Wilks was kind enough to hand the ancient elm boss over to me, and I have placed it in the grounds of Bell-Moor, but I am afraid it will not be many years before it has entirely rotted away. Its last rough handling was too much for it. With all due regard for the botanical or scientific aspect of the matter, I cannot but regret that the boss should ever have been cut, as much of its peculiar structural form has thereby been lost. I introduce on page 232 an illustration from a photograph taken before the tree was pulled down.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Richard Wilson's Favourite Oak, of which an etching by Hastings was executed in 1825 (reproduced on the previous page), shows a series of protuberant growths similar in character to that of the ear elm, and doubtless traceable to the same origin.

# SOME GENERAL REMARKS ON THE BOTANY OF HAMPSTEAD

By Miss C. Garlick

TEACHER IN BOTANY AT THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL

To some minds there is a great charm in the reconstruction out of fragmentary hints, survivals, and reminiscences of some phase of conditions long past and gone.

It may be felt in mapping out some sunken continent, now only indicated by shallows and rocky islets, and again, in the endeavour to describe and localise an indigenous flora out of the stragglers and survivors in out-of-theway corners, not yet overwhelmed by the advance of towns.

We will proceed to examine the Hampstead Flora from this point of view, for indeed it lends itself in a remarkable degree to this treatment—remarkable, that is, considering its nearness to London. It no doubt owes the preservation of its distinctive flora to its high patch, or rather ridge, of Bagshot Sand, barren as it is from an agricultural point of view.

We will first make a rapid survey of the West Heath, with its small peat bog, and its lower zone of forest border, then go by way of East Heath round Ken Wood to Bishop's Wood, to record the remnants of the forest flora, and finally give a list of the roadside and meadow plants.

Popular flower-names will be used in this part of our survey, but, to avoid vagueness or uncertainty as to species, lists will be added for the three sections, with both scientific and popular names, the former arranged alphabetically.

## I. WEST HEATH

The general slope of the Heath, from the high line from Judges' Walk to the flagstaff, faces north-west. A small tributary of the Brent rose at the foot of the first declivity and formed a valley running due west.

This stream was once large enough to cut its way through the Bagshot Sand and reach the sandy clay. The Heath on either side slopes to this valley. On the upper sandy slopes, Harebell and Mouse-ear Hawkweed appear, but very sparingly; a little lower down, there are small mounds covered with a finely woven texture of Sheep's Sorrel, Heath Bed-straw, and Tormentil; all three blossom in July, and form a pleasing group of small flowers. Bracken, Blackberry, and Gorse form tangled clumps, and from these, here and there, rise old Whitethorns and Crab trees.

If we search in autumn we may find in open parts Great Hawkweed, Golden Rod, Germander Sage, and Devil's-bit Scabious. The Birch copse on the right of the valley is not an old feature, but it is quite in harmony with its surroundings. One may find under these trees the vivid orange fructification of *Cordyceps militaris*, a fungus which attacks caterpillars and grows up from the buried chrysalis. Another brilliant fungus, the Fly

Amanita, is found near Birch trees in other parts of West Heath. North of the Birch copse there is a group of fine Hollies; between these and the clump of Scotch Firs there is a small patch of Whortleberry; there is another on the escarpment overlooking Wyldes, and its next station is in the safe seclusion of Ken Wood. These islands—to return to the simile with which we began—suggest that there was once a continuous band of Whortleberry.

## FOREST FLORA ON WEST HEATH

The lowest part of the Heath, bounded by Golder's Hill Park, still keeps relics of the flora of the forest border. The sand passes into clay as we go down the hill, and we may imagine ourselves standing at the border of the great Oak forest which must have once encircled the Northern Heights. Between the Leg of Mutton Pond and West Heath Road there is a dense thicket composed of Blackthorn, Whitethorn, Crab, and Wild Rose; among these we may yet see the last surviving bush of Butcher's Broom, and the last few plants of Wood Sorrel. Between the pond and the Fir trees at North End, Wood Anemone and Wild Hyacinth grow. Keeping the riding road on our left, we pass two more plants which belong to forest borders, Rose Bay and Raspberry. The next station for Rose Bay is in Bishop's Wood; the Heath plants are every Whitsuntide broken down before they can blossom. The two ancient Oaks in Golder's Hill cannot be far from the border of the great Middlesex forest on the flanks of Hampstead Hill. We will follow the forest belt later on, and now, before leaving West Heath, we will follow the stream bed upwards from the Leg of Mutton Pond to its source below the flagstaff. As late as 1865 it was said that a horse or a cow might be smothered in the bog; it was drained in 1881 and a cricket pitch laid down. This dealt a fatal blow to several very interesting plants: Sundew, Red Rattle, Bog-moss, Ragged Robin, Lesser Skull-cap, Lesser Spear-wort, and Bog-bean dwindled and disappeared. Attempts have been made to re-introduce Sundew, but they have not been successful. Bog-bean was very abundant and flowered in safety on muddy islets (now grass-covered mounds) in the dry valley; the London herbalist indeed came for its flowers early on summer mornings, but he knew better than to destroy or uproot the plant which was a source of profit to him. It may be that a few dwarfed plants of Bog-bean linger

on with Cotton Grass in the last stronghold of the bog plants which we are about to visit.

It is a small area where the two stream-heads join. Here Ling and Dwarf Willow cover the ground. Pennywort and Marsh Violet are there, but need more careful search. On drier borders there are ancient-looking tussocks of Purple Melid Grass. These few plants holding on to their last vantage-ground are full of interest; their far-off ancestors grew thus together when London did not exist on the other side of the hill, even when there was no North Sea to break the continuity of the Germanic Flora to which they belong.

The part of the Heath which lies between the North End Road and Spaniards Road is dry and sandy. Broom is here as abundant as Gorse, and during its short flowering time it makes a gay appearance. Needle Furze may still be found. Bird's-foot and Sandwort Spurrey, both plants partial to sand, are to be found in this portion of the Heath. We have already mentioned the patch of Whortleberry near the entrance to Wyldes; if we take a path near this point, and in the direction of the Scotch Firs, near Erskine House, we shall pass a bush of Buckthorn. On the left of the path where the ground falls rather rapidly, the three common kinds of Heath used to grow together, namely Ling, and Bell and Cross Heaths, the last by far the scarcest.

The sandy part of East Heath does not supply any addition to our list, but the additions made to it by purchase in 1886 include meadow and old forest land. There are Oaks of considerable age near the Viaduct, possibly young trees when the Gospel Oak was in its prime.

Bluebell, Anemone, and Earth-nut were abundant between the Viaduct and the "Elms" before this part was open to the public.

If we take the path to Highgate, with Ken Wood on our left, we shall pass between two ponds. The enclosed pond is deeply fringed with yellow Iris, here and there Sweet Rush, and at the upper part with Flowering Rush; Whortleberry grows near the upper pond, Wood Equisetum also. At the top of a knoll underneath some Beeches, May Lily (*Maianthemum convallaria*) grows. This is a common forest flower in Central Europe, nearly allied to the Lily of the Valley, and often found in its company. It is noteworthy that the Lily of the Valley grew abundantly in Ken Wood in 1780, and is no doubt native. The presence here of May Lily has not been recorded so far back. Millfield Lane, skirting Ken Wood, brings us into Hampstead Lane opposite Bishop's

Wood. Wall-rue grows near this junction, but since ferns are so easily exterminated, it is safer not to define the station more exactly. Bishop's Wood will add to our list of sylvan species, though Bishop's Avenue broke into its fastnesses, and enclosure for building on either side is going steadily on. The Oaks of which the wood is mainly composed are not of large size, but it is undoubtedly old forest land. Four small copses lie west of it, and in the meadows which lie between it and Golder's Hill, Oaks are in the hedges, and Anemones in the grass. In Bishop's Wood Wild Service and Bird Cherry occur; Guelder Rose can be seen through the paling in Hampstead Lane. Hazel is abundant. Rose Bay grows in one place. The ground is well covered with Bluebell, Anemone, Ground Ivy. Bistort may still linger. Angelica grows in wood openings, and Woodruff in the shade. When the avenue was first cut through the wood, Treacle Mustard appeared but did not hold its ground.

Roadside and meadow plants remain to be mentioned; the list need not be a long one, and very few need special note. Crimson Vetchling grew in the meadow where University College School now stands. Dusky Crane's-bill was found in the same place, but it was most probably thrown out from a garden. Black Horehound grows about Frognal, and Ivy-leaved Toad-flax on old brick walls. The garden weeds which appear in the list are so persistent that it may be they are indigenous: for example, Enchanter's Nightshade and one of the Willow-herbs (*Epilobium montanum*).

#### LIST OF PLANTS ON THE WEST HEATH

Agaricus muscarius . Aira flexuosa	·	Hieracium umbella- tum	Great Hawkweed.
Anemone nemorosa .	Wood Anemone.	Hydrocotyle vulgaris	Pennywort.
Arenaria rubra .	Sandwort Spurrey.	Lychnis flos-euculi .	Ragged Robin.
Calluna vulgaris .	Ling.	Menyanthes trifoli-	Bog-bean.
Campanula rotundi-	Harebell.	ata	
folia		Molinia cærulea .	Purple Melic Grass.
Cordyceps militaris.	Caterpillar Fungus.	Ornithopus perpu-	Bird's-foot.
Cratægus oxyacantha	Whitethorn.	sillus	
Epilobium angusti-	Rose Bay.	Oxalis acetosella .	Wood Sorrel.
folium		Potentilla tormen-	Tormentil.
Erica cinerea	Bell-heather.	tilla	
Eriophorum angusti-	Cotton Grass.	Prunus spinosa .	Blackthorn.
folium		Pteris aquilina .	Brake Fern.
Galium saxatile .			Crab.
Genista anglica .	Needle Furze.	" torminalis .	Wild Service Tree.
Hieracium pilosella .	Mouse-ear Hawkweed.	Rhamnus frangula .	Buckthorn.

" idæus  Rumex acetosella .  Ruscus aculeatus .  Salix repens  Sarothamnus scoparius	Blackberry. Raspberry. Sheep's Sorrel. Butcher's Broom. Dwarf Willow.	Scilla nutans Scutellaria minor . Solidago virgaurea . Sphagnum acutifolium Teucrium scorodonia Ulex europæus . Vaccinium myrtillus Viola palustris .	Lesser Skull-cap. Golden Rod. Bog Moss.  Germander Sage. Gorse. Whortleberry.
II.—Plants on	THE EAST HEATH EXTENSI	on, in Ken Wood an	D BISHOP'S WOOD
Anemone nemorosa .		thoides	Treacle-mustard.
Angelica sylvestris . Asperula odorata .	Wood-ruff.	Iris pseud-acorus .  Maianthemum con-	
Asplenium ruta- muraria Bunium flexuosum . Butomus umbellatus.	Earth-nut.	vallaria Nepeta glechoma Polygonum bistorta Prunus padus	Bistort.
Convallaria majalis . Corylus avellana .	Lily of the Valley. Hazel.	Pyrus torminalis . Quercus pedunculata	Wild Service. Oak.
Equisetum sylvati- cum Epilobium angusti- folium		Sambucus nigra . Scilla nutans Vaccinium myrtillus Viburnum opulus .	Bluebell. Whortleberry.
	III.—(A) ROADSIDE AN	ND MEADOW PLANTS	
graria Ajuga reptans Ballota nigra Chenopodium album Geranium phæum . Hypochæris radicata	Gout-weed.  Common Bugle. Black Horehound. White Goose-foot. Dusky Crane's-bill.	Lamium galeobdolon Lathyrus aphaca . " nissolia . Lychnis diurna . Nasturtium sylvestre Peziza aurantia . Ranunculus repens .	Yellow Weasel-snout. Yellow Vetchling. Crimson Vetchling. Pink Campion. Creeping Watercress. Orange Peziza. Creeping Buttercup. Coltsfoot.
Lamium arbum .		8	Consider.
A	(B) WALL PLANTS AN		T 1 1/12 1/1
Anagallis arvensis . Bryum argenteum .	Pasture Parasol. Scarlet Pimpernel. Silver Moss. Enchanter's Night-	Peziza vesiculosa . Polygonum persi- caria	Ivy-leaved Toad-flax. Brown Peziza. Persicaria.
num	shade. Smooth-leaved Willow-herb. Small-flowered Balsam.	vulus Potentilla reptans .	Bird-weed. Cinquefoil. Pearlwort.
Lactuca muralis . Lamium purpureum.	Wall Lettuce. Red Dead-nettle.	Solanum nigrum .	Black Nightshade. Wall Moss.

## (C) WATER AND WATERSIDE PLANTS

Apium nodiflorum . Water Celery. Lemna gibba . . . Duck-weed.

Callitriche verna . Spring Water-star- " trisulca . Ivy-leaved Duck-

wort. weed.

Callitriche autum- Autumnal Water- Mentha aquatica . Water Mint. Ranunculus aquatilis Water Crowfoot. Caltha palustris . Marsh Marigold. Stellaria aquatica . Water Stitchwort.

N.B.—Others have been mentioned in List II.

## FISH IN THE HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHGATE PONDS

## Note by J. E. WHITING

Although the ponds are of no great dimensions, and do not offer any special sport for the seasoned angler, they have from time to time yielded some very respectable samples, including a pike weighing 11 lbs. 1 oz., caught in the pond on the East Heath by Sam Harding on January 18, 1907, and perch, roach, bream, and eels well worth angling for. Bream are occasionally caught of from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 lbs.; roach up to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs., and very good perch, rudd, gudgeon, and "shannon," the last named being found in the Lily Pond of the Viaduct. I have in my possession an eel which weighed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. taken by one of the Heath keepers from the Hampstead Heath pond; also a pike of nearly 6 lbs., caught in February 1909. When the Highgate ponds were emptied a few years ago for cleansing purposes, a pike weighing about 17 lbs. was taken there, the seagulls which are often numerous on the ponds soon reducing it to its skeleton only.

### MICROSCOPY

The various ponds at Hampstead, like those at Totteridge, have always been favourite resorts of Fellows of the Royal Microscopical Society, as well as of the members of the Quekett Microscopical Club, of which I had the pleasure of being one of the founders in 1865, and which, starting then with some twenty or thirty members, now numbers about 450.

It had its origin in some friendly meetings of young men at the house of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Аитнов's Note.—As a boy I used to swim and fish in the lower ponds, and, rough as my tackle was, met with much better sport than seems to fall to the lot of present-day Hampstead anglers, for the ponds were well stocked with good-sized roach and carp in those days. Last season (1911)—as a sort of thankoffering for bygone sport perhaps—I placed a thousand roach and rudd in the Vale of Health pond, but, for what reason I know not—unless, maybe, the presence of pike or swans—they do not appear to thrive too well, the Waltonians tell me.

Mr. Hardwicke, a Piccadilly publisher of scientific works,1 who lived at Kensington. Amongst them I remember Professor M. C. Cooke, the wellknown naturalist, Professor E. Ray Lankester, and other eminent men of Associated with the "Quekett" there is—and always has been —a series of excursions arranged each season for the purpose of collecting objects of microscopical interest, and to those interested in this branch of natural history the ponds in the neighbourhood of Hampstead afford an almost inexhaustible source of supply of Rotifers, Diatoms, Desmids, Confervæ, etc. In the Journal of this Club there is recorded the result of a few of these excursions, amongst the species collected being the following:

Actinophrys sol. Conochilus volvox (abundant). Closterium lunula.

turgidum. striolatum.

acerosum.

Cosmarium margaritiferum.

Coleochæte scutata.

Chætonotus larus (abundant).

Carchesium polypinum.

Euastrum oblongum.

Epistylis anastatica.

Floscularia ornata (abundant).

Hydra viridis.

Micrasterias rotata.

Melicerta ringens.

Pandorina Morum.

Rotifer vulgaris.

Stentor Mulleri.

Volvox globator (abundant).

Atrichum undulatum.

Barbula muralis.

Bryum capillare.

argenteum.

Brachythecium albicans.

velutinum.

rutabulum.

Ceretodon purpureus.

Dicranella heteromalla.

Dicranum scoparium.

Eurhynchium prælongum.

Funaria hygrometrica.

Hypnum cuspidatum.

stramineum.

fluitans.

cupressiforme.

Jungermannia albicans.

inflata.

divaricata.

Lophocolea bidentata.

heterophylla. Liminias ceratophylli.

Pleuridium subulatum.

Pottia truncata.

Polytrichum commune.

piliferum.

Plumatelle repens.

Sphagnum cymbifolium.

acutifolium.

Webera nutans,

etc., etc.

Spirogyra quinina.

Scenedesmus quadricauda.

Oribates lacustris, Michael.

Tardigrada.

Cyclops tenuicornis.

serrulatus.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The well-known publication, Science Gossip, recently discontinued, was started in 1865 by Mr. Hardwicke as a result of these meetings.

Coleps hirtus. Euglena viridis.

" spirogyra.

" pleuronectes.

Euplotes charon. Glenodinium cinctum.

Paramœcium aurelia.

Prorodon teres.

Ptyxidium ovulum.

Stentor Mulleri.

Trachelius ovum.
Uroleptus lamella.
Vorticella microstoma.
" convallaria.
Actinophrys.
Amæba guttula.
Amæba limax.
Metopodia acuminata.
Philodina roseola.

Rotifer vulgaris.

## THE METEOROLOGY OF HAMPSTEAD

By E. L. HAWKE, F.R.Met.Soc.

Hampstead is situated at the summit of the Northern Heights of London, approximately in latitude 51° 34′ N. and longitude 0° 10′ W. The land is highest near the flagstaff by the Whitestone Pond, where the elevation reaches 437 feet; the highest point of all is the Metropolitan Water Board's reservoir, on which the Hampstead Scientific Society's Observatory is erected, the level here being 449 ft. 9 inches above mean sea-level. This situation is responsible for a climate widely differing from that of any other part of London, more nearly approximating to that of Berkhamsted and other elevated localities lying north of the metropolis. The chief features of the climate as contrasted with that of London may thus be summed up: rainfall, about ten per cent greater; temperature about two degrees lower. No statistics of sunshine are available for Hampstead prior to 1910, the first year for which the Scientific Society's sunshine-recorder at the summit of the Heath gave a complete record, but, if it be permissible to infer from the figures of a single year, the sunshine of Hampstead would appear to be nearly twenty per cent greater than that of Westminster, and not far short of thirty-three per cent greater than that of the City of London. The excess is due chiefly to the winter months, in which Hampstead's immunity from fog manifests itself very clearly in the sunshine values. A good example of such a month was January 1911: the following figures represent the duration of sunshine at five places in and around London compared with that at Hampstead:

Jan. 1911.					Hours.
Hampstead					52.5
Kew .					48.5
Greenwich					32.9
Westminster					21.2
S. Kensington					22.5
Bunhill Row (Ci	ty)				10.8

This may be taken as fairly representative of the distribution of sunshine round London in a winter month. Sunshine was recorded on fifteen days at



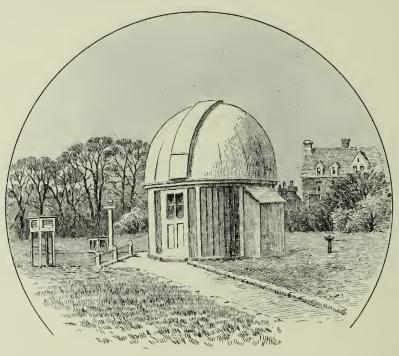
E. L. HAWKE, F.R.MET.SOC.

Hampstead, thirteen at Kew and Greenwich, eleven at Kensington, nine at Westminster, and seven in the City. A table is appended at the end of the article giving the monthly sunshine totals at nine stations round London during the year 1910. Owing to its elevation, Hampstead is less liable to great extremes of temperature than lower districts: in evidence of this the following figures may be advanced:

Decade 1901-191	0.			Extreme Max.	Extreme Min.
Greenwich				94.6	12.1
Hampstead				93.0	13.9

Radiation, however, owing to the altitude and consequent clearness of the atmosphere, is frequently very strong, and it often happens that while the

air temperature may fall lower in the less elevated districts, the ground temperature at Hampstead, in consequence of the greater radiation that obtains, especially on misty nights, is several degrees lower than in the "plains." A proof of this is in the fact that the Whitestone Pond is almost invariably the first to freeze and always the first to provide skating—of a kind—within the London area. An instance of remarkable radiation may here be cited: at the Hampstead Scientific Society's Observatory at 4.20 P.M.



THE HAMPSTEAD SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY'S OBSERVATORY WITHIN THE WATER BOARD'S RESERVOIR ENCLOSURE.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton, made in 1911, in the Bell-Moor Collection.

on 30th December 1910, the thermometer in the screen stood at 38° 9 while that on the grass was as low as 26° 7, showing a depression of 12° 2. These may be considered the chief features of the climate. Prior to the year 1860 it appears that little or no attempt was made to record the meteorological phenomena of Hampstead, and references to them are very few and far between. In Luke Howard's monumental work, The Climate of London, published in 1833 in three large volumes, we find next to nothing about Hampstead. The one record of any importance is that of a waterspout which crossed the Heath on 27th June 1817. The passage is hardly of sufficient interest to warrant its insertion here: suffice it to quote that, "In a com-

munication . . . to the *Philanthropic Gazette*, a person is stated to have been overtaken by it [the waterspout] on Hampstead Heath, and to have been drenched by a fall of rain in very unusual torrents during its short passage. He conceived the spout to touch the top of the tree under which he had retired to shelter." The absence of information regarding Hampstead is probably accounted for by the fact that in those days Hampstead was hardly considered a part of London, but was looked upon much as we now look upon Hendon or Harrow and as our grandchildren will possibly look upon Tring and Hatfield. It may be noted, however, that Howard gives daily observations taken for many years at Tottenham, Stratford, Plaistow, and Clapton.

In a report which the late G. J. Symons, F.R.S., drew up for the British Association in 1865, there is a table giving all the records of rainfall which he knew of that had been made in this country up to that time. From this table we find that a record was kept in Finchley Road in the years 1860 and 1861; this was apparently the earliest rainfall record in Hampstead.

One of the longest records in London was started in 1862 at Squire's Mount, Hampstead, by the late Rogers Field, Esq., and was continued to the end of 1909. Another was started about the year 1863 by the late C. H. L. Woodd, Esq., at Rosslyn House, and was kept up until 1895; these are the only long records available for Hampstead, and the only figures extant before 1865. A table is now appended giving the annual totals for every station in Hampstead as far as they can be ascertained from the year 1863. Figures from a gauge in St. John's Wood for 1860 and 1862 are included to carry the record back to 1860. Most of the figures are taken from the annual volumes of *British Rainfall* edited formerly by the late G. J. Symons, F.R.S., and now by Dr. H. R. Mill.

This table gives the yearly totals of all rainfall records that have been kept in Hampstead since 1862. It will be seen that the only complete record is the very valuable one at Squire's Mount. From it we obtain the following:

47 years, 1863-1909—

				in.
Maximum rain			1903	37.19
Minimum rain .			1898	17.17
Mean for 47 years				. 25.082

It will be seen that Hampstead is by no means deficient in rainfall

University College School	
Observatory.	24.80
Golder's Hill.	
Zew End	21.04 
South End Road.	0.2.2.2 2.2.2.2 2.2.2.2
Akenside Road,	+6 - 25 - 13 - 25 - 13 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 2
Arkwright Road.	27.73 47.743
·lsugorH	23.97 
Bathing Pond.	18*86? 20*59? 
Willoughby Road.	23.47 23.47 1.5.47
Holmdale Road.	21.1. 22.1.78 23.06
Burrard Road,	35 98 20 83 27 56 
Barrow Hill Reservoir.	34.96 19.45 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73
Kidderpore Reservoir.	825 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Haverstock Hill,	φ <sub>g</sub> ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
South Hill Park.	28.27
Branch Hill Lodge.	24
The Pryors.	18881888888888888888888888888888888888
Тре Grave.	28.29 28.29 24.12 20.21
Rosslyn House,	88999999999999999999999999999999999999
St. John's	34.60
Squire's Mount.	82888844128811448436884448884448884448888888888888
	1860 1861 1863 1864 1865 1865 1866 1866 1870 1871 1871 1872 1873 1874 1874 1875 1876 1876 1876 1877 1877 1877 1877 1877

observations; there having been no fewer than twenty-one separate records since 1862. But the same cannot be claimed for observations of temperature and sunshine, in which Hampstead, until 1905, was practically unrepresented.<sup>1</sup>

A historical account will now be given of the chief events of importance in meteorology that have occurred since 1862 at Hampstead: much of the information is taken from the annual volumes of *British Rainfall*.

1862. Wet.

1863. Dry. Remarkably dry spring. Rainfall, February to April, 2 ins. June very wet.

1864. One of the driest years in the record. July unprecedentedly dry. The heaviest fall was 1 in. on 23rd November. Severe frost in the first half of January and a cold February.

1865. Very wet. October the wettest month ever known in Hampstead. Total at Rosslyn House 7:13 ins.

1866. Very wet. In June 4.55 ins. fell, 1.59 in. on the 30th.

1867. Rainfall above the average. Fall in July 4.69 ins.

1868. Dry. December and January very wet. December fall, 4.54 ins.

1869. Rain near the average.

1870. Very dry. Rainfall in March, 25 in.; in April, 15 in.; May, 126 in.; June, 75 in.

1871. Rainfall below the average. September, 4.55 ins.; November, 48 in.

1872. Very wet. January, 3.78 ins.; October, 4.91 ins.; November, 4.62 ins.; December, 4.48 in.

1873. Rain near the average. Heavy snowfall in February.

1874. Dry. Severe frost at the end of December. December rainfall, 4.72 ins.

1875. Rain rather above the average. The observer at Rosslyn House wrote: "A very wet, cheerless summer-time. Hay and fruit crops large. Fruit required more sun for maturity. Very heavy snow 1st to 10th December."

1876. Rain near the average. Severe frosts in January and February. A heavy snow-storm in April. Great heat in August, and the wettest December on record—rainfall 6:35 ins.

1877. A wet year with 205 days with rain and very little fine weather.

1878. A very wet year with some unprecedented falls. The most remarkable rain ever known in North London, indeed one of the most remarkable that has visited the South of England, occurred on 10th and 11th April. The rain commenced at about 5 P.M. on 10th April, and up to midnight only about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch had fallen.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Note added August 1912: The years 1911 and 1912 together provided as many extremes of weather as might be found in any decade. After the extraordinary heat of 1911 ensued a mild winter, broken by a spell of severe frost in February, and the driest April ever known. An extraordinary period of cold and wet weather set in on July 18th. The latter part of August was memorable for the unprecedented rain in East Anglia, the fall at Norwich on August 26th amounting to no less than 7.34 ins. in 29 hours—4 a.m. to 9 a.m. next day. The fall for the 24 hours—9 a.m. to 9 a.m.—was without precedent in East Anglia. At Hampstead only 1.01 in. fell.

	April 10.		April 11.		April 10-11
	Before Midnight.	Midnight to 9 A.M.	Midnight to Noon.	After Noon.	Total Fall.
	in.	ins.	ins.	in.	ins.
Haverstock Hill .	. '25	3.65	4.27	.10	4.62
Rosslyn House .	. 25	2.05	2.64	·10	2.99
South Hill Park .	. 25	2.66	3.08	·10	3.43
Squire's Mount .	. 25	1.57	2.20	.10	2.55
The Pryors	. •25	1.63	2.15	.10	2.50
Branch Hill Lodge	. 25	1.77	2.56	.10	2.91

The following table is taken from British Rainfall, 1878:

The whole of London received over two inches during this rain, but the greatest total was that of 4.62 ins. at Haverstock Hill, of which 4.27 ins. fell in the twelve hours midnight to noon. With two exceptions this fall at Haverstock Hill was the heaviest recorded in any part of the country in 1878. It amounted to 11.8 per cent of the year's total rainfall. Very severe frost in December; 20 degrees of frost on Christmas Eve.

1879. One of the wettest and coldest years on record. "A fine spring, very wet summer and autumn till the middle of September, very little sunshine during the year, and no fruit ripened to perfection; no continued summer weather" (C. H. L. Woodd, Esq., in *British Rainfall*, 1879). Severe frost in December almost every night; fog very prevalent; temperature frequently below 20 degrees. During this month the lowest temperature ever known in the British Isles was recorded, -23° Fahr., or 55 degrees of frost, at Braemar in Aberdeenshire. In August no less than 6.73 ins. of rain fell.

1880. Another wet year, though less so than 1879. Each of the last three months had more than 4 ins. Great heat in the early part of September. October one of the wettest on record. As much as 1.89 in. fell at the Pryors, Hampstead, on 25th June, and 1.85 in. at Squire's Mount.

1881. The seventh consecutive wet year, memorable for the snowstorm on 18th January and for the severe weather throughout the month. At Hampstead the average depth was less than a foot, but in drifts the snow was many feet thick; traffic was completely disorganised for several days. In other parts of the country the average depth was over two feet. Great heat occurred in July, temperature exceeding 90 degrees.

1882. Rainfall again above the average. October very wet.

1883. "A remarkably fine season on the whole, fruit abundant, much more sunshine than usual of late; sunsets after the end of October wonderfully grand" [due to the Krakatoa eruption] (C. H. L. Woodd, Esq., in *British Rainfall*, 1883).

1884. "A season of drought, but the rainfall of the year was about the average (?) and gardens did not suffer. Many ripe strawberries gathered in November" (C. H. L. Woodd, Esq., in *British Rainfall*, 1884). There was a remarkable rain on 5th and 6th June.

		June 5.	June 6.	Two days' total.
		ins.	ins.	ins.
Kidderpore Reservoir		<b>·</b> 98	1.28	2.26
Squire's Mount		1.64	1.38	3.02
The Pryors		1.62	1.37	2.99

1885. A wet year. Mr. Woodd wrote in *British Rainfall*: "The summer was dry, but the total rainfall was large, October and November being very wet." 2·10 ins. fell at Kidderpore Reservoir on 8th June, and 1·75 in. at the Pryors on 10th September.

1886. "A good fruit year, notwithstanding a cold, wet spring and a wet October" (Mr. Woodd). May and December remarkably wet. On 26th December a great storm of wet snow and sleet yielded no less than 2.38 ins. at Branch Hill Lodge, the amount being equivalent to 8.2 per cent of the year's total fall. At The Pryors the snow was from 8 to 9 inches deep on the 27th.

1887. A very dry year. According to Mr. Woodd, "the driest year on record" (subsequently, however, 1893, 1898, and 1904 all proved drier). Great drought prevailed from June to 16th August. The total fall in February was '61 in. November was the only wet month, with 3:89 ins.

1888. Wet, with the coldest summer on record except that of 1879. Mr. Woodd wrote: "A sunless, wet year. Fruit could not ripen for want of sun." In July 4.75 ins. fell, and in November 4.53 ins., whereas February had no more than 32 in.

1889. Rain slightly above the average. "A fine season till July, which, with August, was very wet, with little sun" (Mr. Woodd). Rainfall in May 4:15 ins., in October 4:24 ins.

1890. A dry year, but July very wet with 4.95 ins. December was a month of almost unparalleled severity. In London the sun was never seen during the whole of the month. Practically no rain fell at Hampstead, but there were several falls of snow. The mean temperature of the month was well below the freezing-point. The severe frost of 1890-91 set in on the 10th. At Greenwich the month was the coldest since 1841. Skating was general. A heavy rain on 17th July gave the following totals:—

Rosslyn House . . . 2·23 or 10·4 per cent of the year's total fall.

Kidderpore Reservoir . . 2·21 or 10·1 ,, ,, ,,

Squire's Mount . . . 2·24 or 10·2 ,, ,, ,,

1891. A rather wet year. Mr. Woodd wrote: "A dull, cheerless year. February cold and dry, and less than the average rain in the first six months. August [with 5:30 ins.] and October [with 5:13 ins.] very wet. Four days at Christmas dark as night with thick fog." February 1891 is the only example of an entirely rainless month known at Hampstead.

1892. Dry, but 4.05 ins. fell in October and 3.39 ins. in November. At Kidderpore Reservoir 2.30 ins., or 8.8 per cent of the year's total, fell on 27th August.

1893. A year of heat and drought. At Rosslyn House 35 in. fell in March, 18 in. in April, 91 in. in May, and 87 in. in June—a total of 231 ins. for four months—at the rate of but 693 ins. per annum. In October 432 ins. fell. The summer was exceptionally hot.

1894. A wet year, nearly every month having a rainfall slightly above the average. November was the wettest month, with 3.56 ins. The latter half of October and 1st to 16th November extremely wet. Severe frost for a few days in January.

1895. Rainfall rather below the average. February was memorable for the great frost. Temperatures below zero were registered in many parts of the country, and below 10° Fahr. in London. The month was one of the coldest on record, the mean temperature being about 3 degrees below freezing-point. Great heat in May. In February only 12 in. of rain fell, 54 in. in May, and 45 in. in June. In November 4.05 ins. fell.

1896. Rainfall well below the average in parts of Hampstead, but at Branch Hill Lodge, where 29·12 ins. fell, the observer wrote in *British Rainfall*, 1896: "Rain 2·13 ins. more than, and rainy days twenty-five less than, the average of twenty years."

1897. A dry and warm year. March very mild.

1898. The driest year on record at Hampstead. Rainfall 9 ins. below the average. December was extremely warm, the mean temperature being about 6 degrees above the average. Remarkably high temperature in September, above 90 degrees in London.

1899. A dry and very warm year, memorable for the glorious summer. August was the hottest and driest month for many years. Drought prevailed in July and August, and the thermometer frequently exceeded 80 degrees. July was one of the sunniest months on record.

1900. Dry and warm. The eighth warm year following eight cold ones. Drought in July. January and February very wet. Some snow and frost in the latter month.

1901. Another dry year. During a thunderstorm about noon on 25th July, 2·01 ins. of rain fell at Barrow Hill Reservoir. November very dry and cold.

1902. A very dry year. May remarkably cold. A very late autumn, extending into November.

1903. Unprecedentedly wet. Rainfall at Squire's Mount, 37·19 ins., over 11 ins. above the average. No such fall during the last century; in some parts of North London it was even heavier. At Kensington there was a record of 42·37 ins. June, July, and October all extremely wet; the entire June rainfall [6 in.] occurred on twelve days about the middle of the month. Rain almost every day in October. Some remarkably high temperatures in March.

1904. Very dry. Rainfall nearly 20 ins. less than in 1903 at Squire's Mount. A heavy thunderstorm on 25th July was the only heavy fall of rain. Some snow and severe frost towards the end of November. Great heat on 4th August. At Burrard Road, West Hampstead, Mr. W. Godden wrote in *British Rainfall*, 1904, 25th July: "A brisk thunderstorm commenced soon after 5 p.m., and at 8 p.m. 1.70 in. was measured, of which 1.50 in. must have been deposited during the storm. A further .54 in. fell before midnight, making a total of 2.24 ins."

1905. Dry. Remarkably high barometer reading on 28th January. At Frognal the highest reading was 30·961 ins. corrected and reduced to mean sea-level. On 16th January temperature did not exceed 24 degrees up to 6 r.m.; later in the evening it rose rapidly. Severe frosts on the grass at the end of May did considerable damage. A very severe thunderstorm, 9th July. "During a thunderstorm on Hampstead Heath, Mr. H. W. Watkins and his little daughter were struck by lightning and instantaneously killed" (British Rainfall, 1905). Severe frosts in October. Brilliant aurora borealis on 15th November was visible for about an hour at Hampstead.

1906. Rainfall near the average in most parts of Hampstead. A remarkable fall of rain occurred over a large part of the South of England on 28th June. At Hampstead the following totals were recorded:

					******
Barrow Hill Reservo	ir			•	1.99
Frognal .					2.04
Burrard Road					2.16
Kidderpore Reservoi	r•				2.11
Bathing Pond				•	1.95

January was very wet: 4·11 ins. fell at Frognal. On 8th May, between 6.35 and 7.7 p.m. no less than 1·08 in. of rain fell during a thunderstorm. The last two days of August and the first day or two of September were extraordinarily hot; at Frognal the temperature rose to 93° in the shade and to 138 degrees in the sun. During a heavy snowstorm on Christmas night about 6 ins. of snow fell and snow with sharp frost prevailed to the end of the year, the thermometer falling below 20 degrees.

1907. Rainfall below the average. Akenside Road: "The mean temperature was 48°9, the absolute maximum being 78°6 on 12th May, and the minimum 22°1 on 24th January. No day in June, July, or August had a maximum temperature over 75 degrees, although 76°3 was the highest reading on 25th September. There was much fog in November, but little in any other month. An absolute drought of 19 days occurred in September "(The writer, in British Rainfall, 1907). The heaviest rainfall of the year was 77 in. on 11th December. September was very dry with only 66 in. On 6th June, during a thunderstorm, 30 in. of rain fell in 15 minutes. July 10th, "at 10·30 a.m., during a thunderstorm, a fireball was seen. It appeared about the size of a tennis ball and of a bright fiery colour. It came down from left to right at an angle of about 70 degrees to the horizon, accompanied by a flash of sheet lightning: there was tremendous thunder about a minute and a half before, and about three seconds after. Heavy rain and hail were falling at the time" (The writer, in British Rainfall, 1907). On 26th October a railway accident occurred at West Hampstead owing to a dense fog.

1908. Rainfall not far from the average. Severe frost with fog in January. Temperature below 20 degrees on 12th. Heavy snowstorm on 24th April, depth 3 to 6 ins. On 3rd May between 8.32 and 9 a.m., '47 in. of rain fell at Akenside Road. Remarkable afterglows on the nights of 1st and 2nd July, mistaken by many for aurora. At Akenside Road the temperature on 4th June rose to 83°:31, and fell to 37°:3 on 7th June with ground frost, giving a range of 46 degrees in three days. A great snowstorm occurred on 29th December and snow finally became about ten inches deep: all day the temperature never exceeded 21°:2 and early on the 30th fell to 14°:2 in the shade and to 5°:6 on the surface of the snow. During most of the 29th, the temperature was below 20 degrees.

1909. "A year of low temperature and rather high rain. No month was exceptionally wet, but February was the only month with very low rain. There were three spells of high temperature; one in April when the thermometer rose to  $74^{\circ}$ .3, and another in May, when it touched 84°·1. The third, in August, was the longest and the most persistent, but the temperature did not quite reach the May level. The only spell of unusual cold was in March, when the thermometer fell to 13°8 with 10 ins. of snow on the ground. The mean temperature of the year was 47°·3" (The writer, in British Rainfall, 1909). On 27th and 28th February, snow fell continuously during the 28¼ hours ending at 10.15 A.M. on 28th, and fell again after 3 P.M. A heavy snowstorm from 10 r.m. on 2nd March to 2.30 a.m. on the 3rd, and another of less intensity on the afternoon of the 3rd, covered the ground to a depth of 10 ins. On 5th March, at Akenside Road, temperature fell to 13°8 and on the snow to 3°9—the lowest readings in Hampstead since 1895. On 27th April, shortly after noon, 29 in. of rain and hail fell in  $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. On 14th May there was a slight fall of snow in the early morning. On 3rd December during a great gale, the barometer at Akenside Road fell to 28:465 ins. "The strong wind blew in windows, upset carts, and did much other damage. . . ." (The writer in British Rainfall, 1909).

This year witnessed the fulfilment of a long-felt want—an observatory at Hampstead. With laudable public spirit, the Hampstead Scientific Society erected, at heavy expense, an astronomical and meteorological observatory at the very summit of the Heath, on the Metropolitan Water Board's covered reservoir, of which a portion was granted to the Society at no very high rent by that body. A more perfect site could not well be obtained, as the observatory is built on the highest ground for many miles round London, the level being 450 feet.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> An absolute drought is a period of more than fourteen days without measurable rain.

1910. This year was the first in which the new observatory yielded a complete series of observations, and the first, as far as is known, in which the duration of sunshine was recorded at Hampstead. The year was mild and no extremes of temperature occurred, the highest at the observatory being 78°·3 on 19th June, and the lowest 19°·2 on 27th January. Rainfall was rather below the average, but fell on a large number of days. No heavy fall was recorded, the greatest daily fall being 0·75 in. on June 25th, though in other parts of Hampstead almost an inch fell. A table is appended giving the sunshine totals for several stations round London as compared with Hampstead for 1910.

DURATION OF SUNSHINE IN HOURS, 1910

Month.	Berkham- sted.	Camden Square.	Westminster.	Greenwich.	Plumstead.	Kew.	Bunhill Row.	Hampstead.
January	65	50	35	54	32	63	24	63
February	80	59	54	70	46	74	41	66
March	154	120	110	150	114	143	94	151
April	117	115	110	130	87	117	98	117
May	204	196	204	219	176	217	195	219
June	179	159	156	185	142	164	155	185
July	126	102	102	113	89	111	94	112
August	148	140	156	177	146	163	152	154
September .	115	125	118	142	114	136	114	147
October	61	57	54	70	54	62	48	60
November	74	47	36	50	29	73	29	77
December	25	13	11	20	13	27	3	21
Year,	1348	1183	1146	1380	1042	1350	1047	1372

1911. The winter of 1910-11 was on the whole a normal season. On 1st February, with the barometer at 30.807 in., the highest figure for several years, temperature fell to 21°·6 in the screen, and to 15°·8 on the grass. The spring was marked chiefly by the paradoxical fact of its containing the coldest day of the winter. On 5th April 2 inches of snow fell early, with a great north-easterly gale; and during the whole of the day, and with scarcely any intermission until the 7th, the thermometer stood below freezing-point—a quite unprecedented occurrence in April, the lowest maximum recorded on any day in that month at Greenwich back to 1840 being 36°3. Early on the 6th temperature fell to minima of 22°·1 in the screen and 15°·8 on the snow, the former being 0°·5 above the minimum of 1st February, and the latter equal to the minimum of the winter. The 5th, the coldest day taking that word literally—of the winter, was marked by frequent blizzards, a noon temperature of 28°.5, a maximum of 31°.9 and a 9 p.m. reading of 24°.9—the whole constituting a very remarkable spring day. At lower levels round London the cold was much less intense, minima of 27° and 28° being recorded at Kew and Westminster respectively. The summer was quite unprecedented, alike as regards intensity and duration of heat. All previous records of heat were eclipsed. At Greenwich the long-standing record of 97°·1 on 18th July 1881 was set aside by the occurrence of a maximum of 100° 0 at 3 p.m. on 9th August. It should be observed, however, that these figures are not comparable with those of other stations, as the figures were made from a thermometer exposed in the open or Glaisher stand, which always gives more extreme readings both ways than the standard Stevenson screen. Two Stevenson-screened thermometers at Greenwich gave maxima for the day of 96°-6 and

97°5 respectively, the former figure occurring in the vicinity of the Glaisher stand. The highest temperature recorded under standard conditions was 98°8 at Ponder's End, Middlesex. The day was without doubt the hottest by three or four degrees that has occurred since the institution of reliable observation of temperature. At Hampstead the maximum on 9th August was 94°·1, a figure less remarkable by reason of its earlier date in the summer than the reading of 93°.2 which occurred as late as 8th September. Early on this day the minima were 52° at Greenwich and Kew, 54° at Camden Square, 55° at Westminster, but 63°5 at Hampstead—a remarkable inversion due to great radiation in the plains; at Hampstead also the ensuing maximum was higher than in any other part of London (at Greenwich the maximum in the Glaisher stand was 94°, but this cannot be compared). In each of the three months, July, August, and September, temperature exceeded 90° at Hampstead, and the mean temperature of the two former was about 61° above the average, while their rainfall totalled 1.44 in. against an average of 5.15 ins. The duration of sunshine was far beyond all precedent. In July 321.3 hours were recorded, an average of over 10 hours per diem. Each of the five months, May to September, had well over 200 hours of sunshine, with the result that at the end of the latter month the duration for the nine months was already considerably in excess of a whole year's average amount. In spite of the extraordinary heat of September 8th, severe ground frosts occurred within ten days, the exposed instrument falling to 26°2 on the 18th, and to 27° on the 23rd and 28th, while on October 2nd the remarkably low figure of 19°.2 was recorded. There seems little reason to doubt that the maximum of 94°·1 recorded at the Observatory on 9th August was the highest temperature Hampstead has experienced—at least during the last century. Taking the great elevation into consideration (the station is 453 ft. high) it is a very remarkable figure.

The foregoing somewhat scattered and disjointed account of the climate of Hampstead must not be regarded as a complete record; it is merely an attempt to patch together various records in such a manner as to give a general idea of the main features of the climate and of the chief meteorological phenomena of the past half-century. This is all that can be done for Hampstead at present. It is difficult to overestimate the value and importance of the new observatory; the continued existence of a scientific society placing the upkeep and preservation of observations of meteorological work on a far firmer basis than is possible in the case of a record which depends solely upon individual action. Years must elapse before the observations yield a complete comparative account of the climate, but, as an old proverb goes, "well begun is half done." The thanks of Hampstead are due to its Scientific Society for the public spirit shown in surmounting the manifold difficulties which stood in the way of supplying the Heath with an Observatory.

## CHAPTER XXIX

## A TWENTIETH-CENTURY RAMBLE AROUND HAMPSTEAD

The Reason for this Chapter—The Approaches to Hampstead—The Old Road—The Railways—Haverstock Hill—Chalk Farm, Primrose Hill—Shakspeare's Oak—Duelling Days—Old-time Residents—The Load of Hay—Old Belsize—New Belsize—The Town Hall—The De la Rue Tragedy—St. Stephen's Church—Hampstead Green—Lyndhurst Road—Dr. Horton's Church—Pond Street—Rosslyn Hill—Rosslyn House—The Chicken House—Vane House—High Street—Heath Street—The Mount—Hampstead Square—The Upper Flask—Village Tree—Kit-Cat Days—The Heath—Jack Straw's Castle—Whitestone Pond—The Flagstaff—Bell-Moor—Heath House—The Hill—Sadleir's Suicide—Heath Brow—The Whinns—Gibbet Elms—Chatham at North End Place—Bull and Bush—Wyldes and its Associations—Hampstead Garden Suburb—Heath Lodge—The Spaniards—New Georgia—Mother Huff's—Erskine House—Vale of Health—Parliament Hill—Frognal—Priory Lodge—Frognal Priory—Church Row—The Parish Church—Windmill Hill—The Old Wells Region—Fitzjohn's Avenue—West End—Recollections by C. E. Maurice and Max Pemberton.



N this chapter I propose to give a brief description of the Hampstead of to-day, its topography and associations, as they present themselves to one who has been familiar with the place for over half a century, and who has enjoyed the privilege of a residence of upwards of three decades on the summit of the Heath. In carrying out this agreeable and sympathetic task, I shall endeavour to augment my topographical observations by references to such old-time memories

and associations, attaching to the places and points described, as have come within my knowledge by a long connection with the suburb, and a careful study of its history. In this way I hope to succeed not only in filling in the light and shade of the present-day Hampstead picture, but in recalling in appropriate order so much of the story of the past as will serve to invest each feature with its proper links of old-time interest.

To a great extent, necessarily, this chapter must take the form of a generalised summary of what has been already set forth in more or less detail

## INDEX TO NAMES OF PLACES OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN HAMPSTEAD & DISTRICT

which are printed in BLUE on the Map. The letters and figures indicate the squares in which they are situated.

Archway Tavern .				В	6	Lawn Bank	C 3
Bedegar's Stywic Leage, S	- C			A	3		A 6
Bell-Moor					2	Meadow Cottage, Site of	B 5
Belsize House, Site of						Moll King's House, Site of	D 4
Branch Hill .		Ž.				Mother Huff's, Site of, The Elms .	A 3
Bull and Bush .				A	2		
Cannon Place .						New End	-
Chalcot Gardens .				25-10.7		New Georgia, Site of	
Chalk Farm, Site of						North End	
Chicken House, Site of, F						Old Engine House, Chalk Farm .	E 5
Child's Hill House, Site of						Old Water Works	
Cock and Hoop, Site of						Parish Church	C 2
						D 11 7 7 7 111	m 1
Coleridge's House				A	2		
Collins' Farm, "Wyldes"						Pilgrim's Lane	
Congregational Church							A 2
Cromwell House .		*	*	A	2	Platt's, formerly Duval's Lane	
Deormod's House, Site of	į.	*	*	В		Pond St	
Duval's or Platt's Lane Elms, The (Site of Mothe				C	1	Pound, The	BZ
Elms, The (Site of Mothe	r Huff	s)		A	3	Primrose Hill	E 4
Erskine House .	+		+	A	3	THE RESIDENCE OF CONTRACT OF C	B 2
Firs, The	100			A	3	Rosslyn Hill	
First Fire Station, 1809 Fitzjohn's Avenue	4			D	4	ENGRANGE PRODUCTION OF THE PRO	D 3
							C 3
Flask Walk .					-	St. Stephen's Church	
Fox and Crown, Site of						Shepherds' Fields, Site of	
Frognal				C	2	Shepherds' Well, Site of	
Gangmoor		-		В	2	South End Green	
Gate House .				A	5	Spaniards Inn	A 3
Gibbet Elms, Site of			ě.	В			E 4
Golder's Hill .				A	1	Streatley Place	
Golf Links		4	191	A		The state of the s	E 3
Gospel Oak .		4	2	C	5		B 1
Grove, The, Highgate				A	5	Tooley's Farm or Wildwood Farm Town Hall	A 2
Hampstead Green .				C	3	Town Hall	D 3
Heath Brow .				В	2	Tumulus	B 4
Heath House .				В	2	Turnpike Gate, Swiss Cottage, Site of .	
Heath Lodge .				В	2	Vale of Health (Deormod's House)	
Highgate Archway				A	6	Viaduct, East Heath	B 3
Hill, The	0			В	2	Well Walk	C 3
Hillfield			4	D	3	West End House, Site of (where guns of	
Holly Bush Hill .		4.		C	2	Waterloo were said to have been	
Holly Lodge, Highgate				A	5	heard)	D 1
Hope Cottage .					2	West End Green	
Ivy House				A	2	White Stone Pond	B 2
Jack Straw's Castle					2	Whittington Stone	B 6
Jewish Synagogue .					1	Wildwood Avenue	B 2
Judges' or Prospect Wal			-		2	Wildwood Farm or Tooley's Farm .	
Keats' Grove (John St.)					3	Windmill Hill	
Ken Wood House					3	"Wyldes," Home or Heath Farm, or	
Lauderdale House					6	Collins' Farm	A 2
					7/5	Control of State	

## OF HAMPSTEAD THE ANNALS Turner's Wood HI G HEG A T E Golder's Hill CHILDS PARLIAMENT HILL WEST END TVERS W.End Lane PRIMROSE HILL

MAP OF PART OF HAMPSTEAD AND DISTRICT

Scale : 4 inches - I mile

Public Property indicated thus



in the preceding pages; but it seems to me that an outline-sketch of this kind may be of advantage in strengthening and adding to the interest of the existing Hampstead landscape, showing what the grand old Heath and the quaint old town stand for, with the mellowed glow of a distinguished past mingling restfully with the newer and more active life of to-day.

## THE APPROACHES TO HAMPSTEAD

In former times the most direct approach to Hampstead from London by road was, as now, by way of Tottenham Court Road, Hampstead Road, Chalk Farm, and Haverstock Hill. It was along this route that the old eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century coaches ran, bringing visitors to the relaxations of the Wells, of Belsize, or of the Heath. It was by this way that the horse-omnibuses which only ceased to run within recent years accomplished their strenuous journeyings up Hampstead Hill; and much the same course is followed deep underground by the present electric tube railway which, since its opening in 1907, has been responsible for the conveyance of the great bulk of the people who resort to Hampstead. Connecting, as it does, with other metropolitan underground systems, it affords a much readier means of access to the Heath from all parts of London than previously existed. It brings over three million passengers to Hampstead annually, giving them the choice of alighting at Chalk Farm, Belsize, Heath Street (a little distance below the Heath), or Golder's Green, just beyond the northern boundary of the Heath and close to the later Heath extensions of Golder's Hill and Wyldes.

The older overground railways are also of importance as visitor-bringers to Hampstead; and include the North London Railway with stations at Gospel Oak, Hampstead Heath, Finchley Road, West Hampstead, and Brondesbury; the Metropolitan, which has stations at Swiss Cottage, Finchley Road, West Hampstead, and Kilburn and Brondesbury; the Midland, whose local stations are at Haverstock Hill, Finchley Road, and West End; and the old London and North-Western, with stations at Chalk Farm, Loudon Road, and Kilburn. There are also electric tramway lines connecting the districts of Holborn, Moorgate, Gray's Inn Road, Farringdon Road, King's Cross, Camden Town, and Kentish Town with Hampstead; while motor-bus services take the place of those of the old horse-omnibuses, with alterations of route and a greatly augmented passenger-carrying power. It is the Tube Railway, however, which has solved the Hampstead transit problem more

effectively than any other service, having been the means of more than quadrupling the numbers of Hampstead visitors, bringing up and taking away immense crowds on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and Bank Holidays.<sup>1</sup>

The unending invasion by the populace, however, despite certain draw-backs inseparable from the gathering of large numbers of the toil-emancipated multitude on pleasure bent, is the best of all tributes to the value of Hamp-stead Heath as a public recreation ground. The quiet-going resident may occasionally have his sense of the refinements of life offended by the *al fresco* exuberances of a holiday throng; yet, it must be remembered, it was for the health and enjoyment of the people that the precious privileges of the Heath were secured.<sup>2</sup>

## BY THE OLD ROAD

As one ascends Haverstock Hill towards Hampstead and the Heath, it is difficult to imagine that this thoroughfare, now hemmed in with buildings, was, less than a century ago, a sparsely populated district of fields, with hedgerows and wooded slopes, and plenty of open country on all sides. Now it is houses, houses, all the way. Some of the old landmarks remain, but most of them have been built over.

Chalk Farm is the first point that properly comes within the Hampstead district. The scene here to-day is exclusively modern. As one leaves the Chalk Farm railway station he feels as if the end of London has not been reached, and yet up to 1850 and later there was room enough for the holding of fairs there, and it was quite a popular resort, as the illustrations of Cruikshank and the descriptions of contemporary writers pleutifully indicate.

The Chalk Farm fields for many years were used for the holding of public

¹ Notwithstanding the enormous crowds conveyed to and from Hampstead at holiday times and on Sundays, the only serious railway accident there is to chronicle is that which occurred on Easter Monday, April 18, 1892, when, by a sudden rush of people to the Hampstead Heath railway station, to escape a heavy shower, eight people were crushed to death and many persons injured. Immense numbers pressed forward to the staircase leading to the up platform, and being unable to force a sufficient passage because of a ticket collector's box at the bottom, were thrown into such confusion that it was impossible for all to extricate themselves. A still more serious railway accident occurred on the Hampstead borderland of Gospel Oak on the evening of September 2, 1861, when owing to some neglect of signalling an excursion train collided with a ballast train, on what was then called the Hampstead Junction Railway (now the North London), resulting in the loss of sixteen lives and more or less serious injuries to 320 others. The carriages were hurled over an embankment 29 feet high, and piled one on the top of another, amidst a scene of indescribable horror, which was accentuated by many of them catching fire. Rescuing parties were formed, and every possible effort was made to extricate the dead and injured from the wreckage. It was a scene that I witnessed myself and can never forget. A sketch that I made of it is somewhere still preserved.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The health of Hampstead, as far as regards the residential population, is well borne out by the annual reports of the Medical Officer of Health. See Appendix XV.

meetings, especially during the days of the French Revolution, when large bodies of so-called English Jacobins occasionally mustered in great force, and stump agitators spouted red-hot Republicanism to sympathetic crowds, being not infrequently dispersed by a company of cavalry. Outdoor sports of the kind then in vogue—shooting, archery, wrestling, running, jumping, and at times a little fist-play—were also indulged in at Chalk Farm, and drew crowds to the fields and custom to the tavern. A charge for admission was made, both to the meetings and the sports, so that private profit as well as public amusement and interest entered into the reckoning.

While we are here it may be well to step aside for a little stroll around Primrose Hill, one of the leading North-West London landmarks, where Blake had his vision of the heavenly host, where Charles Lamb used to spend pleasant summer hours reading *Pamela*, where a noisy protestful meeting in favour of Garibaldi once took place, and where in Charles the Second's time, when the Popish Plot was much in people's converse, Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey was found in a ditch with his sword stuck through his body, and was the cause of an historic sensation that even yet is not wholly allayed.

My own recollections of Primrose Hill include one connected with the memory of Shakspeare. Among the arboreal features of Primrose Hill is an oak tree the inscription under which runs:

THIS OAK TREE
WAS PLANTED
23RD APRIL 1864
TO COMMEMORATE THE
300TH ANNIVERSARY OF
SHAKESPEARE'S
BIRTH.

Not many people, I fear, notice the tree, for as yet it is no very conspicuous object. It was without any inscription until a few years ago, and the omission was only rectified when I drew the attention of the authorities to the absence of any such record. Few can recall, as I can, the circumstances of its planting, for I was accidentally present playing cricket, and witnessed the whole ceremony. The affair was under the management of a Working Men's Shakspeare Celebration Committee, and a procession, which had been marshalled in Russell Square, had marched with a band of music at its head from Bloomsbury to Primrose Hill, adding to its numbers as it went along. There had been rumours that advantage was to be taken of the presence of such a large body of working men as was expected

General having about that time, it was supposed, been warned away from London by the authorities, but if anything of the kind was attempted, it could not have met with much success. The young tree, which was the gift of Queen Victoria, and came from Windsor Park, was planted by the veteran tragedian, Samuel Phelps, who, in performing his



SHAKSPEARE'S OAK, PRIMROSE HILL.

Planted by Samuel Phelps, 23rd April 1864, in commemoration of Shakespeare's 300th birthday.

From a photograph taken in 1911.

task, said that the sight around him formed "one of the noblest and one of the grandest spectacles that ever met the human eye." The tree was christened with water from Shakspeare's Avon by Mrs. G. Linnæus Banks, the novelist; and Mr. Henry Marston, the actor, read an ode specially written by Miss Eliza Cook for the occasion. To me as a young man, breaking off from a game of cricket to witness the scene, this was an important event; of its political aspect—if there was one—I had no knowledge.

Earlier in the nineteenth century Chalk Farm fields were sometimes

the scene of duels of a more or less serious kind, Lieutenant Bailey, of the 55th Regiment, and John Scott, editor of the *London Magazine*, being among those who were fatally injured by encounters on this spot, the first in 1818, the second in 1821; while among the "affairs of honour" Duelling Days. resulting in ridicule of the persons concerned, was that of Tom Moore and Jeffrey in 1806, when both parties showed about as much courage as Bob Acres did on a memorable occasion, and were mightily glad that their blusterous talk was sufficient to ensure the preventive presence of a few gentlemen from Bow Street at the advertised hour of meeting.

Returning to Chalk Farm, we proceed up Haverstock Hill, now a busy



CHALK FARM TAVERN ABOUT 1835,
From an engraving in Partington's History of London.

thoroughfare, but, even within my own recollection, a picturesque road of a distinctly rural aspect and outlook. At the beginning of the last century, except for a few scattered houses, the district was open country. On the left of the road, down to 1867, was a little cottage wherein Sir Charles Sedley, the Restoration gallant, and author of the old love ballad "Phyllis is my only joy," spent his last days and died in 1701; and where, a few years later, in 1712, Steele, the essayist, then busy with the *Spectator* and glad of a country refuge from the duns who were just then rather pressing in their attentions, spent a fairly restful time, being visited here by Addison, Arbuthnot, Garth, and other of the literary lights of the time. Steele's Road, which commemorates the essayist's name, branches off to the left of the Hill at a point near where the cottage stood. A little lower down on the opposite side of the way two

eighteenth-century women of some note in their day, Moll King,¹ keeper of Tom King's coffee house, Covent Garden, and Nancy Dawson, the dancer, who contributed so much to the success of *The Beggars' Opera*, came to reside, both having made sufficient money to enable them to retire and build country houses at Hampstead. A Dawson's Terrace near here may or may not be intended to recall the famous hornpipe dancer. The old hostelry, The Load of Hay, now modernised, here also calls for notice.



VIEW OF HAMPSTEAD ROAD (HAVERSTOCK HILL), NEAR TOM KING'S HOUSE, 1750.

From one of the smaller Chatelain series of copperplates.

It was a great halting-place in the old days for travellers, waggoners, and carters, and formerly bore the sign of The Cart and Horses. At one time there were extensive tea-gardens attached to the house, and there is a picture introducing it as it existed in Constable's day in an important painting by the artist, now in the Bell-Moor Collection.<sup>2</sup> Washington Irving's recollections of the inn and its surroundings are of about the same period. He describes it as the resort of Irish haymakers, drovers, and teamsters. It was

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., informs me that Moll King built three houses on Haverstock Hill, in one of which she died, and that they were known well on in the 19th century as Moll King's Row.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Reproduced in colours, p. 212, vol. i.

along this road that Hampstead residents used to travel to and from Town on horseback in those days; Mr. Samuel Hoare, the banker, ran a coach for a time along this route for the convenience of himself, family, and neighbours. Among later residents who made the daily journey on horseback were the late Lord Farrer and Sir Spencer Wells. Mr. Thomas Norton Longman, the publisher, lost his life by a fall from a horse on Haverstock Hill; and it was there that Mr. Joseph Hoare was attacked by highwaymen under the amusing circumstances related in Chapter XX.<sup>1</sup>

From 1836 to 1842 Robert Stephenson, son of George Stephenson, lived



THE GEORGE, HAVERSTOCK HILL, ABOUT 1860.
From a drawing in the possession of Mrs. J. H. Wrentmore.

on Haverstock Hill, his wife dying there in the last-named year. He was at that time superintending the making of the London and Birmingham Railway (now the London and North-Western), a line which was then regarded as a wonderful piece of constructive work, especially the tunnel near Primrose Hill. On the ground over which King Henry's Road and Adelaide Road now spread themselves, crowds of people used to congregate to watch the trains enter and leave the tunnel when the railway was first completed. Before trains ran through from Euston, the carriages were drawn from that terminus to Chalk Farm by ropes, the motive power for this service being supplied by a stationary engine within the round engine-house already mentioned, the building doing duty in these days as a bonded warehouse for Messrs. Gilbey. At this point the loco-

motive was in readiness to transport the carriages forward to Birmingham, which it accomplished at the then tremendous speed of from 20 to 30 miles an hour.

Passing the old thoroughfare of England's Lane, we enter upon the Belsize region, which is truly historic ground, though now entirely given over to modern residential purposes, and comprising one of the finest suburban quarters on the whole of the Northern Heights; bordering as it does the imposing tree-embowered thoroughfare of Fitzjohn's Avenue, and the roads which, in varied form and outline, strike down the western declivity towards Finchley Road. With such a mass of houses-roomy as the streets are, vernal as the scene is in its general appearance, and handsome as the houses are—it is difficult to imagine the spot as it was a hundred years ago and The name remains indelibly and variously inscribed upon its farther back. lovely ways—for we have Belsize Avenue, Belsize Grove, Belsize Lane, Belsize Square, Belsize Crescent, Belsize Park, Belsize Parade, Belsize Park Gardens, Belsize Place, and other Belsizes—but no trace is left of the once great park a mile round, or of the ancient mansion set within it, which for centuries formed the seat of distinguished nobles, judges, and statesmen. An interesting chapter of history lies buried beneath the bricks and stone and mortar of which the new Belsize has been constructed.

Before we pass forward let me attempt to recall some of the chief features of the old-time Belsize. The record shows us, first of all, a Belsize of the days of Edward II., when Lord Chief Justice Sir Roger le Brabazon owned the place, when the Middlesex Forest hemmed it in and gave cover to wild beasts, and when both Belsize and its parent manor of Hampstead were under the care and protection of the Abbey of Westminster.

It shows us a Belsize of the spacious days of Elizabeth, when Armigell Waad, man of science, explorer, diplomatist, and Clerk to the Council, treads its leafy ways in his intervals of leisure, flitting between Hampstead and the Court as circumstances demand; now to London to keep watch and ward in the Queen's interests over Lannoy the alchemist, while he pretends to transmute base metals to gold for her Majesty; now to his duties in the House of Commons, or in the Council Chamber; now speeding to Rye to call up 600 men for service in the war; and always conspicuous, trusted, honoured. Later, his son, Sir William Waad, a still more active diplomatist, is Lord of Belsize, and in the seclusion of its hall and park probably thinks out some of the many state problems which he has to assist in unravelling. Here the worthy knight seeks repose after his exciting mission to Mary Queen of Scots, after his many

embassies to foreign courts, after his management of the impeachment of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the trial of Guy Fawkes; and finally, after his retirement from the governorship of the Tower, when the ingratitude of kings and courts drives him more to his own personal communings, he writes there those quaint pamphlets on public affairs which are meant as serious contributions to the political questions of his day.

Then the spirit of change, as our record tells, is quickened. Lady Anne Waad, Sir William's widow, is at Belsize; the Civil War breaks out, she is Royalist, and marries a Royalist, Colonel Thomas Bushell, and in New Belsize. equipping him for a command in the King's army the Belsize finances become entangled, and she has to accept help from her detested Puritan neighbour, Serjeant Wilde, who presently becomes mortgagee in possession, lets the house to the regicide Colonel Downes; and then, after a brief spell of distinction,—while the old mansion is occupied during the Restoration by the beautiful Countess of Chesterfield and her third husband, the gallant Daniel O'Neill, and later for a few years by Lord Wotton,-the glory of the old place dwindles and fades. Successive Earls of Chesterfield own the place for a hundred and twenty-five years—from 1682 to 1807—but do not reside there; they let it out to various sub-tenants, good, bad, and indifferent. It reaches its climax of degradation between 1700 and 1740, when it is turned into a pleasure resort of a rather shady kind, and has eventually to return, after being rebuilt, to its former residential uses. Spencer Perceval lives there from 1798 until 1807, in which year the then owner of the estate, the Earl of Chesterfield, sells the property to four Hampstead gentlemen. The mansion has for later occupants Mr. Everett, Mr. Henry Wright, a London banker, and Mr. Martinez, a wine merchant. In 1854 the inevitable end arrives; the speculative builder invades the old park, tears down the walls which for centuries have surrounded it, demolishes the mansion, and sets about the creation of that new Belsize, which by a gradual, not ill-conceived, strictly modern plan of development, becomes the Belsize with which we are now familiar. It is a long and interesting story, however, that speaks to us from beneath the roads and houses which now cover the old Belsize estate, and to forget it is to shut out one of the most distinguished features of the Hampstead record.

Resuming our progress up Haverstock Hill, it may be noted that the locality has in recent times been in considerable favour with artists and members of the stage. Alfred Stevens, the sculptor of the Wellington Monument, lived there; so did H. G. Hine, V.P.R.I., E. Duncan, C. Green

and his brother, Townley Green; George Grossmith the elder, and his two sons, George and Weedon; T. W. Robertson, author of *Caste*; Phil May, J. L. Toole, J. C. Kilburne, Edwin Hayes, Clement Scott, the dramatic critic, and Sir Frederick Wedmore, the writer on art, and more recently, Sir James D. Linton, P.R.I.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Justice Day—"Judgment Day" as he was called by his familiars—was another inhabitant of the Hill.

Ascending the Hill still farther, a little higher up on the left we come upon the Town Hall, quite an imposing and substantial building. It was opened in 1878, and did duty as the Vestry Hall until the incorporation of the borough in 1900 advanced it to the more dignified title. Belsize Avenue extends from the corner of the building westward, and the old thoroughfare is worth noting for the remains of a fine double row of old elms which constituted it an avenue in reality as well as in name, and those which remain should be venerated as surviving relics of the older Belsize. This was the road to Belsize House and park. In a field at the back of the park, near the Swiss Cottage, then a lonely part which few people cared to traverse after nightfall, a murder was committed in 1845, a Mr.

De la Rue being stabbed to death there by a man named Thomas Hocker. It was a pitiful story of jealousy and revenge that the tragedy revealed, and caused a great sensation. The inquest on the body of the murdered man was held at the Yorkshire Grey Tavern (now pulled down), and in due course the murderer paid the penalty of his crime; the victim was buried in Hampstead parish churchyard in the presence of a large crowd.

Higher up on the right stands St. Stephen's Church, which represents another effacement of the old by the new. Here, up to 1869, was a pleasant open space known as Hampstead Green (little of which is now left), surrounded by good Georgian houses and forming a restful halting ground. Sir David Wilkie lodged in one of the houses more than a hundred years ago; and another of them was for many years the abode of Sir Rowland Hill, the originator of the Penny Post, who had for near neighbours Sir Francis Palgrave, the well-known historian and Keeper of the Records, and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These names recall to my mind so much of pleasant and intimate friendship, in association with Hampstead and otherwise, that I would fain have devoted a larger space to my recollections of them had it been possible. It has been my excellent good fortune to have had as frequent guests at Bell-Moor many of the artists mentioned in this volume, among them John Fulleylove, Charles Green and his brother Townley, George du Maurier, Phil May, Joseph Grego (everybody's friend), Stacy Marks, E. J. Gregory—all, alas, now "beyond these voices"; while, of living artists, Sir J. E. Poynter, David Murray, Seymour Lucas, and Sir James Linton have similarly honoured me. I knew H. G. Hine, Edward Duncan, John Pettie, Fred Goodall, Alma-Tadema, Edwin Long, and many many more; and to have known these men and enjoyed their society has afforded me more pleasure than I can express, and greatly enriched my memories.

# IAL and

## Thos, Hocker

## Murder De la Rue

As early as eight o'clock this morning, a great number of gentlemen appeared at the doors of the Old Court to gain admission, to hear this important trial; at ten o'clock the court was crowded to excess.

The Judges baving arrived, the prisoner Thomas Hocker was arraigned at the bar. charged with the wilful murder of James De la Rue, at Hampstead. On being asked

teacher of music, in Victoria Terrace, Saint accreted there. The poor father of the alleged glimpse of the presoner, who was brought into John's Wood, has been apprehended, through murderer offered every facility to the police, the inquest room before Mr. Wakley, by the the information of Mr. Watson, landlord of the and in assisting them in their search he him- Deputy governor. THIS DAYS TRIAL, Evihome where his parents reside, on account of self discovered amongst some rubbish a dia- dence of a painful nature will be adduced, and seeing the prisoner with a great sum of money mould ring, of which he at once gave infor. no doubt a verdict of wilful muriler will be new elothes and other eircumstances. After mation. It has been above to the deceased's returned against the prisoner, his first examination at Mary-le-bone Police brother, who identified it. On further search There has scarcely ever been known so great violence towards his father. The prison- The funeral of the deceased took place yesterer atases that he had the money lent him by n day, in the presence of some hundreds of per-female, but which bee been disproved.

whether he plealed guilty or not guilty, he answered not guilty.

The Solicitor General opened the case with a most able address to the jury.

Mr. Clarkson with Mr. Ballantine defended the prisoner.

The witnesses underwent a severe crossexamination, the particulars of which have been already laid before the public

By the side of the deceased's body was During yesterday, the cesspool at the house Important Disclosures—Early this mornof the accused's father, as also at his lodging ing a great number of persons assembled round A man of the name of Thomas Hocker, n were searched, so see if any thing might be the Yorkshire Grey public house, to get a

court, two of the detective force proceeded to they discovered the gold chain, which has also many persons to have assembled en such the father's house, Charles Street, Portland been identified to belong to the deceased, and the crowds of persons were still greater. Town, and on searching a upper room, found concealed a pair of the prisoner's trowsers and ting that it was taking from the body after the voisier, or any murderer that has been stockings, covered with blood; they then went to the New Prison, and on examining the murder was perpetrated.

tween the persons outside, was whether coff of his coat, found that also very bloody.

The above letter appears to be written by the prisoner would be found guilty, some A batton was found in the field, which corress the prisoner, as it corresponds with his hand saying they all ought to be hung together. ponds with those worn on his coat. They elso writing. A kid glove has been found belong. ponds with those worn on his cost. They size writing. A kin give time prisoners brother is Smith, Printer, Tottenham Court Road.

COPY OF A HOCKER BROADSIDE OF 1845.

Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, who by his frequent weighty letters to the *Times* on public affairs made his initials S. G. O. as famous in their way as was the press name of Sir William Harcourt ("Historicus") about the same period.

Opposite St. Stephen's we have Lyndhurst Road branching off to the left, with Dr. Horton's Congregational Church, designed by Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., at the corner, and the historic Pond Street, stretching across to South End, on the right. In the old days,



82A AND 83 HIGH STREET, 1911, A GEORGIAN BUILDING, AND ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN HAMPSTEAD.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

before Church Row reared its respectable frontages, before Judges' Walk became the chief Hampstead promenade, Pond Street was the local "quality" region. It was the one and only street of importance at the middle of the seventeenth century, and is mentioned in the Parish Church register as early as 1639. It derived its name from a pond which existed at the South End outlet of the street; a modest little affair marked on old maps and depicted on old engravings, but which has long since disappeared. The site is now occupied by the tramway terminus. Sir Thomas Lane had "a large and convenient house of five rooms on a floor" in Pond Street at the end of the

seventeenth century; here later on lived Edward Irving, founder of the Catholic Apostolic Church; Rowland Hill was also a Pond Street resident before removing to Hampstead Green; Baron Dimsdale, an English doctor who profited in fortune by the vaccination of the Empress Catherine of Russia against smallpox, also lived in this old street; as did William Pond Street. Collins, R.A., and in more recent years, Miss Connie Gilchrist (now the Countess of Orkney). It was at the bottom of Pond Street that Dr. Goodwin discovered his much be-puffed "neutral saline spring" in 1804; and half a century earlier Mr. Michael Combrune had a brewery in the street;



A HEATH STREET COTTAGE, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

but neither the neutral water nor the beer worked their way into popularity. The day of Pond Street's residential distinction has long gone by; nevertheless, it possesses an antiquarian interest which must always ensure it respect.

At the point where Pond Street branches off from Haverstock Hill, the latter thoroughfare merges into Rosslyn Hill, which takes its name from the first Earl of Rosslyn, who in the early part of the nineteenth century lived at Rosslyn House, a fine old Georgian mansion occupying, with its park and lofty avenues of sycamores and extremely fine Spanish chestnuts, a great part of the ground extending from what is now Lyndhurst Gardens to Fitzjohn's Avenue.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In 1750 Combrune published a book on brewing, the preface to which was dated from Pond Street, Hampstead. From a receipt in my possession it would seem that his price for small beer was 15s. per hogshead.

Here again the days that are no more call for remembrance before we pass forward to the higher ground, for it is a characteristic glimpse of the period that the record of the spot gives us. The house was originally called Shelford Lodge, and only became Rosslyn House when, his career as a lawyer at an end, Lord Chancellor Loughborough demanded an earldom and a pension as the price of his relinquishment of office. From this happening sprang the title of the Earl of Rosslyn and the names Rosslyn



OLD COTTAGES (NOW DEMOLISHED) IN PILGRIM'S LANE, AS THEY APPEARED IN 1907.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

House, Rosslyn Hill, etc. During the eight years of his Chancellorship, Lord Loughborough (as he then was) made great show at the big house, entertaining there princes, dukes, and statesmen, driving to and fro in splendid equipages, and living up to his title in the lavish Georgian way which greatly retarded the accumulation of fortune. Among later occupants of the house, which belonged to the Earls of Chesterfield, may be mentioned the founder of the West India Docks, Mr. Robert Milligan, and later Sir Francis Freeling, Admiral Sir Moore Disney, the Earl of Galloway, and Mr. Charles L. Woodd.

## HOUSES ON ROSSLYN HILL,

RIGHT-HAND SIDE FROM LONDON, BETWEEN DOWNSHIRE HILL AND PILGRIM'S LANE.

NOW DEMOLISHED.

From a Water-Colour Drawing by H. Lawes (1887).

In the Coates Collection.







After the death of Mr. Woodd the estate was sold. This was in 1896. The aspect of this once rural part of Hampstead was then entirely changed; the house was pulled down, the grounds were given over to the builder, and in the erections now standing on the site there is little to recall the picturesqueness of its past, although the entrance lodge still remains, incorporated with part of No. 19 Lyndhurst Road.



A PORTION OF HIGH STREET, HAMPSTEAD, SHOWING PERRIN'S COURT, 1911. From a photograph.

Rosslyn Hill, which we must now ascend, is still chiefly residential, with a few shops at the upper end. Under its former name of Red Lion Hill—which it took from the old Red Lion Inn that stood at its summit, where the Police Station now is—it was accustomed to a more leisurely race than now, and to more leisurely ways. The lumbering old coaches pulled up at the inn, after having been occasionally halted by highwaymen before arriving at the welcome hostelry; and there were gaps of green on either side showing

the country beyond. At the foot of the hill was a pump, also a pond; and loitering-places in plenty presented themselves to the wayfarer as he toiled up the steep. The historic Chicken House was situated Rosslyn at a point nearly opposite the existing Police Station. The date of its erection, or the reason for its name, cannot now be vouched One significant fact in its story looms up plain enough, however, and that is that James I. and the spendthrift Buckingham slept there on the night of the 25th August 1619; a circumstance which was commemorated in stained-glass portraits of the two personages painted upon the main window of the house for all to see. What brought James and his favourite to Hampstead on that night I have been unable to discover. It has been suggested that the Chicken House was one of the king's hunting seats, and that he was Chicken probably a frequent visitor, but had that been the case I think the House. fact of his Majesty's resting there for one particular night would hardly have been regarded as worth so conspicuous a record. It was in all probability a private house, the owner of which was proud to act as the king's host. The last remaining portion of the house was pulled down about a quarter of a century ago, prior to which it had degenerated into a resort of thieves and ne'er-do-weels.

Another historic house, part of which still remains, and around which interesting memories cling, is Vane House, on the left-hand side of the upway at this point. Here dwelt Sir Harry Vane; from this house he was Vane conveyed to the Tower, never to return, ultimately being executed House. on Tower Hill. Here also in after years lived the good Bishop Butler, author of The Analogy of Religion. The portion of the house remaining is still called Vane House, and here for some years resided the Rev. H. J. Mallet. On the site of the other portion of Vane House has been erected the Royal Soldiers' Daughters' Home. A little higher on the same side of the road is Greenhill, where The Rookery (called also Mount Grove) once stood, occupied successively by Thomas Longman and his son, Thomas Norton The last two occupiers were Mr. Jackson, the Longman, the publishers. builder of the Royal Exchange, and Lord Ashburton. The site is now covered by the Wesleyan Chapel.

From the top of Rosslyn Hill the old road takes the name of High Street, extending from Willoughby Road to the foot of Holly Hill. In former times it was the chief shopping street in the village, and indeed the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See full-page collotype plate, p. 106, vol. i.

only street of importance besides Pond Street. The only local post-office was at a little shop in High Street, though letters were allowed to be taken in at Jack Straw's Castle, which thus served as a sort of sub-postoffice. A few good houses, including the vicarage, or "parson's Street. house," as it was called, bordered the road; and at the top was King's Well, where in the pack-horse days the animals were rested and refreshed; while for man and beast requiring more attractive fare there were the old inns The King of Bohemia and The Bird in Hand to fall back upon, both still in existence, the former somewhat altered, the latter rebuilt. King of Bohemia recalls Jacobean days and the son-in-law of James I., whom its sign commemorated; The Bird in Hand, which is somewhat less ancient, was flanked by coach offices, Hamilton's on one side and Woodward's 2 on the other, in days when coaches plied in this direction. To-day the street contains more shops and fewer public-houses than formerly, and has a business-like air. About the middle, opposite Gayton Road, which branches off to Well Walk, stands, perched high above the road, Stanfield House, now the Hampstead Subscription Library, but half a century ago, with a considerable garden attached to it, the residence of Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., the marine painter. Here the famous artist lived for many years; here he often entertained Dickens, Forster, Maclise, Landseer, and other friends of the pen and brush; and here he died in 1867, being buried in Highgate Cemetery, when Dickens, Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., and Fred Goodall, R.A., were among the mourners. Towards the top of the street on the right hand is the entrance to the old

<sup>1</sup> Now the premises of the London and South-Western Bank.

Stay'd and sober she, in sable weeds array'd, Whose nod potential arms a hundred cars of swarthy hue; steady to the western gates They urge their dusky course, by flood and field, Resistless, unoppos'd.—Lone Amazon! Peerless proprietor! Hampstead's Queen! Hail! Accept great Gustave's humble homage, Rein in thy steeds—lo! a comrade for the field He mounts—. The word? Speed on and whirl Where the towers of London shine afar In indistinct magnificence, outstrip, Conscious of your charge, the lazy slaves Of Hamilton & Clarke, in yellow car elate, And shame the tippling sons of Dean & Dane Loitering in their poly chariot, etc.

"So much for inspiration—but it was the theme—the theme—! I trust that you have made Mrs. Woodward's acquaintance—if not, forthwith present your obeisance in the shape of a shilling—she brings you almost to my door."—(MS. Letter in the Bell-Moor Collection.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Henry Southern (editor and diplomatist), writing to a Hampstead friend, has a reference to these coach services, which is interesting and humorous enough for quotation. "I should be glad to see you," he writes, "whenever you mount Mrs. Woodward's Leathern Conveniences and are set down in Tottenham Court Road.

Flask Walk, until recently partly covered in by an entrance way above which was a portion of the adjoining house, by the recent removal of which the entire roadway is now open to the sky. At the top the thoroughfare opens out, and there is a convergence of ways. Holly Hill, at whose foot is the Fire Brigade Station, starts off on its steep ascent to the left, afterwards merging into Holly Bush Hill, and the Hampstead Tube railway station shows up



OLD OAK STAIRCASE, NORWAY HOUSE, 35 HIGH STREET, 1911. From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

prominently on the right. Our way is the chief one, however, up Heath Street, which, as its name implies, leads to the Heath.

Heath Street—formerly called High Street from its commencement at the top of Rosslyn Hill right up to the Heath—with its tortuous course, and its loop addition, The Mount, bending in crescent form on the left side, is a curiously interesting part of Hampstead, affording many evidences of bygone days. It was opposite The Mount that Ford Madox Brown had a lodging, and it was out of his window there that he watched

1 See illustration, vol. i. p. 210.

the excavators at their labours, and from that circumstance obtained the idea for his most celebrated picture, "Work," into which he introduced the figures of the Rev. F. D. Maurice and Thomas Carlyle as onlookers. This painting is now among the most treasured possessions of the Manchester Art Gallery, and is reproduced in these *Annals*.<sup>1</sup>

A good deal of Old Hampstead clusters around Heath Street in huddling



OLD HOUSES IN HEATH STREET.

From a drawing made in 1890 by Appleton, in the Coates Collection.

contiguity. Money Cottages, Silver Street, and Golden Square arrest our attention; but, suggestive as the names are of wealth, it has to be admitted that the houses are of the humblest. Then, there is the Square, now called Hampstead Square, another term that calls up ideas of Square. space and distinction; but here too the reality tells a different story, for the Square is not large, and some of the houses are certainly not palatial, though "wondrous neat and clean." To the open space at the back of the

Square, in the days when Siddons and Kemble and Kean were thrilling vast audiences at Drury Lane and Covent Garden, a company would occasionally come, erect a booth, call it the Hampstead Theatre, and issue bills inviting the "nobility and gentry" of the village to their show.<sup>1</sup>

At the top of Heath Street, on the right-hand side, is a quiet, retired, old-fashioned building, with its brick side towards the street, standing in somewhat spacious grounds. This is to-day Upper Heath, No. 124 Heath Street; but in the days of Queen Anne it was the Upper Flask Inn, a rendezvous of fashion, and the summer meeting-place of the Kit-Cat Club. Here are



HAMPSTEAD SQUARE, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

upper Flask. The Mohun, Somerset, Dorset, and Orford, and their following. Later the house was taken possession of by "Shakspeare" Steevens, the commentator, who died there in the last year of the eighteenth century, and had among his cronies Isaac Reed, and no less a personage than Dr. Samuel Johnson. Here, in the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See illustration, post, p. 275.

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  See the various portraits and other illustrations referring to this place and period, in chapter x. vol. i. pp. 198-211.

## By His Mojesty's Servants, (Never acted here) For the Benefit of Mr. JACKMAN. I heatre, near the Square Hampilead. De Morbar, January, 527807 will be pe-fo mid, The celebrated pew Compor, call's. Or, the FINGER-POST As perform d'at the l'hertre, Poyal Haymarket, upwards of Fifey ights. With new Scinery for the Occasion: Kalendar by a Gentleman, from London, who will introduce FAWGETTE, much admires bore of the ALMANACE MAKER. Elward Mr. HE W M. A. N. Squire Fl. ii Mr. W A. J. Iu klefs & r. N U N s. Sordid Mr. A N S U C. Ggimlet av. S M I T H. Spriggies J A K M ld ek "ch Mr. 5 M a R T. Dick hafter D 1 N and Fl. m. ifth (the Qu ker with 2 long) 3 7. 9 3 9 0 Mary Fl.il Mife DA M B Y. Miss. Pruc Vis JA K VI A St. And I so a Lu-k'ess ( with torg ) DANPY. MIG WHITFIELD. The Prigical Spilogue by the Charen-es. To which will be added a Grand Pauronims I htertainment, cell'd Wib approp int Scenery Breffes & Deco-gione, smorgft which will be The Pillory the Magical Pump Discharging and Lord Neisons Splendid Victory, ver trance & Spain, WITH REAL SHIPS, & Rule Britannia

REPRODUCTION OF A HAMPSTEAD PLAYBILL OF 1807. From the Bell-Moor Collection.

Printed by E. Ordonne, Mamparage.

Upper Flask days, Clarissa Harlowe, the heroine of Richardson's novel, went through her exciting experiences with the gallant but not very moral Lovelace. Among later occupants of the old house, Thomas Sheppard, M.P. for Frome, may be mentioned. He was the last man in Hampstead to wear a "pigtail." To-day the old house is the residence of Mr. and Miss Lister, who have an



OLD HOUSE IN HEATH STREET, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

ardent veneration for its old traditions and associations. Tudor House opposite, originally built in the style of Hatfield House by Mr. Goode, of the firm of

T. Goode and Co., South Audley Street (now a Jewish Convalescent Home, founded by Clara, Baroness Hirsch), incorporates in its grounds a space that was once open common, where a fine old beech tree used to spread a grateful shade. There the village folk gathered for gossip and discussion; and on Sundays it was a favourite spot for

### HEATH MOUNT SCHOOL,

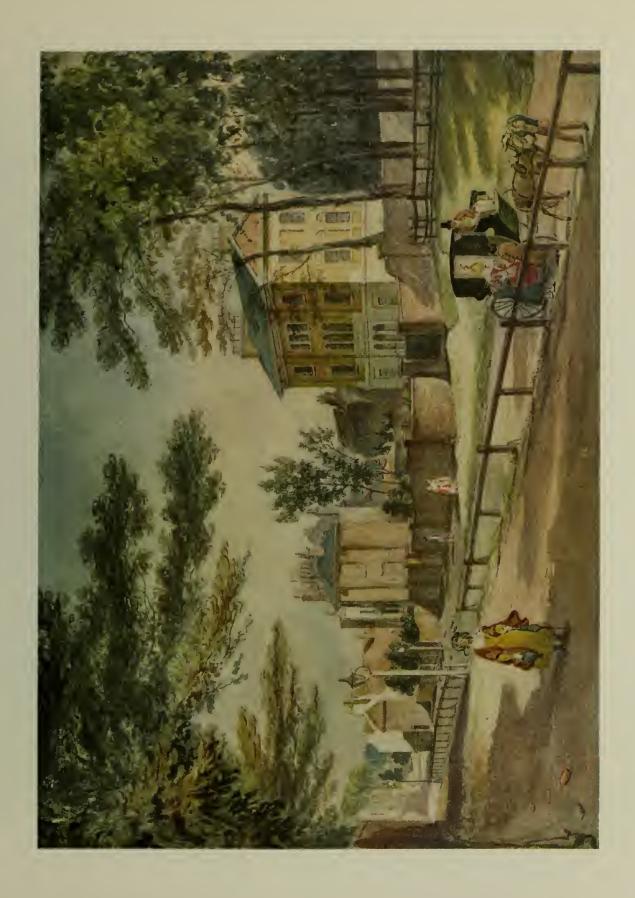
NEAR THE SUMMIT OF HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD.

(Circa 1830.)

From a Water-Colour Drawing by Shepherd.

In the Coates Collection.







open-air preaching. It was here that Wesley and Whitefield sometimes delivered rousing appeals to a not too godly multitude; here that in 1772 a Mr. Hill, who had been expelled from Oxford University for unorthodox views, preached to "at least 5000 persons"; and here that Edward Irving with fervent speech and emphatic gesticulation often expounded his apostolic



STREATLEY PLACE STEPS, ADJOINING HEATH STREET.

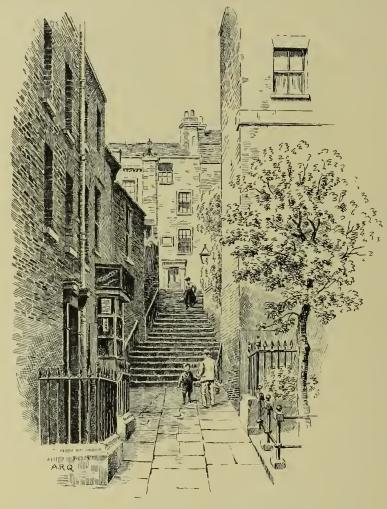
From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

principles. The old tree has now gone. Its dead twin trunk was preserved, held together by iron bands, until one stormy night in the summer of 1911 it was blown down and wrecked beyond repair. All that remains of the tree which commemorated so many famous ministrations is a portion of its bark, which I have placed among other old-time relics at Bell-Moor. Some of the wood I had made into paper-weights, and distributed to friends.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See illustration, vol. ii. p. 255.

#### THE HEATH

Here, however, we come out upon the Heath itself, in comparison with which the rest of Hampstead almost seems to pale into insignificance. A great



HOLLY BUSH STEPS, LEADING OUT OF HEATH STREET, 1912.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

open space is revealed to us. We have a sweet consciousness of altitude, pure air, and great extent of vision. Vast spaces spread out into the distance on every side—far-stretching, with hills and mounds and woods interposing here and there, but grateful to the eye, inspiring to the imagination, and exhilarating to the mind. How many miles did we

say it was from London? Only four? Can it be possible? Why, it is almost as remote from the rush and roar of a capital city, to all appearance, as if it were a Scottish heath away beyond the Highland glens. And yet there is the fact. It is only four miles from London, and if we look more penetratingly into the scene we shall observe certain signs, not at first observable, of multitudinous presences in the dents and hollows of the receding landscape. These are the signs of encroaching London; but Hampstead and the conservators of its Heath can afford to laugh at them, for let the future days show what they may in the mid-distances and remoter background, whatever dark features may mar the outlook as it expands to the horizon, Hampstead Heath, with its delightful scene of free and open country—its varied prospect of upland, hill, and dale, its gleaming stretches of gorse and wood and fir-crowned headland, its leafy avenues, its ponds, its winding paths, and health-giving breezes—all these beneficent things are for the free and uninterrupted service and enjoyment of the people in perpetuity.

From whatever point of the compass the visitor may reach Hampstead, or by whatever route or means of transport, the Heath should be his first objective. From the high ground where Jack Straw's Castle, the Whitestone Pond, the Flagstaff, Tudor House, and Bell-Moor are the dominating features, he can take in practically the entire Hampstead landscape, survey the undulating prospect, east and west, and get a clear comprehension of the general environment.

First of all we have to realise that here, at the highest point, we are 440 feet above the sea-level. Standing with our back to Jack Straw's Castle, on our immediate left is Heath House, a large plain Georgian building of many memories, in the early years of the nineteenth century the residence of Mr. Samuel Hoare, the Quaker banker. Mr. Hoare had strong literary sympathies, and frequently counted as honoured guests at Heath House such eminent poets and authors as in their writings appealed to his sense of moral fitness. Cowper, Wordsworth, Campbell, Crabbe, Mrs. Barbauld, and Hannah More came there; as did the great emancipationists, Wilberforce, Clarkson, and Thomas Fowell Buxton. Crabbe sometimes stayed

¹ Campbell also paid occasional lengthy visits to Rose Villa, the residence of Dr. William Beattie, who enjoyed an extensive practice in Hampstead for eighteen years—from 1827 until his retirement in 1845. Here Campbell used to take up his quarters when out of health, the good doctor, who was himself an author of considerable repute, tending the poet with affectionate care. "These visits," wrote Beattie, "in after life were frequently repeated, and whenever he found himself relapsing into a depressed state of health and spirits, 'Well,' he would say, 'I must come into hospital,'" and he would repair for another week to "Campbell's Ward," as he named a room in the doctor's house. Campbell dedicated his "Pilgrim of Glencoe" to Beattie.

at Heath House for long periods.¹ In later years the old mansion has been the residence of other members of the Hoare family, but more recently of the late Lord Glenesk, and now (1912) of Lord Iveagh. To the right is the Whitestone Pond, so named because of its proximity to an old white milestone, still to be seen in the small plantation close by, which bears an inscription indicating that the spot is "IV miles from St. Giles' Pound" and "4½ miles 29 yards from Holborn Bars." This pond, which is the highest on the Heath, is now under the control of the Hampstead Borough Council,



SHEPPARD'S GREEN ABOUT 1840.2

From a drawing by A. R. Quinton after a pencil sketch by G. W. Potter.

and is supplied from the mains of the Metropolitan Water Board, being cleaned out once or twice a year. It is very shallow and much exposed, and quickly freezes in frosty weather; it is the first water in the neighbourhood to bear skaters. A fresh breeze plays over it even on the hottest days of summer, making it a favourite place for the sailing of model yachts.<sup>3</sup> The Pond was often introduced into Du Maurier's *Punch* pictures. To this water came his St. Bernard, "Chang," for his swim; as also did Kate Greenaway's "Rover." The famous Flagstaff close by marks the spot where

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 175-180.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Occasionally strange birds in migration-flight will honour the Whitestone Pond with a passing visit. On the evening of July 11, 1892, a small flock of moorhens disported themselves there for a time.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This one-time open space is now enclosed in the grounds of Tudor House.

# INDEX TO NAMES OF PLACES OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN HAMPSTEAD TOWN

which are printed in BLUE on the Plan. The letters and figures indicate the squares in which they are situated.

18 18 8 10 11 18 18 19 19 19 19	
Admiral Barton and Fountain North,	Kit Cat Club House (formerly the) . B 3
Residence of B 2	Lawn, The
Baptist Chapel D 3	Longman's, Mr. (The Rookery), Site of . E 4
Bell-Moor	Long Room and Assembly Rooms, Site of C 5
Besant's (Sir Walter) Grave E 2	Ludlow Cottage A 3
Besant's (Sir Walter) House D 2	
	Miss Meteyard's House B 4
Branch Hill Pump, Site of B 1	Montagu Grove
Burgh House C 4 Cannon Hall B 4	Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption D 2
	New End
Capo di Monte B 1	Norway House E 3
Chicken House, Site of E 5	Observatory B 2
ChristChurch, Site of Victoria Tea Gardens C 3	Old Houses, 83, High St E 4
Church Lane E 3	Parish Church Schools E 2
Church Row E 2	Parks' House, The E 2
Constable's Grave F 2	Perrin's Court E 3
Constable's Houses C 5 & B 2	Police Station (Site of Red Lion Inn) . F 5
Constitutional Club (Romney's House) . D 2	Pound, The
Du Maurier's Grave E 2	Prospect or Judges' Walk B 1
Du Maurier's House C 2	Pump Room, Site of
	D 111 01 /
Fenton House, or the Clock House . C 2	Red Lion Hill, now Rosslyn Hill . F 5
Fire Station D 3	Roman Catholic Chapel D 2
Flagstaff A 2	Romney's House D 2
Flask Walk D 4	Rose Mount (Mrs. Tennyson's House) . D 4
Foley House B 5	Rosslyn Hill, formerly Red Lion Hill . F 5
Frognal End D 2	St. John's Parish Church E 2
Frognal Grove, now Montagu Grove . C 1	Stanfield House E 4
Frognal Hall F 1	Stevenson's (Robert Louis) House . D 1
Frognal Priory, Site of F 1	Stocks, Site of D 4
Gangmoor	Streatley Place Steps D 3
Green Man, now The Wells Tavern . C 5	Tennyson's (Mrs.) House D 4
Grove, The, Residence of Admiral Barton	Three Pigeons (now Grove Cottage) . D 1
and Fountain North B 2	Triumphal Arch, Site of A 2
Hampstead Square, Site of Theatre . C 3	Unitarian Chapel E 5
	Upper Flask (Kit Cat Club)
	II II II ( The II The II The II D 2
Heath Cottages	Upper Heath, formerly The Upper Flask B 3
Heath House C 4	Vane House E 5
Holly Bush Hill D 2	Victoria Tea Gardens, Site of C 3
Holly Mount D 3	Village Tree (Remains of) B 2
Joanna Baillie's House C 2	Weatherall House, formerly Long Room
Johnson's (Dr.) House F 1	and Assembly Rooms C 5
	Well, The
Keats' House, Site of C 5	
Keats' Seat, Site of B 5	White Hart, Site of E 4
King of Bohemia E 4	"Work," Ford Madox Brown's picture,
King's Well, Site of D 3	Scene of
The state of the s	



PLAN INDICATING PLACES OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN HAMPSTEAD TOWN

Public Property indicated thus



in ancient times stood the Hampstead Beacon. It is clearly shown on a "Mapp of ye Beacons" in a sixteenth-century History of Kent as well as on a Survey of Hampstead in 1680. The Hampstead Beacon, which was in communication with the coast at Dover, was the most northerly of the southern line of beacons. This is the spot on which great bonfires are lighted on special occasions of public rejoicing, the most recent instances having been in celebration of the two Jubilees of Queen Victoria and the Coronations of Edward VII. and George V. On a bare part beyond, called the Battery,



OLD BELL-MOOR, WITH GANGMOOR AND ALSOP'S COTTAGES BEHIND, HAMPSTEAD HEATH, IN 1819. From an etching by T. Hastings.

between the Vale of Health and the Spaniards Road, a large bonfire is lighted each 5th of November, while a long procession of emblematical cars and masqueraders, under the auspices of the Hampstead Bonfire Battery. Club, parades the town, the revels being wound up near this point. It is on Bank Holidays, however, that the Battery rises to its highest festivity. Then, when the holiday-making myriads invade the Heath, as if London were emptying itself in that direction, there is probably as much frolic there as in the old days was to be seen at Bartholomew, Southwark, West End, or Greenwich Fairs. Travelling shows, circuses, swings, shooting-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The cottages occupied by Alsop were demolished a few years after this date, the ground being now enclosed in the Heath.

galleries, and all the usual popular outdoor allurements are there. Throughout the summer season various sects and denominations "hold forth" near the Flagstaff; and "negro" minstrels and other itinerant performers are among the common summer objects on any fine evening.

Across the road, on the eastern side of the pond, is Bell-Moor, with which it has been my privilege and pleasure to be associated as resident and owner for upwards of thirty years. The present house Bell-Moor. covers the site of four old houses formerly known as Albion House, Bell-Moor, Hurst Lodge, and Harrow Cottage; these four I had converted into one house. The last-named was for some years the residence of Mr. Basil Champneys, and later of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Barnett. Old Bell-Moor was at one time and another occupied by well-Sir John Jackson, a director of the East India Company, known people. died there on May 17, 1820; and in this connection I may perhaps be permitted to speak of a little coincidence personal to myself. I was one night sitting in the library at Stonor Park, Henley, Lord Camoys' beautiful estate, which I was renting for shooting, and turning over the leaves of the volume of the Annual Register for the year 1820, my eye casually fell upon the words "Belmore House, Hampstead," where the death of Sir John Jackson was briefly chronicled as having occurred on the date mentioned. On the same opening I read the announcement of the death of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, on the 19th May 1820, at "Spring Grove, Hounslow" (now included in Isleworth), and remembering as I read that while I was the occupant of Bell-Moor, my business partner for some forty years, Mr. Andrew Pears, was occupying Spring Grove, the connection seemed not a little singular.

Some years prior to my going to Bell-Moor, the old house was tenanted by Mr. Tracy Turnerelli, the clever but eccentric son of a once eminent sculptor, Peter Turnerelli. The political enthusiasm of Mr. Tracy Turnerelli, who was a Tory of the very old school, occasionally carried him to great lengths, attaining its most extravagant point when he started a movement for presenting a "people's tribute"—in the shape of a gold laurel wreath—to the Earl of Beaconsfield in recognition of his services at the Berlin Congress. The wreath was subscribed for and made, but, to the disappointment of Turnerelli, the Earl declined to accept it.

For a hundred and fifty years or more there has been a bell on the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As is recorded on a tablet on the south-west corner of the house, "the surface soil is here 435 feet 7 in. above sea level, or 16 ft. 7 in. higher than the top of St. Paul's Cross."

### THE WHITESTONE POND,

WITH BELL-MOOR AND GANG-MOOR. (1910.)

From a Water-Colour Drawing by A. R. Quinton.

In the Bell-Moor Collection.







top of Bell-Moor. It was one of the alarm bells of the old village, but the present bell is not the ancient one, that having unfortunately disappeared during some rebuilding operations many years ago. There is another such bell on Heath House. It was opposite Bell-Moor that in 1835 was erected the triumphal arch in honour of the visit of William IV. and his Queen to a "strawberry feast" at Lord Mansfield's at Ken Wood, when the Dukes of Wellington and Cambridge were of the party.<sup>1</sup>

It may be added, as a matter of direct association with this work, that Bell-Moor contains a much-valued collection of literary, artistic, antiquarian, and other treasures, including rare prints, pictures, books, and relics relating to Hampstead. This collection, as mentioned in my preface, prompted the production of the present volumes.

Just beyond Bell-Moor, and separated from it by a narrow lane, stands Gangmoor, where Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Lynn Linton lived for a time, the house having for present occupants members of the Duveen family. Next Gangmoor is The Lawn, around which cling numerous memories. Here Mark Anthony, the landscape painter, lived for some years; and here Miss Beatrice Harraden wrote some of her favourite novels. It is now occupied by Mr. Barker, the noted bone-setter.

Jack Straw's Castle itself—one of the best known and most written about inns in the country—claims a passing word or two. Many guesses have been made by learned and unlearned as to the derivation of the name, but as to this there is little of positive fact to be gleaned, any Straw's more than as to the precise date of the inn's erection. There is Castle. evidence of its existence early in the eighteenth century; and the probability is that it is much older, and that its site had some connection with the followers of the real Jack Straw. But as to that we need not worry now; sufficient for us that it has been a house of call, festive gathering, tea-drinking, and holiday resort from early Georgian, and perhaps Stuart days, down to our present new Georgian era. It is a Dickens shrine, for it was here that the great novelist, time and again, forgathered with his intimates, Forster, Maclise, Stanfield, Frank Stone, Frith, Harrison Ainsworth, and others. Even in the worry and bustle of his first American trip his thoughts often turned to Hampstead. Writing to Forster from Washington on Sunday, March 13, 1842, describing his experiences in Philadelphia, which city he had just left, he says: "If I were to write you a letter of twenty

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 262-264.

### THE ANNALS OF HAMPSTEAD

sheets, I could not tell you this one day's work; so I will reserve it until that happy time when we shall sit round the table at Jack Straw's—you and I and Mac—and go over my diary." A few years later, "when at a deadlock in his Christmas story," The Cricket on the Hearth, he wrote to his biographer that he was "sick, bothered, and depressed," and was hesitating whether Brighton or Hampstead would be the most suitable place in which to finish his second



JACK STRAW'S CASTLE, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

part, concluding with the words, "I have a desperate thought of Jack Straw's." Here likewise came Thackeray, Douglas Jerrold, Sala, Mark

<sup>1</sup> Writing from Albaro during his Italian sojourn of 1844, Dickens refers to the lofty emotions that arise within him as he gazes upon the sun setting on the blue Mediterranean, deeply, intensely blue. "But no such colour is above me," he adds . . . "the sky above me is familiar to my sight. Is it heresy to say that I have seen its twin brother shining through the window of Jack Straw's?"

<sup>2</sup> Sala, in his *Travels in the County of Middlesex*, describes a wondrous Hampstead Heath winter sunset, "when the brambles and furze, stone and turf, were alike clothed in snow, which beneath the sun's rays turned golden and crimson, and cerulean and orange and purple, and even apple-green . . . and in the midst of all the red sun sank down to his couch reverentially, but still with a proud grandeur, as though he said, 'I must die to-day, but I shall live to-morrow and for ever!' So the shadows of the evening came down upon the Heath, and a great blue cloud swooped over that London yonder, and wrapped it up as though in a

Lemon, the Mayhews, John Leech, Wilkie Collins, Shirley Brooks, Edmund Yates, Robert Louis Stevenson, and most of the fraternity of art and letters of the Victorian period, at one time or another. And the habit is well maintained by the men of the brush and pen of the present day. What would it not have been worth now if through all its years of celebrity-entertaining the house had kept a visitors' book! As an old-time haunt of departed men of living names, the inn is much resorted to by our kin from across the seas, especially our American cousins. Washington Irving set the example to his countrymen years and years ago. To him Hampstead Hill was "a kind of London Parnassus," and in his story of the "poor devil author" in his Tales of a Traveller, he describes his ruminating over a beefsteak and a pint of port at Jack Straw's, and meditating a poem of which Jack Straw was to be the hero.<sup>2</sup>

Although some of the quainter features of the inn have given place to up-to-date ideas in catering and ministering to the holiday needs of a hurried generation, it is still, as Dickens put it, "a good 'ouse where one can have a red-hot chop for dinner, and a glass of good wine." Here W. J. Linton and his friend Sibson would come. When they had finished their work for the week on the *Illustrated London News*, they would, as Linton relates, ramble to Hampstead, "dining at Jack Straw's, the Heath hotel"; and there in the days of the Pre-Raphaelites, the Rossettis (Dante Gabriel and W. M.), with James Hannay and other friends, would often refresh themselves.

There are a few sinister associations attached to the inn. It is one of the traditions of the house that the gibbet-post upon which the body of the murderer Jackson had swung, was utilised as a mantel-tree for the kitchen of Jack Straw's, but that grim object no longer remains suicide. to prop the fires that roasted the joints in the house of Jack Straw, if ever it did. It was near this inn that John Sadleir, Irish M.P. and fraudulent financier, the Mr. Merdle of Dickens's Little Dorrit, committed suicide on the Heath. Festivities on a large scale have to be provided for their majesties The People at Jack Straw's at holiday times, and good cheer and dancing and general merriment prevail. This, by the way, is no modern

blanket." The lively essayist at this point turns to material things, and adds: "We joyfully proceeded to Jack Straw's Castle singing a little song, I think it was about a 'dooda,' as we went."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Lord Leighton, when overworked, would frequently come out and stay for a day or two at Jack Straw's, sometimes bringing foreign artistic friends with him to enjoy the beauty of the Hampstead scene.

<sup>2</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 259-260.

innovation; it is only an expansion of ancient custom. Wakes, lasting from Saturday to Tuesday, had their headquarters at Jack Straw's in the early days of the eighteenth century; and race meetings were got up there at that period. Nowadays, wakes and race meetings, or their equivalent excitements, are of more frequent occurrence, and Jack Straw's still has a leading place in the affections of pleasure-seeking visitors as well as in the matter of geographical altitude and position.

While at this point we may as well glance at the narrow lane called Heath Brow, which runs behind the grounds of the old tavern. Here once lived Lord Camelford, and later still, at different times, Sir Richard Heath Temple and Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth; and at Heathlands, a Brow. house at the corner whose grounds abut on the right-hand side, Mr. W. E. Gladstone resided for a time. At the end adjoining the Heath there used to be some old cottages, one of which is depicted in J. T. Smith's Remarks on Rural Scenery, published in 1797, a view which, as already mentioned, is said to have been drawn and etched by Constable in the early days of his artistic career, although Smith's name appears on the plate. In Heath Brow stood the pretty little villa of Mrs. Crewe (afterwards Lady Crewe), whose rich husband was ennobled by the Whig Ministry of which he was a steady supporter. The Crewes were lavish in their hospitalities and entertained here many eminent people, among them Fox, Burke, Erskine, Grattan, Windham, the Burneys, and others. occupant of the villa was Burke's nephew, Thomas Haviland Burke. more recent days Sir Richard Temple built a residence on this site.

Lawn and The Hill, we get a glimpse of Heath Lodge, standing on some three acres of beautiful ground appropriated from the Heath by Mrs. Lessingham, the actress of Georgian days, whose grave is in the old churchyard. The lady, not being a copyholder, was a trespasser, and as fast as she built her walls the copyholders pulled them down. A long lawsuit followed, and she would assuredly have had to give up the property had not the lord of the manor come to her rescue, and by permitting her to make an actual money purchase of some other small piece of manorial land constituted her a copyholder, which enabled her to proceed with her building. The house subsequently erected by Mrs. Lessingham, from designs by Wyatt, is now (1912) the property of Sir W. H. Lever, Bart, having been previously owned

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See vol. ii. p. 41.

and lived in by Mr. Sydney Gross; a portion of the grounds have been incorporated with The Hill.

Next to Heath Lodge stands The Hill,¹ the residence of Sir W. H. Lever, Bart., formerly M.P. for the Wirral Division of Cheshire. The original house (which has been greatly improved and enlarged by its present owner) was given to the second Samuel Hoare by his father whinns. in 1807, and for many years was of almost equal note with Heath House for its gatherings of literary and political celebrities. It was here that Tennyson first met Wordsworth in 1845. Mr. Samuel Hoare (the second) died in 1846, and was succeeded at The Hill by his son Mr. John Gurney Hoare, who in the contentions with the lord of the manor was always a fighter on the popular side for preserving the Heath, and a vigorous supporter of the various movements for its extension.

In the copse on the left as we approach The Bull and Bush we come upon the spot where the two gibbet trees and gibbet formerly stood. It was here, between two great elms, that the body of Jackson the highwayman, the murderer of Henry Miller, who was buried in the old churchyard, was hung in chains. The last surviving gibbet elm was blown down in the spring of 1907; but its trunk, "still round and sound," remains where it fell, and serves as a rustic seat for those who care to rest awhile on such a grim reminder of a barbarous custom of bygone days.

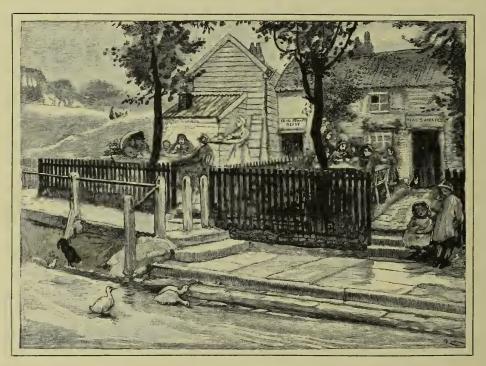
To the right is the lovely Wildwood Avenue of chestnuts and limes, beyond which is Hope Cottage,² where Linnell spent the summer of 1822; and proceeding down the avenue, just before we reach The Bull and Bush our attention is drawn to a large house at the bottom left-hand corner of it. It was here that the Earl of Chatham in 1767 lived in complete seclusion, suffering from a mysterious malady which caused him to shun his colleagues and refuse to attend even to the messages of the King. He kept to one small room on the top story, and not even a servant was permitted to see him, his food being handed through an opening in the wall. The house belonged to Lord North at the time of Chatham's occupancy and was then called North End House,³ the name being afterwards changed to Wildwoods, then to North End Place, and now to Pitt House, being recently the residence of Sir Harold Harmsworth. Sir Francis Willes occupied the mansion in the early part of the nineteenth century.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For a brief period in recent years known as "The Whinns."

<sup>2</sup> See photogravure, "Cottages at North End," facing p. 20, vol. ii.

<sup>3</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 57-64.

We now reach the famous Bull and Bush, another Hampstead hostelry with interesting eighteenth and nineteenth century associations. It is still of rural and picturesque aspect, and has many claims upon popular regard with its gardens, bowling green, dancing platform, and famous yew tree, under or on a platform within the boughs of which (or its predecessor) Hogarth and his friends are said to have held merry meetings. In the old days not only Hogarth but Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough and



COTTAGES (NOW DEMOLISHED) OPPOSITE THE BULL AND BUSH, NORTH END.

From a woodcut of 1883.

Romney and Nathaniel Hone forgathered here; while among later men of art and letters who have found pleasure within the house and grounds, Constable, Müller, Linnell, Collins, Dickens, Thackeray, the Crowes, and others may be mentioned. Skittles was for years a great Bull and Bush pastime.<sup>1</sup> Its skittle alley was much patronised in the eighteenth century, and in later years the game was often played here by Sir James D. Linton, E. Goodall, Tom Danby, Edward Duncan, Charles Green, Frank Holl, and other prominent men of the palette. The old Hampstead Dinner Club for a time held its gatherings at the inn.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 5, 6.

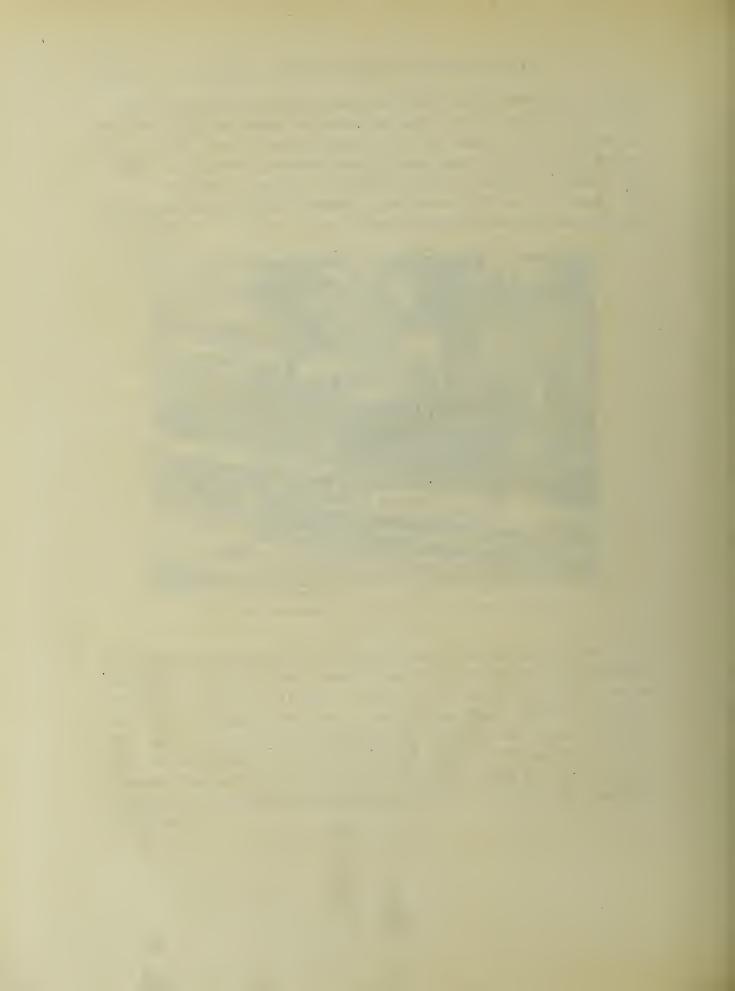
### WILDWOOD AVENUE,

NORTH END.

(1910.)

From a Water-Colour Drawing - by A. R. QUINTON.

In the Bell-Moor Collection.







North End has changed more in the last twenty years than in all its previous existence. In Anglo-Saxon times it was called Sandgate. A windmill stood here up to the early part of the last century; and for a long period it was a place where many laundrywomen settled, North End. and, in fact, where several still carry on their calling. A heath-keeper reported fifty-eight clothes-posts at North End in 1839, but besides these drying grounds the women made much use of the bushes and hedges for similar purposes.

In Myrtle Grove (now Byron Cottage, the residence of Lady Byron), opposite Wildwoods, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the abolitionist, lived for a time. Coventry Patmore, the poet; Dinah Mulock (Mrs. Craik), the novelist; and Eliza Meteyard ("Silverpen") were also residents of North End at different times.

Wildwood Avenue in summer time is a radiant gladness of luxuriant foliage, and beyond, after passing at the back of The Bull and Bush, we come upon the ancient farm buildings now called Wyldes, whose picturesque irregularity belongs to various periods, without obtrusion of architectural style in any of its grouped erections. And yet there is an old-world charm about Wyldes, with its red-tiled roofs, weather-boarded exterior, quaint gables, and small deep-set windows, that is grateful to the eye and restful to the mind. It is a place of precious associations, a shrine of many memories, speaking of a remote historic past, and at the same time recalling a connection with modern art and literature which may be almost said to consecrate it.

As far as I have been able to gather, the first mention of Wyldes by that name in any existing record occurred in 1531, when the trustees of Eton College had the estate confirmed to them by Henry VIII.<sup>2</sup> Antecedent to this, the Wyldes estate, as well as Chalcot (another Hampstead estate always let with Wyldes, and lying between Belsize and Primrose Hill), had belonged to the Leper Hospital of St. James, of which Eton College was custodian, and had only been included in a general description in which the name Wyldes did not appear. One John Slavoying, or Slavvyng, seems to have been in possession of both Wyldes and Chalcot in 1555, a complaint being preferred against him in that year that he had cut down 14 acres of wood "in a wood called Wyldes Wood," presumably contrary to the terms of his tenancy.<sup>3</sup> Wyldes was the name continued to the estate generally, and the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See vol. i. p. 60.

house itself, in which we are more specially interested, was known as the Home Farm.

Philip Barratt, yeoman, was lessee of Wyldes and Chalcot in the early part of the seventeenth century; the Earle family had it for the greater part of the eighteenth century; and from 1783 or 1785 down to 1854 it was held by members of the Collins family and known as Collins's Farm, the old estate name of Wyldes only being conferred upon the house when Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson became its tenants about 1880. It is now occupied by Mr. Raymond Unwin, who is responsible for the laying out of the Hampstead Garden Suburb.

In 1823 John Linnell, the artist, took up his abode at the house, he and his family occupying four rooms; and here, for the next five or six years, Linnell continued to live, being frequently visited by Wiliam Blake, John John Varley, Samuel Palmer, Dr. R. J. Thornton, and other kindred Linnell. spirits. For increase of accommodation Linnell built a lean-to kitchen with his own hands in 1826. When Blake remained for the night, as he sometimes did, he had to be put up at Hope Cottage, where Linnell himself had resided in 1822, near The Bull and Bush.<sup>1</sup> To this period belong several of Linnell's earlier landscapes, and the Hampstead pictures of his later years were mostly worked up from studies made while he was living at Collins's Farm.<sup>2</sup> John Constable and William Collins were also Hampstead residents at the time, and sometimes joined the reunions at the old cottage. Mysticism was more or less in the air, even as now, and with such intense students of the occult as Blake, Varley, Palmer, and Thornton to sustain the flood of argument, the conversation would be kept well within the supernatural channel. Linnell was both sympathetic and sceptical, and often broke across the speculations of his friends with original thoughts that brought their imaginings to earth again. On August 12, 1912, the Blake Society held its first annual meeting here, this being the eighty-fifth anniversary of the artist-poet's death.

In 1837 Charles Dickens was at Collins's Farm<sup>3</sup> for a fortnight or so, retiring there for rest and quietude when, grief-stricken at the death of his sister-in-law, Mary Hogarth, he was obliged to suspend the publication of *Pickwick* for a couple of months.

The portion of the old farmhouse in which Linnell had lived was for many years let as a separate cottage. Among later occupants were Chief

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See photogravure facing p. 20, vol. ii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 20-25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See *ante*, p. 5.

Justice Denman, Lord Huntingtower, and Colonel Abbott; and Birket Foster and Samuel Lover at different times enjoyed its peaceful seclusion. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson were in sympathy with the associations of the place, and did much to continue and strengthen them, entertaining at the house many men and women of later realisations, among them, as Mrs. Wilson has herself told us, Sir Walter Besant, Mathilde Blind, Olive Schreiner, Karl Pearson, Bernard Shaw, Frank Podmore, and numerous others.

This interesting house, known successively as the Home Farm, Collins's Farm, and Wyldes, is not public property, and does not form part of the eighty acres of the Wyldes estate acquired in 1907, as related in Chapter XIX.,<sup>2</sup> and added to Hampstead Heath.

Beyond this lies the Hampstead Garden Suburb, consisting of 243 acres, formerly part of the Wyldes estate. This application of the co-operative Garden City principle to the most attractive London suburb has met with considerable success. The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Barnett Hampstead Garden have all along been active supporters of the movement, and although Suburb. there are those who preferred the ancient peace, quietude, and beauty of this favoured spot to the roads and houses which now cover it, there can be no disputing the advantages of the transformation to the fortunate newcomers. North End, indeed, is fast losing much of its former charm by the invasion of the builder, the coming of the Tube Railway to Golder's Green being a still greater inducement to searchers after easily-reached rural abiding-places to settle in this quarter. The time is not far distant when North End and Golder's Green will merge one into the other.

It will be well now to turn back across the Heath towards the Spaniards Road, which we reach at a point close to the Spaniards Inn. This is another ancient landmark. By whom the house was built or when, or how it came by its name, are matters of conjecture rather than of proof. In Spaniards, earlier times the site was occupied by the old toll-house which stood at the entrance to the road leading from Hampstead to Highgate through the Bishop of London's wood. There is little doubt that the inn was in existence in the 17th century; while there is evidence in plenty that in the 18th century, during the Wells period, it was a flourishing house, with large tea-gardens behind, forming one of a group of pleasure resorts to which that end of the Heath was specially devoted. Another was

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Hampstead Annual, 1903.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 226-228.

New Georgia, occupying a portion of the copse called Turner's Wood, by

The Spaniards, near where the Firs now rear their tall forms; and
across the road on the site of what is now The Elms there was

Mother Huff's, at whose gay gardens, "cakes and cheesecakes and
the best of entertainment were to be had."

The Spaniards as far as regards the inn building itself has not changed



From Dugdale's England and Wales, about 1840.

materially since the days of which I am speaking. It is pretty much in the same condition as when Dick Turpin and other "knights of the road" are said to have made it a house of call and occasional escape; much the same as when Oliver Goldsmith and rustic toper friends of the Tony Lumpkin type made merry there. It was here that the Gordon rioters were stayed in their destructive course when about to attack Lord Mansfield's mansion at Ken Wood, after burning down his lordship's town house in Bloomsbury Square. By the timely broaching and free offering of a few barrels of beer the landlord of The Spaniards saved

the situation; the free carousals delaying the party until there had been time to summon the military. Dickens recalls this real incident in *Barnaby Rudge*; and in *Pickwick* makes The Spaniards gardens the scene of Mrs. Bardell's party so abruptly terminated by her arrest at the instance of Dodson and Fogg.

But neither history nor fiction has cleared up the mystery of the inn's name. Some hold that it originated in the temporary lodging there of a



THE KEN WOOD END OF THE UNDERGROUND PASSAGE BETWEEN ERSKINE HOUSE AND KEN WOOD.

From a photograph taken in 1911.

Spanish Ambassador in the days of James I.; others favour the story of the rescuing of a party of English ladies on the spot by Spanish cavaliers in the reign of Philip and Mary; while still others link the title with the frequent residence there of a Spanish merchant in some far-back time. We are left to our choice. There must at one time have been a direct Spanish association at all events, the name as an inn sign being, as far as I know, unique.

Ken Wood, which the Gordon rioters had meant to attack, is a fine old house built for the first Earl of Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of England, from designs by the Brothers Adam.¹ It stands within a park of over two hundred acres, entered at a point a little beyond The Spaniards, towards Highgate, and is quite shut out from public view by its high walls and surround-Ken Wood. ing belt of trees. It was in 1755 that Lord Mansfield, then the Hon. William Murray, purchased this ancient property from Lord Bute, to whom it had descended from the Duke of Argyll. There was an old house on the estate, but it was dilapidated and not at all the sort of house that was likely to accord with the tastes and ambitions of the new owner; so it was demolished for the greater part, and the present lordly house was erected. The first Lord Mansfield died at Ken Wood in 1793. Five other Earls of Mansfield have borne the title since then, and the estate is still in the Mansfield ownership, although at present it is occupied by the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and his wife, the Countess Torby. Gas has never been burned at Ken Wood. In point of artificial light the mansion passed from candlelight to electric light at a bound, the latter installation being but quite recent.

The next house to The Spaniards, turning townwards, is Erskine House, where Lord Erskine lived for thirty-three years, from the time of his first successes until he was Lord Chancellor, and forward to his Erskine years of retirement and decline.2 In Erskine's time it was called House. Evergreen Hill, and was famed for its gardens, a large portion of which is now included in the grounds of Ken Wood, with which it was connected by a subway. It was in this part that Burke and Erskine had a memorable parting interview. The kitchen gardens in front of the house were of considerable extent and bounded by a holly hedge said to be the Some of this hedge still remains. The house as we broadest in Europe. see it to-day does not suggest that it could ever have been of commanding appearance either inside or out, and yet within its walls many great personages were frequently entertained, including the Prince Regent, the Duke of Norfolk, Lords Grenville, Grey, Ellenborough, Holland, and Lauderdale, Sir Samuel Romilly, and numerous others of the wits and bons vivants of a gay It is to Erskine's credit that even at the height of his prosperity he contented himself with so unpretentious an abode, and lived here an unostentatious life when men of lesser wealth and inferior ability gave themselves up to display and extravagance. At a later period Erskine House was occupied by Lord Chief Justice Tindal, the colleague of Lord Brougham in many a cause célèbre, including the trial of Queen Caroline.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 81-83.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 97-108.

At the house adjoining The Firs (formerly Heath End House), lived Admiral Sir Wm. Edward Parry, the Arctic explorer. A little way along on the opposite side is the modern house called The Elms, in which Sir J. J. Duveen lived for a time, but which was occupied for a number of years, before it was rebuilt, by the Hodgsons, a very old Hampstead family, of which the late J. E. Hodgson, R.A., Librarian and Professor of Painting at the



THE VALE OF HEALTH ABOUT 1830.

Photographed from the original painting by John Constable, R.A., now in the possession of Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth.

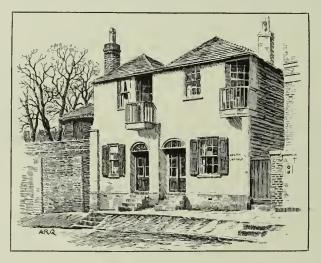
Royal Academy, was a member. He and his wife are buried in the old churchyard, near Constable. Mr. Hodgson lived to be eighty, and his wife died at ninety-eight. It was on the site of The Elms, as already stated, that the notorious tea-house and gardens kept by Mother Huff stood for some fifty years.<sup>1</sup>

From this point we pass on and dip down some distance farther on into

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See vol. i. pp. 184-186.

the wide hollow known as the Vale of Health, where there are a good many houses, some old tea-gardens, and, on the lower side, the Vale of Health Pond, which was constructed in 1777 and is one of the largest on the Heath.

The Vale of Health was an unfrequented marshy tract until the end of the eighteenth century, when it was drained and made beautiful for later generations. It soon assumed its natural mantle of green when to the eye and was sweet to breathe. Then it was that, purified and set in the sun to dry, as it were, it received the complimentary and well-deserved title of the Vale of Health, though one cannot but regret that what might have



HEATH COTTAGES, EAST HEATH ROAD, 1911.

From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

been a delightful rural retreat for public enjoyment and refreshment should be disfigured by a few ugly buildings which greatly mar the beauty of the scene. In Anglo-Saxon times, when only a very few mud dwellings existed on Hampstead Hill, one Deormod—whose name has a Celtic sound—had a house on this spot, but except that his name appears in a description of Hampstead contained in the charter of King Ethelred, A.D. 986, we have no knowledge of who or what he was.

One of the two sources of the River Fleet was in this locality; but so long as the land remained marsh and the frogs and the will-o'-the-wisps were its occupants it was probably not considered worthy of a name.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See vol. i. pp. 12-13.

With its regeneration came fame. Quiet, sheltered, green, and lovely, it tempted poets and lovers of nature. Leigh Hunt had his home there in 1816, in what he called "a pretty little cottage." In fact he lived in two cottages here; one of them stood on a site now covered by South Villa; the present Vale Lodge is the other. Keats, Shelley, the Lambs, Ollier, J. H. Reynolds, Charles Cowden Clarke, Hazlitt, Haydon, Charles Wells, and other men of letters and art of the time visited Hunt in his cosy Vale of Health dwelling, and Keats, who often slept there on an improvised bed, accorded it the honour of a glowing poetic description in his "Sleep and Poetry." <sup>2</sup>

A little way beyond Vale Lodge is a small house formerly known as Rose Cottage, another house with which Leigh Hunt's name is associated, but in this instance wrongly. Rose Cottage, however, has other claims to our attention in that it was for some years the residence of Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, father of Lord Northcliffe, Sir Harold Harmsworth, Bart., Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth, and Mr. R. L. Harmsworth, M.P. It was indeed the birthplace of the last named, and one day may have an all-embracing Harmsworth memorial tablet to match the tablets on other Hampstead houses of remembered associations.<sup>3</sup>

The Vale of Health has a charming natural setting and surrounding. the west it is bounded by the green slope on which stands the old pound, and the donkey-stand, with the Spaniards Road, Jack Straw's Castle, and Bell-Moor looking down from the terraced plateau above; in the hollow are the houses of valued memories of which I have been speaking, with a backing of rows of huddled modern houses and a fortress-like hotel which rather disturb the picture; while away to the east is the large pond and the beginnings of the wider expanse which constitutes Parliament Hill. The large red-brick Viaduct Bridge, which interposes itself midway between the Vale of Health and the Tumulus, and leads to nowhere, is in its way a precious memorial,—a not unpicturesque monument of a fruitless attempt made by Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, in 1831, and later, to convert public rights into private possessions. Sir Thomas wished to build houses on the Heath; the public denied his right to do this; a long course of litigation ensued; but in the end the Heath was secured to the public and placed beyond the control or interference of any future manorial lord.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 140-144.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 140 and 189.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 141-143.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 204-210.

After Leigh Hunt's time the Vale of Health had other residents of note; among them Charles Knight, Rowland Hill, Matthew Davenport Hill, Douglas Jerrold, Lady Dufferin, G. W. Lovell the dramatist and his wife, and George Samuel Jealous, proprietor and editor for over forty years of the first Hampstead newspaper, the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*. Prince Esterhazy, the dazzling Austrian Ambassador of early Victorian days, is said to have had a house in the Vale. Two opposite extremes of domestic callings used to be strongly represented hereabouts—that of the laundress and that of the chimney-sweep. Seventy-three clothes-posts, all duly recorded in the Heath-keeper's Diary before mentioned, were in existence in the Vale in 1839, and a number of chimney-sweep boys lorded it there about the same time; the boys have vanished, leaving only the master sweep.

To the general public the best known part of the Vale of Health is the little area of revels and refreshment already alluded to, where the tea-houses stand with their long gardens set out with forms and tables, and at busy times thronged with clamouring crowds of hungry patrons. Here the roundabouts and swings are kept going to the blaring grind of machine-worked organs and the jubilant roar of holiday voices. Here life is boisterous indeed on many days and nights when leaves are green and the air is fragrant, and space echoes to space. Among the many pictures which have been made of the Vale of Health are some by Stanfield, Childs, George Walwyn Shepheard, Sarjent, and Constable, the latter being represented by a fine oil painting now in the Victoria and Albert Museum and reproduced in colours in vol. ii. p. 214.

At the top of the Vale of Health we regain the Spaniards Road, and passing along to its southern end, beyond the Whitestone Pond, by way of Heath Street we soon reach Church Row and the Parish Church. Less than a hundred years ago the view from the western side of the hill on which the church stands must have extended from Child's Hill away to the right, to Belsize on the left, while the outlook in front had Frognal for its foreground and for its background a dipping, undulating range of open country stretching out beyond where Finchley Road now cleaves its winding way from Swiss Cottage to Golder's Green. It was essentially a rural scene, dotted here and there with farmsteads, mansions, parks, and wayside cottages.

Now, the remoter parts of this once far-extending prospect are shut out; the green spaces have been covered with houses, roads, and gardens; and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See vol. ii. p. 264 note.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 212-213.

a new residential locality has arisen to circumscribe the view. Still, even in this well-planned and ably-laid-out newness, with its handsome houses, its grateful leafiness, its steep gradients, and its uncompromising respectability, —which to those who can look back, as I can, seems to have arisen as if by enchantment,—there is little that need cause serious regret. Change there had to be; but when it comes in such an agreeable shape as this let us be thankful it is so spacious and undiscordant. How much worse it might have been!

As we look across over Frognal it is but few relics of the past we are able to count up. There is Frognal Hall at the foot of the hill immediately below



ISAAC WARE, ARCHITECT.

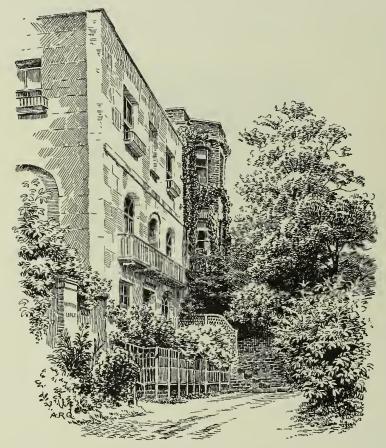
After an engraving from a bust by Roubiliac.

the church. This mansion has had many distinguished occupants. Isaac Ware the architect lived there about the middle of the eighteenth century; later it was tenanted by the Guyon family, Henry Guyon dying there in 1790; Lord Alvanley, successively Master of the Rolls and Chief Frognal.

Justice of the Common Pleas, lived there for some years, and after his death in 1804 his widow, Lady Alvanley, resided at the Hall for a time; later occupants were Sir Thomas Wilson and Julius Talbot Airey.

Priory Lodge, where Dr. Johnson and his wife stayed for a short space in 1745, also remains. It was here that the great lexicographer wrote *The Vanity of Human Wishes*. The portion occupied by Dr. Johnson as we see

Montagu Grove survives too. This was originally called Frognal Grove, and received its new name from the fact of the long residence there a hundred years ago and more of Edward Montagu, a Master in Chancery, and an active participant in local affairs. It was at this house that on a certain Sunday in 1785 Mr. Montagu received the important



UPPER FROGNAL LODGE, 1911.

From a drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

summons to proceed to Ken Wood for the purpose of being entrusted by Lord Mansfield with a letter to the King sending in his resignation of the Lord Chief Justiceship. Henry Flitcroft, the architect,—Burlington Harry as he was called,—built the house about 1750, and resided in it himself for some years. Montagu Grove has in more recent times been occupied by Dr. Samuel White, for a long period Vicar of Hampstead; Mr. Charles Freshfield, Mr. Burdon-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See illustration, vol. i. p. 259.

Sanderson, and Mr. George Harris Lea. Mr. Samuel Figgis now resides there. The present Duke of Norfolk had the place for several summers for the benefit of his invalid son, the late Earl of Arundel. Montagu Grove is still a verdant spot with far-spreading elms and limes. There is a public right-of-way here parallel with Frognal, and the gate at the end of the Grove is the one which W. Collins, R.A., has immortalised in his famous picture "Happy as a King."

Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, Dean of the Court of Arches, the eminent ecclesi-



THE OLD TOLL HOUSE (NOW DEMOLISHED), FROGNAL GARDENS.

From a photograph taken about 1890.

astical lawyer, and Sir Leslie Stephen lived for some years in Oak Hill Park, as also did Mr. Manley Hopkins, an authority on maritime law.

And there is Oak Hill Lodge, where from 1863 to 1872 lived George Smith, the publisher. This was in the early Cornhill Magazine days, when to his weekly receptions here came Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, George Henry Lewes, Mrs. Gaskell, Millais, Leighton, George Eliot, Wilkie Collins, and numerous other men and women of name and fame to whom the publishing house of Smith, Elder and Co. was of service. A few other of the older landmarks also linger here and there in seeming apologetic attitude in and around Frognal; it is the new Frognal that fills the prospect.

Gone is the fine old mansion which formerly reared its quaint double-gabled front near the top of Frognal, in the grounds of which the Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption now stands. This was the house which Colley Cibber, Booth, Wilks, and other prominent Thespians used to inhabit during pleasant summer holidays; the old mansion's last duty to humanity was to serve the purpose of the village poorhouse. Gone is the curious archi-

Frognal Priory. This sham antique piece of architecture was built piecemeal by the retired public-house auctioneer, "Memory Corner" Thompson, nearly a hundred years ago. Lindfield and Langland Gardens and their surroundings now cover the spot, many of the tall poplars and other large trees which were once a feature of Thompson's grounds being still left. Thompson, who received the "Memory Corner" sobriquet from the fact of his having made good a boast that he could name every corner public-house in a certain large district of London, tried in vain to set up a tradition that his mock Priory occupied the site of a real Priory of ancient times. The title, however, survives in the names of several houses in the neighbourhood—Priory End, Priory Site, Priory Hill, and the Dr. Johnson house, Priory Lodge, which is an appellation of later date.

Kidderpore Hall, greatly enlarged and transformed into Westfield College, remains, but its considerable park, which used to be a green gladness on the hill-side beyond Frognal, is gone, though Kidderpore Avenue and Kidderpore Gardens continue the name on the old spot. There is now neither the old Manor House nor the later Manor Farm. The vacant spaces, the great expanses of verdure, the shaded lanes, and the hedgerows, which in former times made the Frognal slopes such a pleasant ground for the jaded city folks to walk out to, have all vanished, or are rapidly being "developed."

Kate Greenaway's house, designed for her by Norman Shaw, R.A., now called Greenaway House, is 39 Frognal; and lower down towards Finchley Road lived Mary Anderson, the American actress, who was married from here at the little Roman Catholic Chapel in Holly Place, as already mentioned.<sup>3</sup> In Finchley Road, at the corner of Frognal Lane, in the house adjoining the Presbyterian Church, lived Annie S. Swan for some time.

Proceeding up Frognal towards the Heath we pass through a delightful bit of country scenery. The overhanging lime trees, and the old brick walls

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 46-47.

<sup>2</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 274-278 and two accompanying coloured plates.

<sup>3</sup> See ante, p. 62.

on which grow true wallflowers and moss and lichen, make it difficult to realise that we are only four miles from Charing Cross, and that Big Ben can be distinctly heard here on a still night booming out the hours. Sir Walter Besant lived and died at Frognal End, and among the Frognal residents of to-day are Sir W. Robertson Nicoll (the "Claudius Clear" and editor of the British Weekly) and Miss Constance Hill. Towards the top of the hill—Mount Vernon—we pass Abernethy House, where Robert Louis Stevenson and Sir Sidney Colvin once stayed for a while.

Opposite Mount Vernon Hospital is the Hampstead Constitutional Club. This was the building which, towards the end of the eighteenth century, Romney the artist bought and used as a studio, making considerable additions to the original house. Here, broken in health and with waning powers, he cherished the ambition to produce pictures of a higher aim than portraits; but it was too late; he had to relinquish his aspirations, and when he left this house in the spring of 1799, it was to return to his old home at Kendal. Later, the house was converted into Assembly Rooms, and ultimately adapted to the purposes of the Constitutional Club, as stated.\(^1\) A Romney memorial tablet is affixed to the outer wall.

Passing forward to Windmill Hill we come upon a terrace of three houses, standing well back from the road, one called Bolton House being for many years the home of Joanna Baillie, her mother, and Agnes Baillie, her sister, who lived to be a hundred years old. Bolton House (a name House. bestowed since the Baillie period) was visited by Scott, Wilkie, Wordsworth, the Edgeworths, and many eminent people of the time.<sup>2</sup> two sisters and their mother are buried in the old churchyard. Windmill Hill to the Grove is but a few steps; in New Grove House lived George du Maurier, the Punch artist; his novels Trilby and Peter Ibbetson were written here. On both of these houses are commemorative tablets of the same design, the former being placed by the Society of Arts, the latter being the result of private subscription. Just beyond is the large white house once occupied by Admiral Barton, and at later times by Fountain North and Sir George Gilbert Scott, the ecclesiastical architect. A commemorative tablet has been placed on the house by the London County Council. This house was made the subject of Constable's picture, "The White House at

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 9-17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Miss Mary Anderson once occupied this house for a month. "The stairway," she wrote in her *Memories*, "was lined with his drawings for the *Punch* reproductions, and as a result my journeys up and downstairs took many a half-hour."

Hampstead." Constable himself lived at No. 2 Lower Terrace, near by, on first coming to Hampstead. The house called The Priory, now a school, stands in close contiguity, and occupies the site of an older house in which H. J. Foley, R.A., the sculptor, used to live.

We now arrive at Upper Terrace and Judges' Walk. At the corner house, now called Capo di Monte, Mrs. Siddons and her husband lived for a time in 1804.<sup>2</sup> Later, the cottage was occupied by Woodburn the printseller; also, in



BRANCH HILL ABOUT 1829.

From an engraving by E. Finden after a drawing by W. Westall, A.R.A.

succession, by Copley Fielding the artist, and Edward Magrath, the first secretary of the Athenaum Club.

Along the border of the West Heath, which from this point stretches out in undulating beauty, is Judges' Walk, with its great trees, its magnificent view, and its interesting historic memories. Immediately below, to the left, is the entrance gate of Branch Hill Lodge (also called at different times Bleak Hall and Judges' Bench House), once the residence of Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, then of Sir Thomas Clarke, Master of

See coloured reproduction, vol. ii. p. 66.
See vol. ii. p. 116.
See photogravure, vol. ii. p. 74.

the Rolls, and afterwards of Thomas Walker, a Master in Chancery, and of Lord Loughborough; in more recent years Sir Thomas Neave occupied it, and later, for a time, Lady Byron, after her separation from her poet husband; and later still Mr. Basil Woodd Smith. At Althorp House close by lived Warren Stormes Hale, Lord Mayor of London and founder of the City of London School; at The Glade Canon Ainger resided; and in The Grange, the corner house next to the Heath, two of the best known of modern actors—Wilson Barrett and Sir Beerbohm Tree—lived at different times.

Judges' Walk is naturally much resorted to for the beauty of its view and its splendid grove of limes and elms. The origin of its name has been much written about but never convincingly settled. If, as tradition asserts, the judges held their courts here in the time of the Plague, that is good enough ground for the title; but as no actual proof of this has hitherto been brought forward it is at least open to doubt. Besides, since the days of the Plague it has been called by other names—Judges' Bench at one time and Prospect Walk at another. Perhaps the common-sense construction of the matter will be that since so many judges have lived in this charming locality and been accustomed to take their walks up and down its famous avenue, it is only natural and in the fitness of things that it should be called Judges' Walk.

Church Row came into existence as a thoroughfare of better-class houses about the time of the rebuilding of the Parish Church in 1747. Up to that time the church was ill served in the matter of approaches, and Church the houses which looked down upon it or up to it were mostly of the common type which in olden times gave rise to the saying, "the nearer the church the farther from God." But the new church introduced more refined ideas, and in the course of a few years both sides of Church Row were occupied with a good class of Georgian house, in which many prosperous people-merchants, lawyers, and the like-were glad to live. Church Row became the fashionable promenade.

In 1785 Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld took No. 8, on the right-hand side proceeding towards the church; and a few years later Oriel House, now no longer existing, but which stood at the east end of the Row,1 was utilised for Roman Catholic services by a number of French refugees who, fleeing from the risks and terrors of revolution, were there ministered to by Abbé Morel, also a refugee. In the early part of the nineteenth century Thomas Park, the "poetical antiquary," and John James Park, his son, the first historian of Hampstead, resided at No. 18. Mrs. Cooke-Yarborough lived in the Row with her parents from 1821 to 1837. Mr. Ballantine, the magistrate, and his son, the famous Victorian advocate, Serjeant Ballantine, were also among the residents. At No. 21 lived William Selwyn, Q.C., whose son, the well-known Bishop Selwyn, was born there. This house in more recent days was occupied by my old friend, the late John Fulleylove, R.I. No. 25 has



OLD HOUSES IN LITTLE CHURCH ROW, 1886 (NOW DEMOLISHED).

From a water-colour drawing by H. Lawes in the Coates Collection.

had several distinguished tenants, including Wilkie Collins, the novelist; Margaret Gillies, the artist; Mr. and Mrs. Garth Wilkinson, and Joseph Neuberg. Eliza Meteyard ("Silverpen") was for a time at No. 23; and Lucy Aikin was at No. 18, previously occupied by the Parks. Other Church Row residents were the Baillies, Jacob Gossett, Edward Walford, who was responsible for a considerable portion of Old and New London; Sir John Key, a Lord Mayor of London; J. R. Herbert, R.A.; G. F. Bodley, R.A.; and, when he first went to Hampstead, George du Maurier.

Much of the ancient glory of the Row has departed, it has to be confessed, yet even as it appeals to us to-day it is one of Hampstead's most interesting thoroughfares.

As to the Parish Church, it is perhaps more picturesque than venerable, although after a hundred and sixty-four years of existence it is beginning to look somewhat ancient. The church which the present edifice superseded was a stone and timber building of uncertain date, but in Church. existence in the early part of the fourteenth century. It was a small religious house kept up by the Convent of Westminster, and, of course,



WEATHER-BOARDED COTTAGES IN CHURCH LANE, 1911. From an original drawing by A. R. Quinton in the Bell-Moor Collection.

devoted to Roman Catholic worship down to the Reformation. The list of vicars gives us the names of several distinguished clerics, who are more particularly referred to in Chapter XXIII. Among the eminent people buried in the church, in the old churchyard, or in the additional burial-ground, the names may be mentioned of Armigell Waad, Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth; Joanna and Agnes Baillie and their mother; Sir James Mackintosh; Lord Erskine's first wife; Mrs. Lessingham, the actress; Dr. Askew; Incledon, the tenor; Sir Albert William Woods; James M'Ardell, the engraver; John Harrison, the inventor of the chronometer; Henry Cort, inventor of the puddling furnace; John Constable, R.A.; Archdeacon

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Ante, pp. 69 et seq.

Travis; Sir Walter Besant; George du Maurier; Mrs. Rundle Charles; Basil G. Woodd, and Charles H. L. Woodd, among others.

Few places lend themselves more gratefully to meditation than this picturesque edifice; the beauty of its situation, the tenderness and distinction of the memories it calls up, and the sense of health and altitude it engenders, all add to its general charm. The interior contains many monuments of interest, and, in its various restorations, including one recently completed, offers a study in church decoration and architectural adaptability which will well repay examination. The feature that attracts the notice of strangers on first seeing the church is the tower, covered with ivy, which stands at the east end of the edifice instead of, as is usual with churches, at the west.

The old Wells region of Hampstead lies in and around Well Walk, which branches off in a south-westerly direction from East Heath Road, or The Old may be reached from High Street by way of Gayton Road or Flask Walk. During a great portion of the eighteenth century this part of Wells Region. Hampstead was a health and pleasure resort of no little note, attracting to itself much fashionable patronage. The spring of chalybeate water which enabled Hampstead for so long a period to rank as an English Spa rose from the hill-side about a hundred yards nearer the Heath than where the modern commemorative fountain in Well Walk now stands. It belonged to the Wells Charity. For a time the trustees had been content to supply the water in flasks which were sold and distributed about London; hence the placenames Flask Walk, Upper Flask, and Lower Flask; but when exploiters entered the field and obtained a lease of both water and land, and were granted the privilege of building and laying out an entire Spa equipment, the idea underwent a sudden, surprising, and extensive development.

The region lent itself well to the object; it was beautifully wooded, adjoined the Heath, and was in a neighbourhood of lovely prospects. Well Walk was laid out and constructed among the trees; a Great Room for assemblies, water-drinking, dancing, and other diversions was built, and the locality was given over to the reception, treatment, and amusement of visitors.

This first spell of Spa fame lasted from about 1703 to perhaps 1720, and drew to the place many eminent people, including the Kit-Cat celebrities, who, as already mentioned, had their summer meetings at the Upper Flask (now

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From an advertisement in the *Daily Advertiser* of Nov. 5, 1741, it appears that the sale of the water in flasks had been discontinued in 1737, being afterwards sold only at the Wells, "at 2d. a bottle, and nowhere else."

No. 124 Heath Street), when Addison, Steele, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Kingston, Sir Samuel Garth, Arbuthnot, Tonson, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and others of the gay and great were to be seen strolling about Hampstead's leafy ways, and taking the air and the waters in the grand Celebrities. style, as at Bath or Tunbridge Wells. And the great dames and their daughters came in their brocades, their high heels and high headgear, and the men took snuff and the women illustrated their conversation with the symbolic movements of the fan, and things were lively indeed. So for a few years all went well; but the greed or folly of the lessees of the Wells estate



PLATE GIVING A VIEW OF THE LONG ROOM AND BURGH HOUSE, HAMPSTEAD, ONE OF THE PIECES OF A WEDGWOOD SERVICE MADE IN 1774 FOR CATHERINE II., EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

after a time brought discredit upon the enterprise. Gambling was introduced, and other questionable forms of amusement which, while bringing a crowd of undesirables to the place, frightened the better people away. So there was a gradual subsiding of the tide of fashion, and it appeared as if all was over with the Hampstead Spa. The Great Room was converted into a chapel, and the gambling dens were done away with.

Hampstead was itself again, and the older residents began to congratulate themselves upon a resumption of their former quietude. But it was not to be. The exploiters had tasted blood and must have a further feast; so, with many professions of reform, the Wells enterprise was again put in order,

reconstructed and purified. A new place of assembly called the Long Room was built near the bottom of Well Walk, and a new generation of water-drinkers and amusement-seekers came upon the scene. This was the time when Dr. Johnson, Richardson, Garrick, Fielding, Akenside, and Goldsmith were among the frequenters of the Wells. This last Wells period extended from about 1734 to the end of the century. The medical sponsor for the first Spa period was Dr. Gibbons; Dr. Soame for the second period; and there were others later, including Dr. Goodwin who startled himself but hardly succeeded in startling others by the discovery of some "neutral saline springs" at the bottom of Pond Street in 1800; but fashion declined to be drawn. The Hampstead waters had lost their power of allurement.

As Well Walk stands to-day there is little of the old Wells element left. It is a staid and orderly thoroughfare; some of it of a faded Georgian appearance, genteel, respectable, cold; other parts aggressively new and Weatherall discordant; with here and there an intermingling of the old and the new that may be regarded as a satisfactory compromise, as in Weatherall House, the old Long Room 1 with a new exterior and a new setting. The grand old trees still remain at the upper end of Well Walk—the trees under which befrilled belles and bewigged beaux sauntered a hundred and fifty years ago-the trees under which in the years between 1817 and 1820 Keats sat and mused in complete abandonment to poetic inspiration. Wells Tavern marks the site whereon in Keats's time stood The Green Man and another house occupied by Bentley the postman, with whom Keats and his brothers, Tom and George, lived for a time. The site of the Wells and Great Room, or Pump Room as it was often styled, is now partly the entrance to Gainsborough Gardens, Wellside, Well Walk, being built on the remainder. At Rose Mount, lower down, at the corner of Flask Walk, Mrs. Tennyson, the poet's mother, passed the last years of her life and died, being frequently visited there by the poet laureate.2 Charles Green, R.I.,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As far as I can learn, probably the last person to carry on the Long Room as a victualling landlord was Mr. Jonas Fox. An advertisement in the *Morning Chronicle* of July 12, 1794, in my possession, announces the sale on the premises, by auction on July 15, of the "whole of the contents of the Long Room, together with the lease," the items including "six hundred ounces of modern plate," a "choice stock of wines and spirits," and "50 groce of Wine Bottles, etc.," the "property of Mr. Jonas Fox, Vintuer, a Bankrupt."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Mrs. Tennyson, writing to her son on January 10, 1860, heads her letter "Rose Manor, Well Walk." Rose Manor is probably a misprint for Rosemount, since Lord Tennyson, in his Diary, designates it by the latter name (*Memoirs*, by Hallam, Lord Tennyson). Judging by the entry in a Directory of Hampstead for 1864, under Flask Walk, "Alfred Tennyson, Esq., P.L.," it would appear that Lord Tennyson was the official "occupier," although his mother resided here. She died on February 21, 1865, and was buried in Highgate Cemetery (see vol. ii. p. 184).

was born in Well Walk, but from 1877 to his death lived at Charlecote (Charley's Cot), Hampstead Hill Gardens, his brother, Townley Green, R.I., residing with him; at Foley House, the corner house at the end next the Heath, Sir Benjamin Brodie, the famous physician, lived for some years; here also resided the Toller family, and in more recent years the late Dr. Danford Thomas, Coroner for Central London. Mrs. Anne Gilchrist, widow of Alexander Gilchrist, the biographer of Blake, and herself an author of repute, and Mr. W. H. J. Boot, V.P.R.I., lived for some years in Well Road near by, having for neighbour Harvey Orrinsmith, the well-known wood engraver, who lived at the corner of this road and Christchurch Road.

Flask Walk also rightly belongs to the Wells region and period. It is the next turning above Gayton Road as we ascend High Street, and joins up to the Wells locality and Well Walk. In the open space at the bottom of Flask Walk stood the village stocks, which were used as late as Walk. 1831; here also fairs were formerly held. Its row of old lime trees and one or two ancient elms still give it a very picturesque appearance. Until 1910 Flask Walk was entered by a covered way, and the Flask Tavern or Lower Flask as it used to be called (now a new building) is a little way up on the right. In the old Wells days Flask Walk, as well as a great part of Well Walk, was given up to apartment and lodging houses, and some few of their successors are still so used.

Lawn Bank in Keats Grove (formerly John Street), which branches off from Downshire Hill, is a literary shrine which one would fain have seen secured for the public, so that it might be visited and inspected by all who desire to do homage to a great memory. It was on the lawn of this house that Keats wrote his immortal "Ode to a Nightingale," and it was from this house that the poet went forth on his last fatal pilgrimage to Rome, where he died in 1824. Here, living first with his friend Brown and later with Mrs. Brawne, he saw enough of the latter's daughter, Fanny Brawne, to deepen both his attachment and his despair. The Dilkes are also associated with this house, and a host of recollections, interesting if sad, cling around it.

From the bottom of Heath Street, with its strongly marked ancient features, we strike Hampstead's principal modern residential thoroughfare, Fitzjohn's Avenue, the construction of which was begun about Avenue.

1875. The making of this avenue wrought a great transformation in the aspect of this part of the town, which theretofore had been a lovely

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See illustration, vol. i. p. 210.

stretch of open country. Where this commanding, tree-beautified avenue of stately dwellings, and its off-shooting roads, now form a distinct "quality" region—to use an expressive old-time term—there were only meadows some thirty-five years ago. The Conduit Fields were here then, and the famous Shepherd's Well, wherefrom Hampstead used to draw its main supply of drinking water. The site of the old well is marked by a modern drinking fountain near the top of the avenue, at its junction with Akenside and Thurlow Roads; and at the bottom of the thoroughfare is another drinking fountain, a handsome structure of granite and oak erected by members of the Palmer family of Reading. The fine building of the New College, erected in 1851 for the training of Nonconformist ministers, stands at the corner where the avenue abuts upon Finchley Road, and opposite to this is the well-known Swiss Cottage Tavern, now doomed.

From the first, Fitzjohn's Avenue and the various "gardens" and roads divergent therefrom, have been largely given over to men of art and letters. "Show Sunday"—an institution which has fallen off somewhat from its one-time glory—used to be a great day in this newer Hampstead. Frank Holl, R.A., lived at The Three Gables,¹ now occupied by Mr. Edward Ledger, the late proprietor of the Era; John Pettie, R.A., was at The Lothians close by; Paul Falconer Poole, R.A., resided at Uplands at the corner of Arkwright Road, the same house being occupied at another time by W. L. Leitch; Edwin Long, R.A., was at Kelston, Netherhall Gardens; and Henry Moore, R.A., at Collingham, Maresfield Gardens, in which thoroughfare Sir Ernest A. Waterlow, R.A., still resides. Mr. James Cotter Morison, the Positivist and author, lived at what is now No. 30 Fitzjohn's Avenue, and Mr. Max Pemberton at No. 56.

Our ramble round the old town is now nearly completed, and, except for a small part of the one-time hamlet of West End, most of the remainder is modern. In Anglo-Saxon times the Cucking Pool in which scolds were dipped was at West End; and in the fourteenth century the chief portion of the land at West End was known as Le Rudying and held by the Prioress of Kilburn. It was a pretty little hamlet in Tudor, Stuart, and Georgian times; and up to 1820 was noted, and later notorious, for its fair. A Maypole once stood on West End Green. West End Fair drew the populace of London to an extent which ultimately led to its suppression. Mrs. Barbauld, in her innocent way, sang the praises of the fair,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See ante, p. 56, and Appendix XIII.

and in its earlier days it was probably an enjoyable institution; but when the London roughs began to dominate the festivities and utilise them for unlawful practices, the authorities found it necessary to abolish it. Men were hanged for atrocities perpetrated there, and on one occasion a boy of sixteen suffered the extreme penalty for robberies committed at the Fair. old Cock and Hoop Inn remained as a reminder of those boisterous times down to 1902, a site which is now occupied by a large block of flats called Alexandra Mansions. Leigh Hunt had a cottage at West End in 1812. In the following year Mr. and Mrs. John Miles came to live at West End House, a fine old Georgian mansion, connected with which is a tradition that the guns of Waterloo were heard there on the fateful Sunday of 18th June 1815. Their son, Mr. W. H. Miles, of the firm of Simpkin, Marshall and Co., subsequently had the house, and his son, Mr. Eustace Miles, the well-known Lawn Tennis Champion and diet specialist, was born there. Miles survived until 1889, living at West End House until her death, which occurred in her ninety-ninth year. The house, renamed West End Hall, later passed into the hands of Major-General Sir C. Crauford Fraser, V.C., whom his late Majesty Edward VII. visited. On the death of General Fraser a movement was promoted for securing the estate for a public park, but the high price of £40,000 and the nearness of the place to Hampstead Heath militated against the proposal, which came to nothing, although much hard work was accomplished in the endeavour. The grounds were afterwards cut up for building purposes, and shops and houses now cover the site. Other noted residents of West End have been Lord Mayor Beckford, Admiral Sartorius, Josiah Boydell, and Sir Albert Wm. Woods, Garter King-at-Arms, who was the last person to be buried in the parish church. In this locality also in former days resided Daniel Whittle Harvey, Commissioner of the City Police; Dr. Thomas Wakley, M.P. and Coroner, founder and editor of the Lancet; Sir Spencer Wells, the eminent surgeon; Major-General Agnew; General Ord; and Sir William Onslow, Bart.; whilst among latter-day residents are Sir Francis Green, son of the Lord Mayor of London; Mr. I. A. Symmons, Magistrate for Greenwich; and Mr. E. E. Newton, who has taken a deep interest in the history and topography of Hampstead, having frequently written and lectured on the subject, and as a former Overseer and member of the old Hampstead Vestry, a member of the present Borough Council, and one of the founders of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society, has had varied opportunities for pursuing

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his studies in this direction. West End Lane (now called Frognal Lane) on the eastern side of Finchley Road was originally part of the present West End Lane. At the upper portion of it, The Ferns, in the early part of last century, resided Mr. Henry B. Fearon, a London wine-merchant and one of the founders of the London University; and towards the Kilburn end of it, the house called The Chimes was built and occupied by J. R. Herbert, R.A. The site is now covered by a large block of flats called King's Gardens.



MR. E. E. NEWTON.
From a photograph.

Ramble which way one will about Hampstead—on its breezy Heath, in the crooked ways of the old town, or in the newer residential districts,—there is something of interest and distinction to see at every turn. One's footsteps fall upon memorable ground. History, tradition, legend; poetic, artistic, and literary associations; and a host of memories worth cherishing are there for the recalling; and, thanks to the public spirit by which Hampstead men have always been actuated, the place speaks to us still more eloquently in the healthful influence of a "living present" that is of far-reaching importance.

Mr. C. E. Maurice (son of the Rev. F. D. Maurice, the friend of Tennyson, and one of the leading intellectual spirits of mid-Victorian days) has kindly furnished the following interesting notes:

We came to Hampstead in 1873. At that time Fitzjohn's Avenue was unbuilt. Church Row was inaccessible from the main High Street except through rather disreputable courts, and contained a very fine garden and house at the eastern end inhabited by an old Roman Catholic family, the Davenports. It was bounded on the extreme end from the Church by Oriel House, then a sweep's shop (though still containing a fine old window), but formerly a sort of informal chapel for the Roman Catholics. On the opposite side of the High Street, or rather down Rosslyn Hill, the Carlisle Estate was unbuilt on (i.e. Carlingford Road, Denning Road,



THE REV. F. D. MAURICE.

From the picture by S. Laurence in the National Portrait Gallery.

Willoughby Road, Rudall Crescent, Worsley Road, and Kemplay Road). A little iron church on that estate was then Dr. Horton's sole place of preaching. Gainsborough Gardens were then a wild and uncultivated garden in which the Wells Trustees had just abandoned the hope of establishing cottages.

Hampstead was, in a sort of indirect way, governed by a few leading citizens known as the "grandfathers," to whom each public question was referred for decision before the main body of the public could be expected to take it up.

The first important matter which we took an interest in was the attempt to save the Swiss Cottage fields, which then lay between Greenhill Road and the Swiss Cottage, from being built on. The land was very picturesque, and it was the first bit of country which the Marylebone folk could see. It had been kept uncovered partly because of a misunderstanding between the then lord of the manor and his heir, which had hindered the signing of leases. Just before we came to Hampstead the new vicar, Mr Burnaby, had succeeded in removing

this misunderstanding, and a proposal had therefore been made to build over the ground. A committee to save the fields was formed partly in Hampstead and partly in London (Dean Stanley, and Miss Octavia Hill, amongst others, took an interest in the matter). A good deal of money was raised, but when the scheme seemed likely to succeed the lord of the manor and his agent suddenly cut short our efforts by insisting that the sum should be raised within a very short time. This was impossible at that time and so the scheme failed, and Fitzjohn's Avenue and adjoining roads were erected on the ruin of our hopes. At a later time the old name of Greenhill Road was abolished, and that road now forms part of Fitzjohn's Avenue.

The founding of the Hampstead Branch of the Charity Organisation Society took place just before we came to Hampstead, but I think I have said all I have to say on this subject in the Hampstead Annual (1906-7) in an article on the Rev. H. J. Mallet.

Another sign of new life in Hampstead which showed itself just after we came here was the attempt to induce men of rather higher social position to take part in the work of the Hampstead Vestry. The chief promoter of that movement was Mr. Frederic Hill, the youngest brother of Sir Rowland Hill, and Matthew Davenport Hill. I was rather averse from the movement at first because there was an element of class division in it—a putting of gentry against tradesmen. This taint, however, was afterwards eliminated, and I subsequently stood for election to the Vestry.

A controversy which much excited Hampstead a little later was the question of the introduction of a Smallpox Hospital into Lower Lawn Road. The opposition had a certain personal tinge from the fact that Sir Rowland Hill's house overlooked the place where the patients would have their airing ground, and Sir Rowland, then a very old man, took his walks on a terrace just above the ground. An alternative site was suggested at Mill Lane, West End, but this was abandoned. The hospital has since been changed into a Fever Hospital.

Another movement, of a little later date, was the attempt to introduce University Extension lectures into Hampstead. The present Prime Minister (the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith) was then living (not yet an M.P.) in John Street, and he took an active interest, with the late Mr. Bell (the publisher) and many others, in this movement. The lectures of Mr. J. R. Seeley, Mr. Karl Pearson, and Canon Ainger gave a good deal of instruction to the movement, but it died out from want of support. The removal of the old Hampstead Library from Mr. Tooley's house to its present position in Clarkson Stanfield's old house was another rather exciting event; and a discussion on the question of the Sunday opening of the Library gave additional interest to the life of the renewed institution.

Another "rambler" around Hampstead is Mr. Max Pemberton, the well-known novelist, who has contributed the following interesting reminiscences:

I have known Hampstead for thirty-five years and never for a day has my affection for "the village" abated. Which is to say that my earliest memories are of a village and not of a suburb; of an open smiling country rather than of the environs of a town.

Pemberton's Reminiscences.

Those were the days when "the Wood" (St. John's Wood) excited the mirth of wits and was frequently libelled both upon the road and the stage. Bohemia, flocking thither, gave of its best and of its worst to that Arcadia; so that we had the greatest of artists and the worst on either hand. Swiss Cottage was then the Northern Gate of this abode of love and the fine arts, and passing thence you were

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Now Keats Grove.

in the country almost at once. This was the supplementary highway to the North, joining the famous Great North Road at Tally Ho! Corner, by which the electric trams now carry you to Barnet along this once famous old coaching road over which memory must weep.

My beginnings of the exploration of Hampstead were made in the company of one who is now the world's most famous journalist—but who shares these primitive affections and remains a "true blue" Hampstead man. We used to ride or walk to the Heath almost every day in the summer, meeting there the sons of great artists and great writers and forgathering readily in the best spirit of youth. That was the day when the late George du Maurier was doing his best work for Punch, and I think it not a little strange that in the course of hundreds, nay thousands, of visits to the village I never once saw him abroad, though his sons and charming daughter were to be met every day—and the famous dog rarely deserted the picturesque old pond. But if I did not see Mr. George du Maurier, I used to see Mr. Long, the painter, Mr. Frank Holl, and others of the famous brotherhood very frequently. Fitzjohn's Avenue was then becoming the retreat of the successful, and the Sunday parade, appealing but ill to boys, should have been a source of inspiration and delight to the makers of fashion-plates. The houses, too, were considered very wonderful by a generation accustomed to the frowning dinginess of Georgian bricks and mortar.

Perhaps, however, mere youth did not altogether approve of the Avenue and avoided it for the sake of the open fields. Boys are more imaginative than many of those who have never been boys suppose; and for my own part I can admit to early apprehensions which were in their way prophetic. Even as a youngster I feared that the tentacles of the mighty octopus would be spread out some day to devour Hampstead, and in my fear I had no toleration for avenues. From these it was good to flee to the Highgate Woods or to the dells upon the east side. And in winter, I remember, we would skate by torchlight until after midnight, in a modest carnival which young imaginations magnified until it shamed the fables.

There used to be a little cottage upon the hill-top on the west side—my friend, Mr. Barratt, would know to whom it belonged—and the owner thereof possessed a wonderful collection of pictures.¹ I remember well being taken there one Sunday morning by my father and hearing him say when we came out that he had seen a very fine specimen of a David Cox, and although I was then too young to know much about pictures the name stuck to me, and when later on I learned who David Cox was and how his works were valued by art-lovers, I often conjured up in my mind's eye that cottage on Hampstead Heath and the David Cox which had so delighted my father, but which, unfortunately, I could but vaguely recall. There was a David Cox then running the Alhambra, of whom I had heard from a sporting uncle; and it occurred to my youthful mind immediately that of course he must be the David Cox who had painted the picture—and a clever fellow I thought him. Henceforth the cottage interested me, and I would walk by it often, conjuring up pictures of that resplendent building in Leicester Square and trying to fit them in with this pretty little abode.

Here, be it said, was the beginning of that quest of romance which is hardly pursued with profit at Hampstead. A hundred fables are recited of the old place; its ancient

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This was, I think, Capo di Monte, then occupied by Mr. E. Magrath, the secretary of the Athenæum, a picture connoisseur from whose collection came a beautiful Old Crome which I have, and which the artist presented to Magrath; or would it be the cottage on Telegraph Hill, then occupied by a Mr. Sculthorpe, a Government official, and a patron of the Arts? They were contemporaneous, and the description of Mr. Pemberton would suit either.

heaths should have harboured countless highwaymen; its glades and thickets should have whispered many an ancient and eternal story. But come down to the solid facts and how disappointing they are. Vain stories of Turpin and The Spaniards; the gossip of the Kit-Cat Club; some account of those who fled from London at the time of the plague—the romancer will hardly be content with these. Let him push his investigations a little farther and he will arrive at the washerwomen below the Walk—not the washerwomen of Finchley Common, but others as material and as hopeless. And from these he will be apt to turn to nature and to create his own romance as he who loves Hampstead would wish it to be.

This necessity is due, perhaps, to the curious fact that few literary men have written much about the place although many have loved it. When quite a boy, I remember a waiter at Jack Straw's Castle who used to point out to me the identical chair in which Dickens sat; to recite the identical words in which that supreme master would order a mutton chop, and to insinuate in a vague sort of way that the identical line of mutton had come down to our time and was to be offered to us. If the man were a charlatan—and Heaven alone knows whether he were or no—then assuredly have I to meet one more engaging or more plausible. He would seem to mourn Dickens as his own son; his voice sank to a magnificent whisper when he recalled the last occasion upon which the chop had been ordered and the coveted seat thus occupied. Alas, that even grief of this nature never omitted an epilogue to a story so touching. The master always gave him a shilling; he never forgot to recite the fact in a tone which seemed to say, come thou and do likewise.

If Dickens be my first literary figure connected with Hampstead, Keats would be the second. But there was this difference, that while I had read nearly all the master's work before I was fourteen years old, I did not read a line of Keats until many years afterwards. It was left to my friend to point out, upon his esteemed father's authority, the identical seat occupied upon the hill-side by that sweet singer, and to tell me dramatically that he had been killed by the Quarterly Review. Perhaps I thought that the murder had been committed at Hampstead and wondered why the police did not interfere. Those were not the days when such facts could make a serious appeal or do more than stimulate the imaginative faculties. Nor was it of any account that a house was pointed out to me in which the poet never lived—and that for many years I, in turn, pointed it out to my friends as having been his residence, and would linger in reverence before its deceitful windows—reading the words "apartments to let" and wondering that no one hastened to take them.

Of Leigh Hunt I knew nothing in those days, though older lips would speak of him and recite his wild goings to and fro as though they were deplorable and in some sense a sacrilege. For my part I was glad to hear that the ancients did not all linger over chops or weep upon secluded seats, and that a man had been known to dash hither and thither even as youthful impulse would dictate. In later years I came to the conclusion that none of these gossips knew anything at all either about Keats or Leigh Hunt, and that for ignorance of the village and its story they were not to be surpassed. But that was a cynical reflection attending an attempt to master the real story of Hampstead and finding it baffling because of the lack of material.

I was writing a romance, *The Puritan's Wife*, at that time, and had already determined that Hampstead should play a part therein. Very naturally Lord Mansfield's house and The Spaniards promised possibilities, and I dug a subterranean passage thence in defiance of the engineers. This carried my hero out to the Great North Road, whence he escaped a mild-mannered villain and rode headlong to Barnet. Some years afterwards I read in the daily

papers that certain excavations had revealed the existence of such a passage and that it did terminate in Hampstead Lane, upon the *road* to Barnet—so that fiction was justified and the possibilities of Hampstead declared beyond my hopes.

May we not say, however, that she will ever be justified; that her spell is sure and that time does not master it? Builders come and go but Hampstead remains. About her there breathes a spirit of majesty and of isolation which remains wonderful in the story of the greater city. She wins the love of her children and retains it through the years. We return to her as to the precincts of a home. Our affection survives even the brutalities of modernity and its tentacles outstretched.

May she flourish even as the city that was set upon the hill.

## CHAPTER XXX

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HAMPSTEAD AND OF ALLUSIONS TO HAMPSTEAD IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF LITERATURE

The following list of works relating to, or touching upon, people or incidents connected with Hampstead, will be of interest and service to those who desire to have more detailed information on any of the subjects dealt with in the foregoing pages. It cannot, of course, claim to be complete—what bibliography can?—but at the same time it will be found to embrace nearly everything of importance bearing on the story of Hampstead. It should be noted that in some cases there are other editions of many of the printed works besides those here mentioned.

#### I.—HISTORICAL

## 1. MANUSCRIPT SOURCES OF THE HISTORY OF HAMPSTEAD

### (a) Pre-Reformation

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Muniments (Charters, Cartularies, Leases, Court-Rolls, etc.). (A Manuscript Catalogue of these is in the Abbey archives.)

British Museum

Charters of Westminster.

Cartularies and Histories of Westminster (Cotton MSS. Claud. A. viii, Cleop. A. xvi, Faust. A. iii, Titus A. viii, etc.).

Cartulary of St. John of Jerusalem.

Histories and Chronicles of St. Albans, etc.

Public Record Office

Patent Rolls.

Close Rolls.

Charter Rolls.

Exchequer Rolls.

Coram Rege Rolls.

De Banco Rolls.

Enrolled Accounts (L.T.R. 20, for the Temple holdings).

Feet of Fines.

University Library, Cambridge

Extent of Hampstead, Kk. v. 29 (printed by Kennedy, Appendix viii. pp. 112-140).

## (b) Post-Reformation Sources

British Museum

Proclamations (manuscript and printed).

Collections of papers, etc. (Egerton MS. 1967, Newcastle Papers Add. MSS. 35603-4).

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Domestic State Papers—Henry VIII. to William III.

Chancery Proceedings.

Exchequer Proceedings.

Hearth Money Rolls.

State Papers (since Anne) of various Public Offices.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD

Subsidy Lists, etc., during Civil War, etc. (Rawlinson D 715.)

Miscellaneous papers (see MS. catalogue under Hampstead and Middlesex).

ETON COLLEGE

Muniments.

#### HAMPSTEAD

Manor Court Rolls (in the possession of the Lord of the Manor).

A Survey of Hampstead Heath in 1680, by H. O. (In the possession of the Hampstead Corporation, at the Central Public Library.)

Strange Newes From Hampstead (in verse), folio, no date, but about 1700. (In the possession of the Hampstead Corporation, at the Central Public Library.)

There are also in this Library a large number of autograph letters of Joanna Baillie; and several autograph letters and other valuable relics associated with John Keats are comprised in the Dilke Bequest which is housed here.

Journal or Day Book relating to the cost of Provisions, etc., used at the Hampstead Poor House, 1734-39, folio. (In the possession of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society.)

Hampstead and Highgate Road Trust, Minute and Account Books of, 1717-97. (In the possession of the Islington Borough Council.)

## PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Lease relating to letting of Hampstead Wells, and six acres of land, Sept. 24, 1730. Very long recital. Signed by thirteen Trustees.

Diary of a Hampstead Heath Keeper [John Stevenson], 1834-40, 8vo.

History of Hampstead by William Robinson, LL.D. (author of Histories of Tottenham, VOL. III

# THE ANNALS OF HAMPSTEAD

Edmonton, Enfield, etc.). Illustrated with plates, 4to, 1848, unpublished. (The foregoing three are in the possession of Mr. E. E. Newton.)

See also under Historical Manuscripts Commission.

#### 2. PRINTED CALENDARS AND COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

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Kemble, John M. . . Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici. 6 vols. 8vo, 1839-48.

Birch, W. de G. . . Cartularium Saxonicum. 4 vols. 8vo, 1885-98. Dugdale, Sir W. . . Monasticon Anglicanum. 6 vols. folio, 1846.

Newcourt, R. . . . . Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense. 2 vols. folio,

1708-10.

Newcourt, R. . . . Facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon MSS. 4 vols. folio.

Domesday Book

4 vols. folio, 1783-1816. 33 parts folio, 1861-63.

British Museum

Catalogues of MSS.

Public Record Office: Calendars

Patent Rolls. 1 vol. folio, 1835. 8vo, 1891 (in progress).

Close Rolls. 2 vols. folio, 1833-44. 8vo, 1892 (in progress).

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Daily Courant, 1703, etc.

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Gentleman's Magazine, 1731-1868.

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Mist's Weekly Journal, 1717, etc.

Postboy, 1695-1710.

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Read's Journal, 1714-1732.

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True Protestant Mercury, 1680-1682.

And many others.

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Monthly Review, The, 8vo, March 1903.

Entr'acte, The, illustrated, 4to, 1881, etc.

Art, Magazine of, illustrated, 4to, various volumes (in progress).

Fashion, Gazette of, illustrated, 4to, 1840, etc.

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Hornet, The, illustrated, 4to, 1876, etc.

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Church Monthly, The, illustrated, 8vo, 1894, etc. (in progress).

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	London in the Eighteenth Century, pp. 42, 94, 264, 322, 361,
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Fuller, Thomas	History of the Worthies of England, pp. 176-234. Folio, 1662.
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<del></del>	The North Road. 2 vols. 8vo, illustrated.
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Hassell, J	Picturesque Rides and Walks Thirty Miles round the British
	Metropolis. 2 vols. 8vo, and 12mo, illus., 1817-18.
Hone, William	Every Day Book. 2 vols. 8vo, illus., 1825-27.
<del></del>	Table Book, 1827-28.
<del></del>	Year-Book of Daily Recreation and Information, pp. 47, 1049,
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Howitt, William	The Northern Heights of London, pp. 1-442. 8vo, illus., 1869.
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Hill, T. W	Open Air Statues in London. 8vo, illus., 1910.
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Keane, William	Beauties of Middlesex, pp. 24, 108-110, 139, 174, 252, 254.
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Kitton, F. G	The Dickens Country. 8vo., illus.
Knight, Charles	Old England. 2 vols. folio, illus., 1845
Lambert, B	History and Survey of London and its Environs, iv. 255.
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Leland, John	Itinerary. 9 vols. 8vo, 1744-45. 4to, 1906-1908.
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Lysons, Daniel	Environs of London, ii. 527, Suppl. p. 178. 5 vols. 4to, illus., 1792-1811.
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Pinnock, William	History and Topography of England and Wales, iii. 1. 6 vols.
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Thorne, James	Environs of London, p. 278. 2 vols. 8vo, 1876.
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Woodward, George M	Eccentric Excursions, 13 sqq. 4to (illus. by Cruickshanks), 1798.
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Anon	Ecclesiastical Topography, a Collection of one hundred views of Churches in the Environs of London (with descriptions). 4to, illus., 1811.
Anon. [C. Marston]	On a Sunshine Holyday, by the Amateur Angler. 12mo, illus., 1897.
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# APPENDICES

# APPENDIX I

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### NOTES ON THE "ADMISSIONS," ETC., OF COPYHOLDERS, ETC., MENTIONED IN APPENDIX I

Considered only as a list of Hampstead names, from the comparatively early date of 1690, these prove most interesting, and also, inter alia, the small and trivial matters for which persons were "presented," such as building a dog-kennel, hanging up clothes, keeping a skittle-ground, etc. One is not told of the punishment meted out to these delinquents, but according to the enormity of the offence so was the fine. Probably, in the earlier times, a few hours in the stocks would suffice; but if the offending party only slightly transgressed, we may imagine he was warned "not to do it again."

The patriot who in 1810 made a target on the Heath, and probably had to suffer for it, little imagined that his successors a hundred years later would be up in arms in more senses than one over this very piece of ground, for it is this target-ground, or "battery," as it is more familiarly called, on which the London County Council recently dumped clay, to the great indignation of all lovers of the Heath.

The building of a dog-kennel in itself does not seem so very iniquitous, but at least two people tried it on. Here was the modus operandi. A small kennel for a small dog, just outside one's property, to keep off "robbers and thieves," was a simple idea; but the dog grew and had to have his habitation enlarged; he was also a trifle dangerous to law-abiding citizens, so had to be kept on a chain which had needs be occasionally lengthened, and as small children would play on the Heath a small light fence was the only remedy to prevent them being bitten, the fence of course being placed outside the radius of the dog's chain. In process of time the right of "unrestricted user" was probably claimed, when heigh, presto! the lucky descendants of the owner of the dog-kennel found themselves fortunate freeholders of a nice plot on Hampstead Heath.

Other copyholders were "presented" for not delivering plans of the pieces of "waste" granted them, and were ordered to at once deliver same to the steward of the manor, and if this were not done within a month, the said waste, "so granted and inclosed," would be thrown open. One can quite imagine the need for this regulation, but we may suppose the copyholder argued that a little bit extra from so much "never would be missed."

The "presentation" of a person for hanging up clothes in Prospect Walk shows that the spot now known as Judges' Walk was even in 1783 known by the former appellation. This is also so named on Newton's Map of Hampstead, which was specially compiled for Park's History of Hampstead in 1814; so although, as stated elsewhere, Judges' Walk was the name given to it in commemoration of the questionable tradition that the Judges held Assizes here during the Great Plague of London in 1665, it did not receive this name until after the middle of the nineteenth century. In a volume of poetry by a member of the Pilgrim family, published about 1790, there are some lines addressed to a friend concerning a view from Prospect Walk which also confirms the use of this name at the time, and an etching of this spot, by Mr. Sutton Sharpe, issued so late as 1880, is entitled "Prospect Walk," thus showing that the older name must have been in use at that date.

Since leave was given in 1761 to one William Caslon to remove the Common Pound, we may presume that the one on the Heath, just below the Whitestone Pond (not now used, however), on which there is a stone with the date 1787 cut, does not occupy the site of the original one. It would be interesting to know if this William Caslon was any relative of the letter founder, William Caslon of Chiswell Street.

The mere mention of transfers of various grants are also interesting, and show that amongst others the Right Hon. Sir Richard Pepper Arden (afterwards Lord Alvanley) succeeded one Robert Smith. This house and property is that immediately below and nearly adjoining the parish church, now known as Frognal Hall, formerly also called St. Basil's, when occupied as a boarding school for the sons of Roman Catholic gentlemen, but which has now been empty for several years. In 1731 Henry Flitcroft succeeded Thomas, Earl of Malton, in the property known as Montagu Grove, but then called Frognal Grove. Flitcroft was a self-made architect. His great patron was the Earl of Burlington, who did much to forward his interests. In 1758 he was created chief surveyor of Hampton Court Palace. In 1744 is noted the transference of Dr. Butler's property to Andrew Regnier, thus supporting the statement that Bishop Butler occupied the house formerly inhabited by Sir Harry Vane. Regnier's successors have been traced down to the present day.

From this list we also find that an Earl of Effingham succeeded under the will of Mrs. Beckford, widow of Lord Mayor Beckford, to her property at West End, which the latter owned from 1794 to 1816, so this then little hamlet housed a descendant of the great Howard of Elizabeth's Armada. Other residents of West End included Admiral Sartorius, V.C.; General Sir Charles Crauford Fraser, V.C.; Daniel Whittle Harvey, a one-time chief of the City Police; Thomas Wakley, M.D. and M.P., the celebrated coroner and founder of the *Lancet*; the public-spirited Lord Mayor Beckford; and Alderman and Colonel Josiah Boydell,—no bad record for what was then practically a village, where also dwelt the poet and essayist, Leigh Hunt.

Sir William Ashurst properly belongs to Highgate, but it is evident he also had property in Hampstead, probably near Lord Mansfield's. The entry under 1823 probably relates to the handing over by Lord Erskine of his garden to Lord Mansfield, to whose descendant it still belongs. In 1761 Thomas Gardnor was admitted a Trustee of the Wells Charity. He lived for several years in the fine old Georgian house still existing in Flask Walk, and is buried in the old churchyard. Gardnor Road is named after him, and probably Gardnor Mansions, Church Row, have some connection with the family. Thomas Heacock, who was also admitted a Trustee in this same year, lived in a house opposite the Upper Flask, long since pulled down. The gardens were very fine, and are mentioned by "Rainy Day" Smith in his entertaining work Nollekens and His Times.

In Rejoice Ambrose, Widow, we have a curious illustration of a Christian name, and somewhat uncommon; and there are many other persons enumerated in this list whose names will be found in these *Annals*.

#### APPENDIX II

#### THE CHARITIES OF HAMPSTEAD

The Charities of Hampstead originated for the most part in times when class-cleavage was more marked and infinitely wider than in our own time; when it was regarded as an almost indispensable duty of people of wealth and station to make some provision by deed or will in aid of those of their neighbours or dependants who were unable to rise above the depths of poverty. In none of the Hampstead Charities is there any special munificence evidenced; the largest of the gifts, even making allowance for the changes in money-values which have since taken place, cannot be looked upon as of very generous proportions. In two instances, it is true, what at first were donations of little significance grew to be of considerable importance by the improving action of time and the developing advantages of location. Lady Campden's gift was a sum of £200, to be invested in the purchase of land to yield £10 per annum; the Gainsborough gift was represented by "six acres of waste land," which included a "certain medicinal spring." Neither of these donors imagined they were doing anything beyond providing for the needs of certain poor people to the value of a few pounds a year. The rest of the local Charities are chiefly of the same order, and associated with the church, the vicar and churchwardens having imposed upon them, as a rule, the duties of distribution.

In our later times, newer, bigger, and more effective methods of philanthropy have been introduced — methods covering wider operations and dealing with larger bodies of the community. We no longer confine ourselves to doles of bread, or coals, or half-crowns to poor individuals to be sought out and dealt with by the officers of the church; or to small educational provisions. Our hospitals and infirmaries, our schools and colleges, and a host of benevolent institutions unknown to our forefathers, are now doing the work of charitable dispensation in a far more effective manner than it was done in former times. So, although new names of local donors of specific gifts occur less frequently in the story than of old, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the stream of charity suffers no diminution, but has, in fact, a far more abundant and more beneficent flow to-day than in times gone by. With rate-supported schools, free hospitals, state insurance, and old-age pensions, the whole charitable outlook is changed; but it is still the rich and the benevolent who are the supporters of the nation's charity, and Hampstead does not fall behind in the good work.

The following list of Hampstead charities is, I believe, fairly complete:

Thomas Charles, by his will of the 23rd December 1617, gave to the poor of the Charles's parish of Hampstead, 24s. yearly in bread for ever.

Gift.

By deed dated 5th December 1635, Thomas Cleave charged certain land in the parish of St. Pancras with the payment to trustees of a yearly sum of 56s. "to buy thirteen penny loaves of wheaten bread and distribute the same every Sabbath day, in the forenoon, after divine service in the Church of Hampstead," twelve of the loaves to go to poor people as the minister and churchwardens thought fit, of which number the parish clerk was always to be one, "and the said clerk likewise to have the odd loaf for his pains" in seeing to the bringing of the bread to the church.

John Rixton, by his will dated 3rd August 1657, charged certain copyholds in Hampstead with the payment of a yearly sum of £5, out of which £3 was to be paid every Christmas Day to the churchwardens of the parish, "to be bestowed every Sabbath Day in twelve pennyworth of

good wheaten bread" for distribution among "the poorer sort of people," especially "such as should most frequently attend church"; and 8s., the residue of the said £3, was to be given to the clerk of the parish for keeping clean "two marble stones to be set over the testator after his burial"; 20s., part of the said £5, to be paid to the minister of the parish each year on the 9th April, being the testator's birthday, for a sermon to be preached on a text taken from the first verse of the 34th Psalm; and the remaining 20s. to go towards "the reparation of the north-west side and end of the said church." The houses charged with this annuity were sold in 1759, under a Chancery decree, when it was declared that they were chargeable with the payment of an annual charity of £7:10s. to the poor of Hampstead. How the annual payment had been augmented from £5 to £7:10s. is not known.

By his will dated 3rd September 1720, Henry Waite gave the income from the investment of £100 to "the parson and churchwardens of Hampstead," for annual distribution on the anniversary of the day of his burial among the most necessitous inhabitants of the parish. On account of deficiency of assets this legacy was reduced to £50, which was lent at interest to the trustees of Hampstead church, and was repaid by them in 1813, when it was invested in the purchase of £84:18:6 three per cent consols, the dividends of which amount to £2:10:11.

The Right Rev. John Robinson, Bishop of London, who died in 1723, gave by his will £100

Bishop "to the poor of the parish in which he should die," and died at Hampstead. This

Robinson's sum was lent to the church trustees, and repaid in 1813, and invested in the purchase

Gift. of £169:17s. three per cent consols, the dividends of which amount to £5:6:11 per annum.

Elizabeth Shooter, by her will dated 1st November 1727, gave to trustees certain lands at Langley, Bucks, of the then yearly value of £5:10s., in trust to pay the income to Frances Sharp Shooter's Gift.

Shooter's Gift.

obe nominated by the minister of Hampstead for the time being. In 1811 the land was yielding a rent of £20. Until 1816 the clear profits were divided between two poor widows appointed by the vicar; later small sums were occasionally given out of the rent to other poor widows; but the Commissioners saw no ground for departing from the directions of the donor, who intended that his bounty should be confined to two poor widows only.

Elizabeth Blondell, by her will of a date not specified, but prior to 1749, directed her executors to purchase 40s. a year of South Sea stock, in the names of the minister and churchwardens of Hampstead, to be paid yearly to the minister there for preaching a sermon in the church or chapel on Good Friday. The annual sum was afterwards reduced to 30s. because of depreciation of stock. A sermon is preached each Good Friday afternoon in connection with this gift.

Mary Arnold, by her will of the 17th September 1767, gave to her trustees £100 three per cent consols, in trust, that the interest might be distributed yearly on Christmas Day "amongst the poor housekeepers of the said parish." These dividends have not been given to the poor on Christmas Day, but have been considered as forming part of the general distribution on St. Thomas's Day.

William Pierce, by his will dated 6th December 1771, directed the setting apart of a sufficient portion of the residue of his personal estate as would purchase £1700 of three per cent consols, and from the income to be derived therefrom to pay the following annual sums: £24 to the curate of the minister of Hampstead for reading the evening prayers and the Litany every Friday evening, and for preaching a sermon after such prayers; £2 to the churchwardens for providing candles for such service; £3 to be laid out in purchasing Bibles and Common Prayer Books to be distributed among such poor people of the parish as the minister should think most in want of the same; £5 to the clerk of the parish for his attendance at the

said prayers; and £1 to the sexton, or other person, for ringing the bell. There was also a gift by William Pierce of an annual payment of £10 to "the meeting-house or tabernacle opposite to the sign of the Yorkshire Grey, near Evans Row, for the use of the preacher at the same meetinghouse or tabernacle for religious exercises and preaching." The Charity Commissioners reported in 1880 that the annual payment was made to the curate who attended the church, to read the prayers and preach at the times appointed by the donor, the church bell being rung at these times; but from the non-attendance of the congregation the duties had not of late years been performed; thus the main object of the donor's bounty was not effected. The £2 had been usually paid to the churchwardens for the candles, but the receipt for this sum did not appear in some of the accounts. The other sums were also paid. There was an overplus of the dividends of the stock, but, it was stated, "it is not known who is the personal representative of the donor's brother," therefore the overplus remained unappropriated.

Francis and Rosamond Marshall each bequeathed by will £100, the income of which was to be distributed at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens each Easter Day, "among such poor housekeepers of the parish as should not receive alms of Rosamond the said parish." Francis Marshall's will was dated March 6, 1772, that of the widow, Marshall's Rosamond, August 12, 1785. No distribution has been made on Easter Day, but dividends have been treated as forming part of the general distribution on St. Thomas's Day.

Gift.

John Stock, by his will dated the 26th February 1780, gave to the minister for the time being of the parish of St. John, Hampstead, and eight other trustees, £1000, the interest of which was to be applied towards the education, clothing, and apprenticing of ten fatherless Stock's poor children of the parish-six boys and four girls. By June 1784 the fund had Charity. increased by accumulation and investment to £1940:6s.; and by a donation from the trustees of Lady Gainsborough's charity, and a legacy of £100 from J. P. Blaquiere, the fund stood at £2300 three per cent consols in 1810, producing an annual income of £69.

Anne Mallory, by will of the date of July 30, 1789, gave £100 to the minister and churchwardens of Hampstead, to be laid out in the purchase of three per cent consols, the Mallory's income to be devoted to the weekly purchase of bread, "to be distributed on every Sunday in twopenny loaves among the poor of the parish."

The clear annual income of the nine charities of Charles, Cleave, Campden, Rixton, Waite, Robinson, Arnold, Marshall, and Mallory represented an annual sum of £11:5:2 for bread alone, £31:16s. for apprenticing poor children, and £64:6:10 for the poor, at the time of the issuing of the Report of the Charity Commissioners. It would appear, however, that various annual expenses, such as the churchwardens' charges for attendance to be sworn into office, for visitations, and for fees paid by them, together with small gratuities to the parish clerk, beadle, pew-openers, and bellringers, the whole amounting in some years to about £16 per annum, were improperly made. Up to the year 1802, the sacramental bread and wine was also charged; and a loss of £42:0:7 was incurred by a churchwarden's insolvency in 1808. These drawbacks were afterwards removed, and a system of auditing instituted.

Thomas Rumsey, by his will of February 15, 1798, directed £1000 three per cent consols to be transferred into the names of four of the principal inhabitants of Hampstead, after the Rumsey's decease of the survivor of certain lives named, to lay out the income of such stock in the Gift. purchase of coals 1 or other fuel to be distributed each Christmas to such poor families of the parish, frequenting the Established church, as the trustees should deem the most proper objects.

Mr. Henry Shakespear, on the 10th of May 1802, gave £100 four per cent Henry annuities to trustees, the interest of which was to be paid to the treasurer of the Shake-Hampstead Sunday schools, "for the purposes of learning poor children of both sexes spear's their duty to God and their fellow creatures for ever." A further sum of £50 four Charity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Coal is still distributed in quantities of two hundredweights to each recipient.

per cent annuities was at the same time handed to the trustees by Mr. Shakespear to be laid out in the purchase of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books for the use of the said Sunday-school children.

Miss Isabel Constable, by her will of May 5, 1888, gave £50 to the vicar of Hampstead for the Miss Isabel Constable's Charity. The annual dividends, £1:7:8, are remitted to the "Hampstead minister and churchwarden" to be applied in the repair of the tomb, the trust in that behalf appearing to be invalid.

Campden and others.

Elizabeth Lady Campden, by her will dated the 14th February 1643, bequeathed £200 for the purchase of lands of the yearly value of £10 at the least, upon trust to pay one half of the income to the better relief of the most poor and needy, "of good name and conversation," living in Hampstead; and to apply the other half to the apprenticing of one poor boy of the said parish to be apprentice.

In 1644 Lady Campden's executor, Thomas May, paid over the £200, to which a further sum of £50 was added, £40 of which had been "given by a maid, deceased," for the providing of one halfpenny loaf of wheaten bread "to every one, rich and poor, great and small, young and old persons inhabiting in the said parish upon every Good Friday yearly for ever"; the remaining £10 was a gift by John Rixton for charitable uses.

The property purchased with this aggregate sum of £250 consisted of four fields comprising over fourteen acres at Child's Hill, of the clear yearly value, in 1644, of £12:10s. In 1814 the income from this source amounted to £84, reduced previously to 1821 to £75.

By the report of the Charity Commissioners made on the 9th July 1824, it was recommended that the rents of the Child's Hill property ought to be applied according to the proportions of the original donations: two-fifths in apprenticing poor boys, and the remaining three-fifths in distributions of bread and money. Up to that time the whole amount of the rents had been carried to the general account of the charities kept by the churchwardens, and for the previous fifty years no boy had been apprenticed out of the funds arising from Lady Campden's donation.

The trustees made other purchases of land with their accumulated fund, and by sales of such land at various times were in possession of stock to the amount of £7708:17:4 in the year 1874, when the Campden Charity was amalgamated with the Wells Charity.

By the terms of the will, one half of the income was to be applied "yearly for ever for or towards the relief of the most poor and needy people that be of good name and conversation that shall be inhabiting within the parish of Hampstead"; the other moiety of income was to be applied "yearly for ever" in the putting forth of "one poor boy or more being of the said parish to be apprentice or apprentices."

In course of time the Child's Hill property greatly increased in value, and in 1854 was yielding £58 per annum, of which £20 was utilised for apprenticeship purposes, and the remainder applied in distributions of bread and gifts of money to the deserving poor.

This method of disposing of the income was not considered satisfactory, and in 1855 the Charity Commissioners were applied to for their approval of a new scheme. This resulted in an order being issued on December 16, 1856, by the Commissioners, in which it was directed that the net income of the charity should be applied, "as to ten equal 25th parts thereof to the apprenticing of poor boys in the parish of Hampstead; and the remaining fifteen 25th parts in pecuniary dis-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Miss Isabel Constable was the second daughter and last surviving child of John Constable, R.A., and although that part of the bequest appertaining to the repair of the tomb has been declared invalid, the Church authorities see that this is kept in order.

tributions to poor and deserving persons who should have been resident in the parish not less than three years and who should not be in receipt of parochial relief, and who should be selected by the trustees upon a due consideration of the comparative wants and moral characters and merits of the applicants, but so that the sum of money to be paid to any one person in the year should not exceed £2 or be less than 10s."

In 1874 the trustees of the Campden Charity decided upon selling the Child's Hill property, and took steps to effect that object, disposing of three portions of 6 a. 0 r. 32 p. 7 perches and 15 perches respectively for £5000 on June 1, 1877; a piece of 200 superficial yards for £70 on November 15, 1878; and the remaining portion of 2 a. 0 r. 15 p. for £2500 on November 22, 1878. After deductions for costs, the purchase moneys were invested, the amount standing at £7708:17:4 consols. Meanwhile, in 1874, the Campden Charity and the Wells Charity had been amalgamated.

Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, lord of the manor of Hampstead, on December 20, 1698, granted to Sir Thomas Lane, Knt., and thirteen others, six acres of heath ground, part of Hampstead Heath, "lying about and encompassing the well of medicinal waters," at the yearly rent of 5s. By a deed of even date made between the Hon. Susannah Noel, widow, mother of the said earl, then an infant, the six acres mentioned were declared to be held by the trustees "for the sole use and benefit of the poor of the parish of Hampstead successively for ever," and they were empowered to "dispose of all the rents, profits, and improvements of the same" for the benefit of such poor for ever.

On June 2, 1701, the trustees leased the land and spring to John Duffield for 21 years on condition that he laid out £300 on the premises in three years, at a rent of £50 a year, agreeing to extend the term if further sums were spent by him on improvements. Many complications and disputes followed, with Duffield and others, during the Wells period and later; and in 1795 a lease for 21 years of all the trust property "except the spring head" was granted to Anne Frewen and Joseph Baldwin, executor and executrix of Charles Frewen, at the yearly rent of £70; and a further lease was granted to Anne Buckner (formerly Anne Frewen) for 21 years from Lady Day 1810; the property under lease consisting of "a chapel of the church of England, and 17 dwelling-houses with gardens, most of which form a row called the Well Walk, the whole, including the later grants from the lord of the manor, containing nearly 8 acres." The mineral well was "in the row of houses" and was "open to the use of the public." In 1850 the lease to Anne Buckner fell in and the income four years later amounted to about £1000.

A new scheme was ordered by the Court of Chancery in 1857, by which a board of management was constituted. The net income of the charity was directed to be applied as follows: (1) £50 a year was to be invested in the purchase of three per cent annuities and the interest thereof to form a fund for repairing the houses on the estate; (2) £250 a year to be invested in like annuities and the interest to go to forming a fund for the payment of any fines or fees payable on the admission of new tenants of the Charity Estates upon the Court Rolls, or for the enfranchisement of the copyhold premises; (3) a sum not exceeding £150 a year was to be applied in apprenticing boys and girls, or in putting the latter out to service with an outfit; such boys and girls to be resident in the parish; (4) all surplus income was to be invested in three per cent annuities, which were to accumulate at compound interest as part of the copyhold fund.

So matters went on without material variation until 1873, when the augmented condition of the copyhold fund enabled the trustees to accomplish the enfranchisement of the charity property. This they did by the payment to the lord of the manor of £4358:12:6. Then they applied to the Court of Chancery for a new scheme, which was granted under date of February 1875.

Under this the trustees were enabled to enlarge their sphere of operations. £150 a year

was to be applied in paying the expenses of the further education, at a middle-class school, of deserving boys and girls; another £150 a year in "apprenticing, putting out to service, or advancing in the world, the boys or girls whose parents should have been resident in the parish for at least two years." Any accumulations of income were to be applied in improving the dwellings of the poor of the parish. Under the latter provision, in 1876 the trustees acquired a site in Crockett's Court, and erected thereon a block of dwellings for the accommodation of artisans and others in the receipt of small weekly wages. The cost of the buildings was £5419:4:9.1

Amalgamated Wells
and Campden

Campden Charities were amalgamated, and their respective endowments consolidated, and a new scheme covering both charities was made—a scheme which was amended by other schemes in 1885, 1893, 1897, and 1911.

Charities. The gross annual income of the Wells and Campden Charity for the year ending December 31, 1897, was £3943:7:7.

The Scheme was further varied in 1899 and 1905; and still again in 1911, and as now in operation provides that—

All the freehold and leasehold lands and cash not needed for immediate working purposes be vested in the Official Trustees of Charity Lands.

The Trustees shall be twenty in number.

At least six ordinary meetings shall be held in each year.

A yearly sum of £400 shall be applied towards the support of pensioners, the stipend being in each case not less than 5s. and not more than 10s. per week.

An annual sum not exceeding £300 may be applied in aid of the funds of any dispensary, infirmary, hospital, or convalescent home, to secure the benefits of such institution for deserving and necessitous inhabitants of Hampstead.

A yearly sum not exceeding £150 be applied in apprenticing or putting out to service children of Hampstead parents.

A yearly sum not exceeding £150 be applied in making grants for assisting families or individuals to emigrate from the parish of Hampstead.

Subject as aforesaid, the income of the Charity be applied in ameliorating the condition of the poor or labouring classes within the parish of Hampstead, in erecting or hiring buildings, or spaces for club rooms, playgrounds, reading rooms, or day nurseries, the maintenance of sanatoria, the equipment of dispensaries, and other kindred purposes.

The income be also subject to the payment of the yearly sums of £230 and £100, as provided in the Scheme of 1905, constituting the endowment of the Wells and Campden Educational Foundation, whereby sums were to be laid out in the educational advancement of deserving Hampstead children.

It will be of interest in this connection to put on record the particulars of the property of this Charity as set forth in the schedule to the Scheme of 1911:—

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Since the Town Improvements of 1886-87 this Court has been re-named "Oriel Place."

## SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY OF THE WELLS AND CAMPDEN TRUSTEES

Description.	Tenant.	Term.	Yearly In- come (Gross unless other- wise stated).
			£ s. d
Baths and Wash-houses in Palmer- ston Road, Kilburn (Freehold ground-rent) Baths in Flask Walk, Hampstead (Freehold ground-rent)	Council of Metro- politan Borough of Hampstead	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ years less 6 days from 1st $\left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} October \ 1908 \end{array} \right.$	5 0 0
Freehold buildings known as the Wells Buildings (Artisans' Dwell- ings), Oriel Place, High Street, Hampstead	Various	Week to week	145 5 3 Net (in 1909).
Leasehold buildings known as the Campden Buildings (Artisans' Dwellings), Holly Bush Vale, Hampstead, held from the London County Council for 999 years at a yearly ground-rent of 1s.	,,	21	526 10 9 Net (in 1909).
No. 30 Heath Street, Hampstead, held from the London County Council for 80 years from 29th September 1887, at a yearly rent of £43 for the house and adjacent land	E. H. Mills	21 years (determinable at 7 or 14 years) from 11th November 1905 (lease)	90 0 0
Workshop in Oriel Place	W. Hall	70 years from 25th March 1893 (building agreement)	10 0 0
Freehold ground-rents and pro- perties as follows: No. 19 Well Walk	T. F. Lardelli	21 years (determinable at 7 or 14	80 0 0
No. 30 Well Walk, known as The Wells Tavern, with stables <sup>1</sup>	Mrs. S. C. Claridge	years) from 24th June 1903 (lease) 21 years from 25th March 1906 (lease)	160 0 0
No. 32 Well Walk	H. N. Brailsford	21 years (determinable at 7 or 14 years) from 29th September 1904	50 0 0
No. 34 Well Walk No. 36 Well Walk	Mrs. Peppiatt J. B. Bull	Year to year from 25th March 21 years (determinable at 7 or 14 years) from 25th December 1910	40 0 0 50 0 0
No. 38 Well Walk	T. Marson	21 years (determinable at 7 or 14 years) from 25th December 1902	50 0 0
No. 40 Well Walk	Charles Weekley T. L. Moore	Year to year from 25th March 21 years (determinable at 7 or 14	55 0 ( 55 0 (
In East Heath Road: No. 1 "Heylands"	L. A. A. Straube	years) from 25th December 1904 99 years from 29th September 1879	17 10 (
No. 2 "Fernbank"	C. and F. Nash	99 years from 25th March 1880	17 10 0 16 10 0
"Bankshill"		,, ,,	16 10 (
"Eskhaven" "Thwaitehead" <sup>2</sup>	Mrs. Christian	98½ years from 25th March 1881 99 years from 29th September 1880	22 0 0 85 0 0
"Foley House"	P. M. Gotto	99 years from 24th June 1880	150 0 0
No. 1 Foley Avenue	T. F. Lardelli	99 years from 24th June 1880	35 0 0
No. 2 Foley Avenue	P. M. Gotto	,, ,,	30 0 0
No. 3 Foley Avenue No. 4 Foley Avenue	Miss M. A. F. Martin Mrs. E. M. Taylor	"	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
No. 15 Well Walk	A. Hackworth	99 years from 29th September 1883	14 0 (
No. 17 Well Walk	Mrs. S. A. Allen		14 0 0
No. 11 Well Walk No. 13 Well Walk, "Holmleigh"	Mrs. A. M'Bride Executors of W. A. Hepburn	99 years from 25th March 1879	13 0 0 13 0 0
No. 42 Well Walk	V. R. Nash	99 years from 24th June 1883	10 0 0
No. 44 Well Walk	W. Purry	99 years from 24th June 1883	10 0 0
"Scotter"	H. F. Pooley	99 years from 29th September 1881	25 0 0

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Formerly, before the re-building in 1849-50, called "The Green Man."  $^2$  "Thwaitehead "is numbered as 50 Well Walk.

Description.	Tenant.	Term.	Yearly Income (Gross unless otherwise stated).
I Child I D I			£ s. d.
In Christ Church Road : "Chesils"	C. D. Winner	00 from 02th M 1922	15 0 0
"Sunny Bank"	C. B. King	99 years from 25th March 1877	15 0 0
"Birch Bank"	S. E. Preston	"	15 0 0
"Ardneevin".	Mrs. Bullen	"	15 0 0
In Well Road:	Mis. Buildi	,,	10 0 0
No. 6 Well Road, "Lynton".	G. W. Daniels	99 years from 29th September 1879	12 0 0
No. 7 Well Road	C. B. King		10 10 0
No. 8 Well Road, "Clovelly".	W. M. F. Petre	11	10 10 0
No. 9 Well Road, "Westmeon"	P. E. Johnson	12	10 10 0
No. 10 Well Road	E. H. Orrinsmith	99 years from 25th March 1879	9 6 0
No. 11 Well Road	Miss Garlick	,,	9 6 0
No. 12 Well Road	W. Moore	19 99	9 6 0
No. 13 Well Road	T. A. Burr	,,	9 6 0
In Gainsborough Gardens:			2
"Well Side"	E. A. Abbott	99 years from 24th June 1883	27 0 0
No. 3 Gainsborough Gardens,	Executors of H. B.	"	29 4 0
"Ebor House"	Timewell		00 4 0
No. 4 Gainsborough Gardens "The Nook"	C. P. V:	99 91	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
"Gainsborough House".	C. B. King	"	44 14 0
"Gamsborough House"	Messrs. S. Meyer and A. Mostyn	",	TT 14 U
"Cottesmore House"	Mrs. S. E. Cook		26 19 0
"Noel House"	J. Dennis	"	26 19 0
"Eirene Cottage"	C. E. Maurice	" "	22 4 0
Plot of land		" "	13 0 0
No. 9 Gainsborough Gardens .	C. B. King	11	17 2 0
No. 10 Gainsborough Gardens		,,	17 2 0
No. 11 Gainsborough Gardens	Executors of Sir A.	11	17 4 0
O	B. Garrod		
No. 12 Gainsborough Gardens	,,	19 99	17 .4 0
No. 13 Gainsborough Gardens	,,	,,	17 4 0
"The Small House"	B. M. Allen	,,,	20 4 0
"Gainsborough Lodge"	)	Occupied by the gardener of	
4 6 (1090 + 10 0		Gainsborough Gardens	05 10 0
A sum of £1036:5:10 Consols			25 18 0
held by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds"			
of Charitable Fillids			

Note.—The property of the Charity is subject to the payment out of the income thereof of the yearly sums of  $\pm 230$  and  $\pm 100$  specified in the above-mentioned Scheme of the 5th December 1905, and constituting the endowment of the above-mentioned Well and Campden Educational Foundation.

Sealed by order of the Board this 3rd day of March 1911.



Note by the Author.—A few of the names of the houses and owners have been changed since this return was made.

## APPENDIX III

THE 28TH OF APRIL 1646. A BOOKE MADE OF THE ACRES OF LAND AND THE YEARLY RENTS IN THE PARISH OF HAMPSTEAD  $^1$ 

		Acres.	Yearly Rents.				Acres.		early ents	
	Lord of the Manor for his					Mr. Browne, one house	3	£30	0	. 0
	royaltie		£111 0	0	0 :	(John Whittington, one house		7	ő	ő
	Lord of the Manor for his	0.0	** 0		s t	Widdow Ransome, one cot-				
	woods	60	15 0	0	Tenants to Mr. Brown.	tage	• • •		10	0
	Mr. Tyler, one house	$\frac{9}{34}$	17 10 38 15	0	i.	Mrs. Towes, one house John Franklin, tenant to Mr.		8	15	0
	John Maye	116	128 5	0	ĬŽ	Towes, one house	3	26	5	0
	Wm. Bassill	15	15 0	0		Mr. Gybbes, one house .	1	10	0	0
or.	John Jeames	5	5 15	0		Jas. Philpott, one house	7	12		0
he	Humphrey Sempster	29	36 0	0	°s.	Mr. Gibbes, for Cockshutt	3		10	0
Tenants to the Lord of the Mannor.	John Whittington John Maddan	40 4	$\begin{array}{cccc} 48 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 \end{array}$	0	Tenants to Mr. Gybbes.	Widdow Lawrence, one house Humphrey Wattson, one	e 3	6	0	0
s t	Widow Collson	3	4 0	0	yrt.			7	0	0
共	Edwd. Marshe	3	4 0	0	. G	Mr. Gibbes, for a field by				
of	Richd, Parrett	2	2 10	0	T, T	Fortune Greene	3		10	0
Ta	John Addams, one cottage.	2	3 10	0		Mr. Deekey, one house		7	0	0
ĭ	Widow Marshall, one cottage Nicholas Warner, senr.	e I 2	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}$	0		Mr. Woodward, one house .	•••	12	5	0
	John Selles	7	19 0	0		Mr. Dawson, one house .	6	26	5	0
	Thomas Mann, for tythe .		39 0	ŏ	Tenants to Mr. Dawson.	John Cope, one house	1	4	0	0
	Wm. Coomes	24	24 0	0	Tenants to Mr. Dawson	Matthew Parrett, one house	I I	6	0	0
	Sir Wm. Robarts (Knight),				Te Da	Traction Tarrett, one nouse	•	Ů	V	,
	one house	30	60 0	0		(Phillipp Bradley, one cottage		2	5	0
<u>ء</u> ي	Widdow Page, one house	70 12	$\begin{array}{ccc} 100 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 \end{array}$	0	نې د <u>ن</u>	George Chapple, cottage .		2	5	0
ts Trs	Wm. Pratt, one house	30	34 0	0	ixc	Wm. Taylor, cottage	• • •	2	5	0
ran Spa	Wm. King, one house.	7	7 15	0	Dar J	Richd. Rippin, cottage		2	5 5	0
Tenants to Sir Wm. Robarts.	Richd. Pinchester, one house	14	12 0	0	Tenants to Mr. Dixon.	Thos. Allis, cottage Thos. Ransome, cottage		$\frac{z}{2}$	5	0
_	Wm. Bassill	5	6 0	0		Widdow Warner, cottage .		$\tilde{2}$	5	ŏ
	Robert Barrett, for Eaton Colledge	40	60 0	0	r. r.	i				
. s. to	Robt. Barrett, for the re-	10	00 0	•	Fenant to Mr. Clark.	Mr. Dawson, house	28	36	0	0
Tho yn,	maynder one house .		10 10	0	555	l				
Fenants to Sir Thos. Allyn.	John Marshe	50	56 0	0		Mr. Phillippes, house	2	9	15	0
Si Z	Richd. Sammell	44 12	$\begin{array}{ccc} 65 & 0 \\ 18 & 5 \end{array}$	0		Nicholas Geedes (late house),		2	* 0	
	Wm. Nicholl, one house	31	18 5 43 15	0		John Fletcher, cottage	•••	2	10	0
	Mr. Mordante, one house .	2	18 10	ŏ		Lawrence Nellmaker, house		$\frac{z}{8}$	0	0
1	Mr. Franklin, for wood .	6		0	Tenants to Mr. Phillipp.	Widdow Bishoppe, cottage.			10	ŏ
	Mr. Mascall, one house	4	12 0	0		Wm. Feilding, cottage.		4	0	0
	Mr. Serjeant Weild, one house	24	67 10	0	na PJ	Mrs. English, cottage	•••		10	0
	Mr. Gouldsmith, one house			0	Te Ir.	Mr. Hall, cottage Henerie Skerret, cottage .		3 3	0 10	0
പ്	Mr. Ambrose Turner, one		•		4	John Selles, house		5 5	0	0
- 1 년 L	house	3		0		Thos. Wright, cottage			10	0
Tenants to Mr. Hollynte.	Mr. John Hollgate	26	33 5	0	4	Thos. Birche, cottage		2	0	0
) Hä	John Marsh, for the D. and Chapr. of Westmr	5	40 0	0		Mr. Robert Marshe, house.	4.	10	10	0
le .	Widow Clayton, one house.			0	Tenant to Mr. Foster.	[n				
, <u>M</u>	Benj. Ruttland, one house .	16	18 5	0	ens ost	Mr. Adames, house	•••	12	0	0
	Wm. Freelove, for wood .	5		0	H R E	D : 11.0 )				
	John Warman, one house .	1.0		0		Daniell Corkman, cottage .			15	0
	Mr. Dawson, one house John Marsh, for the re-	16	26 5	0		Clement Littlefield, house . Wid. Gaines, cottage			$\frac{10}{15}$	0
	maynder of the rent of					Mr. Rixton, one house			15	0
	the Dean and Chapter.		12 10	0		Mr. Glover, house	•••	9	0	0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bodleian Library MS., Rawlinson, D 715, f. 76.

		Acres.	Yearly Rents.		Acres.	Yearly Rents.
Tenants to Mr. Riston.	Widdow Smithes (late), house		£6 0 0 2 5 0 3 0 0 0 15 0	Tenant to Mr. Offler, house.	• •••	£7 10 0
Teng Mr.	Nicholas Sharpe, cottage Wm. Sumpster, cottage Widdow Starley, cottage		$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 10 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$	Mr. Rickettes, house .		6 0 0
Tenant to Mr. Marshe.	Edward Marshe, house .  Mr. Gybbes	9	7 10 0 15 15 0	Richd. Grace, cottage. Thos. Willson, cottage	• •••	2 10 0 1 15 0
Te Ma	Thos. Man, house John Jeames, house		5 0 0 7 0 0	Mr. Gislinge, house  Thos. Phillpott, cottage Allexander Jones, cottage Richd. Mawkin, cottage		5 10 0 1 0 0 2 5 0 2 5 0
Tenant to Matthew Nicholas.	Robert Smithe, house	. 1	7 0 0	Allexander Jones, cottage Richd. Mawkin, cottage Henery Freelove, cottage Wm. Sheapheard, cottage Jonathan Peters, cottage Mr. Daywater, house .	· ··· · ··· · ··· · 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	John Maddan, house Robt. Hysslipp Sone, house	2	5 5 0 8 15 0	T to on the control of the control o	 	5 5 0 2 15 0
Tenant to Robt. Hysslippson.	Mr. Flaxton, house		5 5 0	Tenant to Mr. to Mr. Hammes. Da (Mr. Gybbes	. 7	11 0 0
Tenant to Humpt. Sumpster.	Rich. Nicholl, cottage .		3 0 0	Wm. Bassell, house .	. 11	17 15 0
	Hump. Sumpster, cottage		3 0 0	Robt. Porter, cottage .		3 10 0
Tenants to Sir Hen. Herberts,	Thos. Green, one house Hugh Kidde, cottage . John Seamell, cottage . John Nashe, cottage .		45 10 0 1 10 0 1 0 0 3 10 0	wen are the second of the sec	. 5	7 0 0
Tenant to Mr. Needam.	Edward Marshe	. 25	33 10 0	Frank to Downer. Cottage  Book Hard Cottage  Robert Mercy Cottage  To Downer. Book Cottage		3 0 0
Tenant to Mr. Nettmaker.	Paule Hollbridge, house	. 1	7 0 0	Widdow Downer, house John Bunkes, cottage . Henery Freelove, cottage	. 6	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	John Seawell, cottage .	• •••	1 15 0	Wm. Cemmes, for the Wido Kempes Hinds John Marshe, 2 houses Wm. Newman, cottage	w  . 5	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 4 & 10 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$
Tenants to Mr. Badgest.	Thos, Marshe, house . Richd, Taylor, cottage .	. 40	67 0 0 1 15 0	Thos. Okeman, cottage		1 10 0
Fenants to Mr. Thorpe.	Thos. Pegge, house . Mr. Feltones (Mr. Ashbett late) house	. 4 t, . 18	11 0 0 30 0 0	Using the state of	. 7	12 0 0
H+H	Mr. Hammes, house .		7 0 0	Barth, Reade, house .		5 0 0
Tenant to Mr. Hammes.	Thos. Crispe, house .	. 1	5 5 0	Widdow Bedford, cottage Ralphe Hasselwood, cottage Widdow Nutting, house		1 10 0 6 0 0
T Ha				Mr. Pawlett, house .	. 50	60 0 0

Tenants to Mr. Pawlett.	Geor. Croftes, cottage. Richd. Berrie, cottage Matth. Kirke, cottage.	Acr	£1 10 1 0 1 0	0 0 0	Henery Hearte, cottage Henerye Gouldery, cottage John Fentam, cottage.	Acre	£1 3	nts. 5 0	
Tenant 1 to Geo. † Kidd. F	Widdow Attewell, cottage  Robert Thorne, cottage			Tenants to Ed. Marshe	Wm. Lewis Thos. Ransome John Newman	}11	16 1	5	0
enants Nich. Dyer.	Nicholas Dyer, house .  (Wm. Barker, cottage .  Widdow Smyth, house .  Nich. Sharpe junr., cottage		3 10 ( 5 0 ( 1 10 (	Tenant to Ed.	Nicholas Reading, cottage  Wm. Lewis, cottage		3 1,		0
uant To W. to eller.	(Robt. Hawkes, cottage Thos. Whelpely, ⊋ cottages John Woodward, house	•••		0	Thos. Roberts, cottage John Clewman, cottage John Harrison, cottage Thos. Warner, cottage	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3 13 1 10 2 ( 1 10	5 0 0	0 0 0 0
Ter to Jew	John Garland, cottage			o tt to o son.	John Newman, cottage  Ralph Whitwell, cottage	• •••	2 (		0
Tenants to Eliz. Wheeler.	Geo. Turner, cottage Robert Edoll, cottage	•••		Teng Wat		1289	£2001 8	5	0

# APPENDIX IV

# SURVEY OF HAMPSTEAD, MAY 22, 1649 1

		Acres.	Yearly Rents.			Acres.	Yearl Rents	
	Lord of the Manor .		£127 0 0	0	(F. 85a but 83.)			
	,, ,, and fe	or			(Willin, Gremes	14	£10 0	0
	Woodland	. 60	20 0 0	0 _	Robt. Barrett, for Eton	$}_{90}$	<b>f</b> 80 0	0
	Thos. Tyler	. 19		Sir o	Robert Bilth	$\int_{0}^{\infty}$	$\{36 \ 0$	0
	Wm. Crewes	. 48		s of Si Allen.	John Marsh	60	64 0	0
	Josias Hammes	. 21	24 0 0	O SE	Robt. Barrett, for re-			
	Paule Hollebridge .	. 16		Fenants of Thos. Alle	mainder of rent		30 0	~
	John James	. 10		o na o	Mr. Hosswell	9	16 0	
	Humph, Sumster .	. 49	52 10 (		Wm. Nicholl	35	50 0	
nts to Mannor.	John Maddam	. 4		) .	Mrs. Mordant	7	21 10	
2 E	John Whittington .	. 56	61 10 (	*	Mr. Francklin of Woodland		15 0	
ts Aa	Henery Goulding .	. 4	5 0 (	)	Mr. Mascall	4	4 10	
	(F. 82b.)			_	Lord Chiefe Baron Weild .	36	77 0	
Tenal Lord of	Ed. Marsh	. 6	5 0 (		Mr. Houldsmith	•••	4 10	-
£ 5	Richd, Parrett	. 5		ants to Holgate.	Mr. Ambrose Turner	6	10 0	0
ತಿ	John Addames	. 6	4 0 0	Tenants to	John Marsh, for Coll. at West	50	<b>∫40</b> 0	
	Widdow Marshall .	. 3		S Stage S	,, ,, ,, remainder	)	120 0	_
	Nicholas Warner, sen.	. 4	2 10 (	Ha H	Hugh Bishopp	38	38 0	
	John Sell	. 9	-0 0		Widdow Clayton		4 0	
	Thos. Man, for tythe.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	44 10 (	) [Z	Benj. Ruttlande	19	21 0	0
	Wm. Coomes			9	Wm. Freelove Woods .	40	10 0	0
	John Freelove	. 11		0	John Warman	2	6 0	
٠ ډ	Mr. Thos. Daintie .	. 28	• • • •	0	Mr. Martin Dawson	18	25 0	0
	Elizth. Page (widdow).	. 90	100 0 0	9 8	C II D	0	24 0	0
er ≼ët	Wm. Pratt	. 40	32 0 0	) titit	Generall Browne	3	24 0	-
ob ir	Wm. King	, 9	10 0 0	) all so	John Mash	10	15 0	
Fenants t Sir W. Roberts.	Richd. Pinchester .	. 14	14 0 (		John Whittington	•••	8 0	0
	(Wm. Bassill	. 8	6 0 (	)				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bodleian Library MS., Rawlinson, D 715, f. 82.

		Acres.	Year					Acres.	Yearly
	Mr. Brown, for his new house		Ren £10	0	0		Mr. Ashbolt, junior .	20	Rents. £36 0 0
S	,						Thos. Man	}	12 0 0
Tenants to Mrs.	Mrs. Towes	. 8		-	0		Paule Hollbridge, late house (F. 85b.)	; J	
15 E	John Francklin, miller	•	10	U	U		John Jeames		10 0 0
H#01	Mr. Richd. Gybbes, house	e					Mr. Teselio Yeale Robert Smith		8 0 0
	and orchard		12	0	0		John Maddam		2 0 0
nts [r.	Jas. Phillpott, house an		(14-1	o	0		Thos. Mumford Robt. Hasslipp, sen		$\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$
Tenants to Mr. Gybbes.	ground	. }28			ŏ		Wm. Bassill, junr		4 0 0
1,9 e 1	(F. 84a.)	• )					Mr. Peere (tenant to Robt Haslipp, junr.)		6 0 0
ਰ ::1	Humph. Watson .		8	0	0		Humph. Sumpster, landlore	i	
Included in the 28 acres.	Mr. Gybbes, field at Fortun					0.	to John Adams .		8 0 0
in t	Green				0	ert.	Thos. Greene	. 4	52 0 0
1 60	Mr. Martine Dawson .	. 8			0	enants t Sir Henr Herbert	Hugh Kidd John Seawell		
9	file Marcine Danson .	• (/	~~		Ĭ	Tenants to Sir Henry Herbert.	Humfrey Watson .		
Tenant to Dawson.	Thos. Cox, late house.	. 2			0	•	John Marsh (tenant to Mrs		10.10.0
ena Jaw	Matth. Parrett	. 4	9	0	0		Needam) Mrs. Needam for her selfe	$rac{9}{8}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
ĬQ.	(Widdow Bradley		2	0	0		George Crofte	. 3	8 0 0
ig n	Daniel Cockman		2	0	0	Si i	John Scawell	. 4	1 10 0
nts Dixe	Wm. Taylor Wm. Sheapheard .	•		0	0	Tenants to Tyler.	Thos. Marsh	. 50	70 0 0
r. I	Thos. Abbis		2	0	0	Ty Ty	The Widdow Tayler .		•••
Tenants to Mr. Dixon for housing.	Widdow Prattes Thos. Smith	• •••			0		(F. 86a.)		
	Mr. Dawson	. 28			0	ints pe.	Thos. Pegg	. 4	10 0 0
	(F. 84b.)	9	12 1	0	0	Tenants to Thorpe.	John Ashbolt	. 16	32 0 0
	(Robt. Marsh   Widdow Sumpster	. 3		0	0	Ls	(		
to ips.	John Fletcher			0.0	0	Tenants to Hames.	Mrs. Rosse Mr. Robt. Gibs	 . 8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
hill $\downarrow$	John Breynt Widdow Bishopp			0	0	ren Har	Angell Criple	. 3	6 0 0
Tenants to Mr. Phillips.	Mr. English			0.2	0		Mr. Stephen Offler .		8 0 0
T.M.	John Smith Hen. Skirrett			ő	ŏ		Mr. Phillip Rickards .	. 3	9 0 0
	Widdow Feilding .			0	0	nts r. rds.	(n		2.0
10	Mr. Robert Marsh .	. 6		0	0	Tenants to Mr. Rickards.	Rich, Grace Thos, Willson		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Tenants to Marsh.	John Sell Thos, Birch			0	0	Te Tight			
Fenant to Marsh,	Thos. Wright		3	0	0		Mr. Geo. Gyrling .		6 0 0
	Mr. William Pitchfork		12	0	0	Tenants to Mr. Girling.	Robt. Shellie		3 0 0
	(F. 85.) Mr. Thos. Glover, landlord		10	0	0	nts irili	Richd. Mawkin Alex. Jones		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
. <u>.</u>	Mr. Thos. Glover, landiord	•••	10	U	U	ena r. G	Hen. Freelove's late house		2 10 0
Tenants to Mr. T. Glover	Mr. Thos. Dayntie .		2	0	0	Ϋ́	Wm. Shepheard's late house		2 10 0
Tena to N	Widdow Starline . Mathew Streete		$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array}$	10 10	0		Mr. Jacob Waechter .	. 4	12 0 0
T t	(					Tenants to Mr. Waechtor.	Mr. Morgan		6 0 0
<b>'0</b>	Mr. John Rixton, landlord		10 8	0	0	o M	Wm. Miller		2 10 0
unts Ar.	Mr. Lawrence Nettmaker Robt. Preston			0	0	¥ <sub>t</sub> Te			
	Widdow White	•	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0		(F. 86b.) Wm. Bassell, sen., landlore	d	
es T	(Nicholas Sharpe		2	V	U		to Robt. Porter .		4 0 0
ouse led	Wm. Shephearde's late ho	use.					Wm. Bassell, sen., for him selfe	-	12 0 0
These houses are pulled down.	Clement Littlefields					i . i	Seile	• •••	10 0
hes are	Jonathan Peters					nar Mr win	Wm. Bassell, junr	. 8	8 0 0
H	Ed. Marsh		9	0	0	Tenant to Mr. Blowing.			0.00
	John Marsh		9	0	0		Robert Merey	•	3 0 0

			Acres.		arly nts						Acres.		early ents.	
enants to Francis Kemp.	Widdow Downer . Hen. Freelove . John Ball		6	£10 2 5	0 0 0	0 0 0		Thos. Eades Nich. Eades	b.)		•••	£2 1		0
Te K	Wm. Newman . Thos. Oakmar .			2 2	0 0	0	Tenants to John Freelove.	Geo. Turner . Robert Edell .	:		•••	1 2		0
Tenant to Mr. Child.	Robt. Goodall .		8	16		0	E + E (	Henerye Goulding John Fentam .			•••	4 2	0	0 0
	Bait. Reede Widdow Bedford Phil. Hassellwood (F. 87a	  a.)	•••	2 2 2	0	0 0	Tenants to Edw. Marsh.	Wm. Newman .  Wm. Lewis . Thos. Ransome .	•	:)	-14	19		0
Tenants of Mr. Pawlett.	Widdow Nutting . Mr. Thos. Pawlett Francis Gill . Richd. Berrie		2 53 	7 65 2	0	0 0 0	Ten to F Ma	Nicholas Ready Wm. Lewis	:	: J		2	0	0
Ter of Pav	John Downer Widdow Attewell Robt. Thornhill			1 1 1 3	0	0 0 0 0		Nich. Warner, jun. Leonard Hunte . Thos. Robarts .	· ·	•		1 1 4	10	0 0
	Nicholas Dyer . Widdow Barker . Thos. Whelpley .		6 	14 4 2	0	0 0 0		(F. 88a John Newman, junr. John Harrison				1 2	0	0
Fenant to Mr. eweller.	Mr. John Woodward			12	0	0		Thos. Warner . Ralph Whitnoll . John Newman in the Matthew Kirke .	hole			1 2 1 2	0 15	0 0 0 0
ا قر								Nicholas Reading	•	•	•••	2	0	0

In 1649 the survey is 1403 acres. The rent is £2318:17s, of this £80 is deducted for Eton and £40 for Westminster, leaving £2198:17s, assessable.

(Signed) John Marshe. Robebt Porter. John Francklyn.

# APPENDIX V

MONTHLY ASSESSMENTS, DECEMBER 12, 1653. NAMES OF ALL [PERSONS IN HAMPSTEAD] HOLDING REAL ESTATE AND YEARLY PROFIT 1

Lord of the Manor (royaltie)	COO	Λ	^	Major-Generall Browne	£85	0	0
(land and tythe)	480	IO		Mr. Marshall's lease			0
Mrs. Darby, for her lease	44	0	0	Mr. John Jewiller			
Sir Wm. Robarts	170	5	0	Robt. Goodall or Wm. Clarke's landlord			
Sir Thos. Allen, besides rent payable to				Mrs. Sparke			
Eton College, free of assesst		16	0	Mr. Robt Marsh, besides an empty house	. 25	0	0
Col. Downes	125			Nicholas Dyer	. 28	0	0
Mr. Mascall, for his lease and Jacob Fullin's				Barthol. Read	5	0	0
house	8	0	0	Humph, Sumster	. 6	0	0
Mr. John Holgatt, for Mr. Pilchford's late				Mr. Tomson's house (empte)			
house and lands	41	0	0	Widdow Haslap	. 8	0	0
,, for his other lands, ex-				John James			
cept those paying to Westminster .	68	0	0	Mr. Wm. Pitchford			
Mr. Ambrose Taverner					6		
Mr. Collins, for part of St. John's Wood		-	-	Ed. Flacher			ő
							~
John Marsh			0	John Moddam			
Mr. Shaw				Wm. Bassill, senr.			
John Warman's landlord					45		
Mrs. Kathrine Needham	16	0	0	Widdow Harrisson	8	10	0
Mrs. Mary Needham, widdow	20	0	0	Mr. John Rixton	24	15	0
Mr. Will. Marsh		0	0		14		0
	~ T			Trovert Dixon (* cottages) :			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bodleian Library MS., Rawlinson, D 715, f. 81.

# THE ANNALS OF HAMPSTEAD

Robert Haslap	Mrs. Glover	£30 0	0	Mr. Josias Hamms
Wm. Bassill, jun.         10         0         Mr. Smith, for the Abbey         70         0         0           George Kidd (beside an emptie honse)         2         10         0         Mr. Thos. Powlatt         77         10         0           Mrs. Mary Towse         40         0         0         Mr. Plummer         53         0         0           Daniel Nutting         10         0         0         John Freelove         40         0         0           Mr. Richmond's house (emptie)         3         0         0         John Freelove         40         0			ŏ	George Crofts, landlord 8 0 0
George Kidd (beside an emptie house)	Wm. Bassill, iun			Mr. Smith, for the Abbey 70, 0, 0
Mrs. Mary Towse         40 0 0 Mr. Plummer         53 0 0           Daniel Nutting         10 0 0 John Freelove         4 0 0           Mr. Richmond's house (emptie)         """ Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0           John Harrisson         3 0 0 more)         70 0 0           Thos. Roberts         4 10 0 more)         70 0 0           Jonas Warner         3 0 0 more)         70 0 0           Henry Golding         4 0 0 more)         4 0 0 more)           Henry Golding         4 0 0 more)         52 0 0           Mr. Dawson         28 0 0 more)         Thos. Okeman         3 0 0 more)           Mr. Everard         40 0 0 more)         John Fenton         2 0 0 more)           Mr. Richard Gibb's house and ground         52 0 0 more)         Wm. Lewis         1 10 0 more)           Mr. Woodward's house         14 0 0 more)         Wm. Lewis         1 10 0 more)           Mr. Woodward's house         1 15 0 more)         Leonard Hunt         1 10 0 more)           Anger Freelove's house         2 5 0 more         Richd, Bullifant         1 0 0 more           Ground of Mr. Offley's late house (emptie)         Mr. Thomas Redes         2 0 0 more           Mr. Thomas Redes         2 0 0 more         Richd, Bullifant         1 0 0 more	George Kidd (beside an emptie house)			Mr. Thos Powlatt 77 10 0
Daniel Nutting         10 0 0 Mr. Richmond's house (emptie)         John Freelove         4 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0 Mr. Lawrence         10 0 0 Mr. Lawrence <td>Mrs Mary Towse</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>Mr Plummer 59 0 0</td>	Mrs Mary Towse		-	Mr Plummer 59 0 0
Mr. Richmond's house (emptie)          Mr. Thomas Tyler (we doubt this to be more)         70 0 0           John Harrisson         3 0 0         4 10 0         Francis Kemp         13 10 0           Jonas Warner         3 0 0         Francis Kemp         13 10 0           Henry Golding         4 0 0         Following are poore labouring men and have no land but a cottage to dwell in.)         Following are poore labouring men and have no land but a cottage to dwell in.)           Mr. Dawson         28 0 0         Thos. Okeman         3 0 0           Mr. Richard Gibb s house and ground         52 0 0         Wm. Lewis         1 10 0           Mr. Browne's late house (emptie)          Wm. Lawrence         1 10 0           Mr. Woodward's house         14 0 0         Nicholas Redes         1 10 0           Jas. Philpott's house         1 15 0         Leonard Hunt         1 10 0           Roger Freelove's house         2 5 0         Richd, Bullifant         1 0 0           John Vanncor's late house (emptie)          John Lawrence         1 0 0           Mr. Girling, for Francis Ballantine's house         6 0 0         Richd, Bullifant         1 0 0           Mr. Watchter, besides his emptie house         13 10 0         Silvister Lillitt         2 0 0           Mr. Warke Richa	Daniel Nutting		_	Iohn Freelove
John Harrisson         3 0 0 0 more)         70 0 0 0           Thos. Roberts         4 10 0 Francis Kemp         13 10 0           Jonas Warner         3 0 0 more)         13 10 0           Jonas Warner         3 0 0 more)         50 0 more)           Henry Golding         4 0 0 more)         4 0 0 more)           Jonathan Man         11 0 0 more)         50 more)           Mr. Dawson         28 0 0 more)         7 0 0 0 more)           Mr. Dawson         28 0 0 more)         7 0 0 0 more)           Mr. Everard         40 0 0 more)         7 0 0 0 more)           Mr. Richard Gibb's house and ground         52 0 0 more)         7 0 0 more)           Mr. Richard Gibb's house and ground         52 0 0 more)         7 0 0 more)           Mr. Weodward's house (emptie)         7 0 0 more)         7 0 0 more)           Mr. Weodward's house (emptie)         7 0 0 more)         7 0 0 more)           Mr. Watchter, besides house (emptie)         7 0 0 more)         7 0 0 more)           Mr. Watchter, besides his emptie house         1 10 0 more)         7 0 0 more)           Mr. Watchter, besides his emptie house         13 10 0 more)         7 0 0 more)           Mr. Marke Richards         7 5 0 more)         7 0 0 more)         7 0 0 more)         7 0 0 more) </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
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Henry Golding				Francis Kemp
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Mr. Dawson         28         0         Thos. Okeman         3         0         0           Mr. Everard         40         0         0         John Fenton         2         0         0           Mr. Richard Gibb's house and ground         52         0         0         Wm. Lewis         1         10         0           Mr. Browne's late house (emptie)          Wm. Lawrence         1         0         0           Mr. Woodward's house         14         0         Nicholas Redes         1         10         0           Jas. Philpott's house         1         15         0         Leonard Hunt         1         10         0           Roger Freelove's house         2         5         0         Thomas Redes         2         0         0           Ground of Mr. Offley's late house (emptie)          John Lawrence         1         1         0         0           Mr. Thorp         40         0         Matth. Parratt         1         1         0         0           Mr. Girling, for Francis Ballantine's house         6         0         John Newman in the hole         2         0         0           "         "         for 6 cottages		_		
Mr. Everard         40 0 0         John Fenton         2 0 0           Mr. Richard Gibb's house and ground         52 0 0         Wm. Lewis         1 10 0           Mr. Browne's late house (emptie)          Wm. Lawrence         1 0 0           Mr. Woodward's house         14 0 0         Nicholas Redes         1 10 0           Jas. Philpott's house         1 15 0         Leonard Hunt         1 10 0           Roger Freelove's house         2 5 0         Thomas Redes         2 0 0           Ground of Mr. Offley's late house         5 0 0         Richd. Bullifant         1 0 0           John Vanncor's late house (emptie)          John Lawrence         1 0 0           Mr. Girling, for Francis Ballantine's house         6 0 0         John Newman in the hole         2 0 0           Mr. Watchter, besides his emptie house         13 10 0         Silvister Lillitt         2 0 0           Mr. Warke Richards         7 5 0         Anthony Adkin         2 0 0			-	,
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Roger Freelove's house         2 5 0         Thomas Redes         2 0 0           Ground of Mr. Offley's late house         5 0 0         Richd, Bullifant         1 0 0           John Vanncor's late house (emptie)         John Lawrence         1 0 0           Mr. Thorp         40 0 Matth. Parratt         1 10 0           Mr. Girling, for Francis Ballantine's house         6 0 0 John Newman in the hole         2 0 0           mr. Watchter, besides his emptie house         13 10 0         Ed. Greene         2 0 0           Mr. Watchter, besides his emptie house         13 10 0         Silvister Lillitt         2 0 0           Mr. Warke Richards         7 5 0         Anthony Adkin         2 0 0				Loopard Hunt
Ground of Mr. Offley's late house       5 0 0       Richd. Bullifant       1 0 0         John Vanncor's late house (emptie)       John Lawrence       1 0 0         Mr. Thorp       40 0 0       Matth. Parratt       1 10 0         Mr. Girling, for Francis Ballantine's house       6 0 0       John Newman in the hole       2 0 0         Mr. Watchter, besides his emptie house       13 10 0       Silvister Lillitt       2 0 0         Mr. Will, Hitchcock       14 0 0       Anthony Adkin       2 0 0         Mr. Marke Richards       7 5 0       To 10 0			-	Themas Dadas
John Vanncor's late house (emptie)        John Lawrence       1 0 0         Mr. Thorp        40 0 0       Matth. Parratt        1 10 0         Mr. Girling, for Francis Ballantine's house       6 0 0       John Newman in the hole       2 0 0         "       "       for 6 cottages        12 0 0       Ed. Greene        2 0 0         Mr. Watchter, besides his emptie house       13 10 0       Silvister Lillitt        2 0 0         Mr. Will, Hitchcock        14 0 0       Anthony Adkin        2 0 0         Mr. Marke Richards        7 5 0		2 5		
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Mr. Girling, for Francis Ballantine's house         6 0 0         John Newman in the hole         2 0 0           ", for 6 cottages         12 0 0         Ed. Greene         2 0 0           Mr. Watchter, besides his emptie house         13 10 0         Silvister Lillitt         2 0 0           Mr. Will, Hitchcock         14 0 0         Anthony Adkin         2 0 0           Mr. Marke Richards         7 5 0         Total Control of the contr				
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			0	Anthony Adkin 2 0 0
Mr. Philip Ricketts, besides 1 emptie house 15 10 0 Total . £2566 17 8	Mr. Marke Richards	7 5	0	
	Mr. Philip Ricketts, besides 1 emptie house	15 10	0	Total £2566 17 8

Desiries Commissrs. to remember poverty of the place. Many are poore labouring men on wages at the Tyle-kilns and other places, and their wives washing clothes for London. Divers houses are occupied by citizens of London who pay there.

(Signed and Sealed) RICE John

RICHD. GIBBS.
JOHN RIXTON.
JOHN MARSHE.
JOHN FRANCKLYN.

# NOTES ON THE SURVEYS OF HAMPSTEAD IN 1646, 1649, AND 1653, GIVEN IN APPENDICES III., IV., AND V.

These Surveys, giving as they do the actual possessions of persons living in Hampstead at the above dates, cannot fail to be of the greatest value to students of local topography, for besides stating the extent of most of them, the yearly rent in every case is also given. In that for 1646 we find amongst the larger owners the names of Sir William Robarts, Sir Thomas Allyn, and Sir Henry Herberts.

In the occupiers' list appears the name of "Mr. Serjeant Weild," who has a house and 24 acres, for which he pays £67:10s. yearly. This is the "Lord Chiefe Baron Weild" of the 1649 Survey, better known to us as Chief Baron Wilde, or Wylde, of Belsize and Wyldes, North End, whose name so frequently occurs in these *Annals*.

Richard Rippin pays £2:5s. per annum for a cottage in 1646. Is it possible he may have been the husband of that Dorothy Rippin who issued a halfpenny token about this period, inscribed "Dorothy Rippin At The Well In Hamsted," with a representation of a well and bucket on the reverse? I should say more than likely.

"Mr. Rixton," who has a house and pays £8:15s. yearly in 1646, has four in 1649, of a gross yearly rental of £14, all of which he lets, whilst he lives in another himself of the annual value of £10. In the 1653 Survey he is put down as "Mr. John Rixton," and his whole property is valued at £24:15s. yearly. This John Rixton was one of Hampstead's earliest benefactors, and his name appears third on the list of the Charities as given in Appendix II. His will is dated 1657, and he left a sum of money to be applied in purchasing bread to be distributed amongst the poorest people every Sunday, and for other purposes, including the keeping clean of two marble tablets to his memory in the Parish Church. These tablets, preserved from the old building, pulled down in 1745, are still to be seen in one of the entrances to the gallery of the present edifice.

The only local place-name given in these Surveys is that of "Fortune Green," where in that

for 1646 "Mr. Gibbes" rents a field of 3 acres at a yearly charge of £3:10s.. This is the earliest known reference to this locality, and must be considered as somewhat remarkable, since nothing more than a few small cottages ever existed there until quite recent times. Previous to this discovery the earliest mention was that on Rocque's Map of 1745, and one is glad to know that the name is still perpetuated in the open space of that name, and by Fortune Green Road (formerly Fortune Green Lane), which runs by it from West End Green to Finchley Road. We get another mention of the place in the Survey of 1649, under the style "Fortune Green," with the same name of holder, except that it is spelt "Gybbes," and his rent, with no acreage given, is £4.

In the 1649 schedule we get a "Generall Browne" occupying 3 acres (and probably a house as well) at a rental of £24, but in the 1653 one he is styled "Major-Generall Browne," and in this latter is rented at £85.

We also get in the former one "John Francklin, Miller," and he pays for his windmill £10 per annum.

The entry "John Newmann of the hole," mentioned in the Surveys of 1649 and 1653, may refer to the cottage in the hollow, afterwards called the Vale of Health. His name only figures in Appendices III. and VII.

The last Survey, that for 1653, is somewhat smaller than the preceding two, since it only deals with holders of real estate, but there are one or two entries which call for some remark. Chief of these is surely that of "Col. Downes," the regicide, sentenced to death for his complicity in the execution of Charles I. He is reckoned as having property (Belsize no doubt) worth £125:10s. yearly, a large sum in those days, and, except for the lord of the manor, the third largest in the whole list.

"Mr. Smith, for the Abbey" is assessed at £70, but we are left in doubt as to whether Westminster Abbey or Kilburn Abbey is meant. If the former, the rent was payable to Westminster; if the latter, then the annual charge was for the Kilburn Abbey Lands.

Another entry sets a problem for the enthusiastic researcher. One "Mrs. Sparke" has a property here worth £24 yearly. Was she any relative of Michael Sparke, who this same year, 1653, published that rare print by Wenceslaus Hollar of the Hollow Elm at Hampstead?

The footnote to this Survey is very interesting, referring to the poverty of the place at that time. Many inhabitants were labouring men, working at the "Tyle-kilns," traces of the last of which were discovered so recently as 1900, as stated elsewhere in these *Annals*, and also the statement that their wives washed clothes for the London citizens. This latter occupation is still carried on to this day. Many other names are recorded in these lists of old Hampstead families who have resided here for generations; not all are of the purple, but nevertheless they have done their "suit and service" for the good of the place, according to their lights, and it is well to keep their memory green.

# APPENDIX VI

#### VANE HOUSE, ROSSLYN HILL

Mr. Henry B. Wheatley has kindly supplied me with the following note:

"The memorial tablet placed on one of the pillars of the gateway of this house was erected by the Society of Arts in 1898, to indicate the residence here of Sir Harry Vane the younger, the Puritan statesman, who was executed in 1662. At this time the house was known as Belmont.

"The authenticity of the evidence for indicating this house as having belonged to Vane was thoroughly investigated before the erection of the tablet, and the evidence was found to be quite satisfactory. Some doubts, however, have been occasionally expressed, and possibly this unbelief is founded on a statement in Thorne's *Environs of London* (p. 288), to the

effect that Vane's house (afterwards inhabited by Bishop Butler) 'was pulled down to make way for the Soldiers' Daughters' Home.'

"The original house had been divided, and the smaller portion was named Vane House. It was this that was pulled down and rebuilt as a part of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home. The main portion is still intact, and the name Belmont has now been replaced by that of Vane House."

## APPENDIX VII

# HEARTH-MONEY ROLL. 16 CAR. II. [1664]

#### FIRE-HEARTHS CHARGEABLE IN HAMPSTEAD

Collonell Daniell One	ale			vii	Henry Abram .		,	iii
John Wild, Esq.				viii	Anne Perse, widd.			ii
— Hamley .					Nicholas Reading.			
•					John Downes.			
Elizabeth [Freelow],	widd	l <b>.</b>		vii	John James.			
John [Allen], gen.					Thomas Hussey, Esq.			
Marsh.					William			
					<u>—</u> —			
Francis Smith.								
John Leach.					Margaret Rixon, widd			vi
John ——					William Basill, sen.			
John —, gen.					Thomas Liddall .			ii
John Nedham, gen.					John Moddam .			iii
Henry Andrews, gen.					Charles Hughes, Esq.			xiii
The Lady [faded 2] W	Vare	3 .		xxiiii	John Whittington			ii
Coll. John Owen				XX	John Smith			ii
Ambrose Turner				xii	Thomas Draper .			ii
James Ware .					Matthew Warner			ii
Richard Haddillo				vi	Daniell Nutting .			i
Arthur Young .				ii	Thomas Killingsworth			i
Humfrey Grove.				iii	Thomas Smith .			ii
Henry Škerrit .					William Warner .			iii
John Sell				ii	Robert Kempe .			
James Baleman, gen.				iii	John Waggoner, gen.			X
Richard Basill, jun.					Nicholas Eedes .	•		ii
Richard Buddey.					Thomas Roberts .			ii
Robert Davis.					John Adams, gen.			iiii
Nicholas Dyer.					Leonard Hunt .			i
Anne Pitcher, widow					Michaell Webb .			iiii
John ——					Thomas Eedes 4 .			iiii
Humphrey Sumpster				iiii	Nicholas Warner			i

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Public Record Office, 16 Charles II. <sup>2</sup> Faded quite away, no reagent will bring it out.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Lady de la Ware. The number of hearths shows this to have been the largest house.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The Hampstead bricklayer who was surety in the sum of £20 for Robert Thornell, accused of speaking disrespectfully of the King, Charles II. See vol. i. p. 152. An advertisement in the *London Gazette* of May 18-22, 1699, announces "a large Brick House, near the Windmill at Hampstead," to be let. Particulars

			F	APP	'EN]	DIX VII			3	67
Robert Parratt .					ii	Daniell Roberts				ii
John Newman, sen.					ii	Thomas Goulding	·			iii
Robert Harslett					ii	John Newman, iun.				ii
William Basill, iun.					iii	Richard Bullifant				i
7.5 (2) 17.1					xiiii	Matthew Black, gen.,				viii
26 (7) 121					xvi	William Bennett, gen				xiii
Susan Dawson, widd.					xi	Stephen Hams, gen.			·	viii
Susan Dawson, widd						Elisha Briscoe, gen.				viii
					x	Robert Pratt .				iii
Ralph Honywood, gen	a.				x	Robert James .				
Thomas Gardner					ii	John Danser .				v
Henry Goulding					iii	Thomas Wilson .				iii
John Mann .					i	Richard Berry .				ii
Daniell Cockhame					ii	Mary Pinchester, wid				i
John Warnar .					iiii	John Wor[d]y .				v
Richard Wincle .					v	Thomas Marsh .				v
Margery Sumpster, w					iiii	Thomas Marsh .				v
Thomas Okeman					ii	Thomas Greene .				v
Andrew Sell .					ii	Martin Chamberlaine				iiii
Henry Atkins .					ii	Anne Limbro, widd.				v
Thomas Turner .					ii	Walter Greene .				ii
William Wancklyn					iii	Anne Yeames widd.				X
Anne Sprint, widd. [?					iii	Richard Clibbon .				i
John Sharpe .			-	-	i					
•						OT CHARGEABLE				
Mary Fletcher, widd.					i	Killett, widd.				ii
as Coulson .					i	Bradley .				i
[The parchment Hampstead. I think	is to	rn h do.]	ere,	and	I am	not sure that the foll				
— James .			•		ii	John Streight .				i
—- Whitnell .						Robert Stormer .	•			ii
[Ro]bert Makin .					i	0				ii
Robert Barry .					ii	John Teage				i
Thomas Whitnell				•	i	Daniell Hiller .			•	ii
William Leaton.					i	Joane Chapman, wid	d.			ii
Anne Greene, widd.		•			i	John Perse .				ii
John Grace .					i	Roger Freelow.				
						p. 150, vol. i. Several 1653 respectively, given				

found in the Surveys of 1646, 1649, and 1653 respectively, given in Appendices III., IV., and V., ante.

were to be had of "Wm. Eades at Hampstead aforesaid." Probably he was a descendant of the Eedes here mentionéd (Nicholas and Thomas). Both names also occur in the Survey of 1649 and are there spelt as in the London Gazette advertisement. The house is described as "fit for a person of Quality, with Gardens, Stables, Coach-houses, and Brew-house," and may have been that known as Fenton House, since this has all these appurtenances, including an old brewhouse.

# APPENDIX VIII

CHURCH ROW, HAMPSTEAD



ENTRANCE TO NO. 21 CHURCH ROW, HAMPSTEAD.

From a photograph taken in 1911.

houses were demolished in 1898 to make room for the present Gardnor Mansions.

I am indebted to my friend Mr. Wm. Woodward, F.R.I.B.A., a greatly respected ex-Mayor of Hampstead, an architect of high repute, and an old resident of Church Row, Hampstead, for the following valuable notes on the special architectural features of this time-honoured and characteristic thoroughfare:

This charming old reminiscence of the past is, practically, as it was in the middle of the eighteenth century, and but for the architectural "eyesore," in the form of "flats" erected a few years ago on the north side near the corner of Heath Street, the houses themselves are pretty much as they were in the reign of George I. or George II. The present church was erected about the same date.

This fine old thoroughfare remains much the same as in Georgian times. With its present wide entrance from Heath Street it is difficult to imagine that a quarter of a century ago the approach from this end was only by way of Church Lane and adjacent courts and alleys. At its eastern end was Little Church Row (see illustration, p. 281, vol. i.), nearly in the centre of which was Oriel House, more particularly referred to on pp. 294-295, vol. i. Up to 1898 there was a fine old detached house, standing in its own grounds, with gardens back and front, and an entrance gate surmounted by stone "pine-apples." This was known as No. 2 Church Row, and was the most imposing house in the Row and long inhabited by the Davenport family, to whom Keats has a reference in one of his letters (p. 157, vol. ii.). This house and two quite small



ENTRANCE TO NO. 8 CHURCH ROW, HAMPSTEAD. From a photograph taken in 1911.



ENTRÂNCE TO NO. 7 CHURCH ROW, HAMPSTEAD.

From a photograph taken in 1911.

hoods are carried by wood trusses, beautiful in themselves, just doing their work—no more, no less. The fanlights over the doors are full of variety of design quite in keeping with the equally varied doors, and the wrought-iron ornamental gates to some of the houses are very fine examples of the blacksmith's art. No. 8 in the Row is a first-rate example. An equally fine example of hammered iron is to be seen in the gates leading to the eastern entrance to the church. These gates were brought from Canons, Edgware, and no doubt Handel often passed through them on his way to the house of his patron.

All lovers of architecture and art should devote half an hour to a quiet meander through Church Row, and they will, I am sure, agree with me in the fervent hope that the present aspect of Church Row may be preserved for a long time yet, unaltered and "unadorned."

The view down Church Row from Heath Street on a day in summer, with the fine row of trees in the centre, the delightful vista terminating in the church with its green, copper-covered spire, is quite unique, and even in Hampstead there is nothing to compare with it. The architecture of the houses is peculiarly restful and gratifying; time has mellowed that which even in its newness must have shown the desire to make the houses look like what they are, viz. comfortable residences, a feature peculiarly associated with the reigns of Queen Anne and the Georges.

The houses have the old-fashioned basements, necessitating the open front area enclosed with the iron railings which give a character to the "Row," and affording light to the front rooms in that now despised part of a house. But the dominating note of each house is the doorway. Each doorway has its own individual interest. The characteristic



ENTRANCE GATES, HAMPSTEAD PARISH CHURCH.
From a photograph taken in 1911.

#### APPENDIX IX

#### SOME GATHERINGS AT THE LONG ROOM

Previously to the first decade of the last century, before the Assembly Rooms on Holly Bush Hill were built, the Long Room in Well Walk was used for very many purposes besides dancing, card-playing, etc., for the simple reason that there was no other public hall or



TICKET OF ADMISSION TO THE LONG ROOM ON THE OCCASION OF A BALL IN HONOUR OF NELSON'S VICTORY OF THE NILE.

Reproduced from one in the possession of Mr. Arthur Wallis.

building where any large number of persons could congregate. The uses to which this old building were put were many and varied. It was here that the Lamp and Watch Commissioners held their meetings; the Apothecaries Company, after having had a day's botanising on the Heath, held their annual feast in the Room. It was also used as a public Auction Room; there the Freemasons held meetings and banquets, and the Loyal Hampstead Association, and various local dining clubs, as mentioned elsewhere in these *Annals*, met. Great national events were celebrated here by the gentry of the district. For one of these gatherings some fine transparencies were painted by William Hamilton, R.A., and illuminated from behind by a great number of lights, the effect, we are told, being "truly magnificent." On another occasion Nelson's victory of the battle of the Nile was celebrated here, the invitation card to which is here reproduced. The grounds, too, must have been very attractive, for an advertisement announcing the letting of a house in New End, formerly occupied by Sir Philip Ryley, states that it enjoyed the advantage of overlooking the gardens of the Long Room.

Sir Philip Ryley's mansion long since ceased to exist, but one is glad to record that the garden of the Long Room remains much about the same as it was. We are told that on one occasion between four and five hundred ladies and gentlemen attended one of these functions, and "made a most brilliant appearance."

#### APPENDIX X

THOMAS MITCHELL, THE SCHOOLMASTER 1

A Memorial Card referring to this estimable old-time Hampstead worthy has been presented to the Church Collection of pictures and relics by Mr. Mayle. It runs as follows:

SACRED

To the Memory of Mr. THOMAS MITCHELL

Twenty-three years a Schoolmaster in the Parish of Hampstead, Who died the 10th Day of April, 1799 in the XLVIIIth year of his age Much lamented by all who knew him.

He was a man of real merit,
Sound Judgment, deep Penetration,
and strict Integrity.
A true Patriot, and the Poor Man's Friend.
His unremitted Application to Geography,

Astronomy, and
the Sciences in general rendered him
A refined Scholar, and a most pleasant Companion.
His philanthropic Labours for the Public Good
will perpetuate his Name, and remain as lasting

monuments

of his Genius.

The Poor in General were his peculiar Care; in him they

always found a real Friend and a successful
Advocate.

He was the Founder of the SUNDAY SCHOOL of this Parish;

and with great Application and Attention to its Interest, has

left it supported on a firm Basis.

Oh! Reader, imitate this worthy, virtuous man, And make his Motto yours,—"Do all the Good you can." Power, Wealth, and Beauty are a short-liv'd Trust, 'Tis Virtue only blossoms in the Dust.

G.P.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Thomas Mitchell was one of the founders of the Hampstead Philo-Investigists, who held their first meeting at the Flask Tavern, Flask Walk, on the 23rd August 1731. (See pp. 50-52, vol. ii.) He was also one of the founders of the Hampstead Parochial Benefit Society (see p. 304, vol. i., and p. 48, vol. ii.) He lived in Flask Walk, rated at £14 yearly.

#### APPENDIX XI

#### LITTLE NELL'S TREE

The following is the interesting argument by which the late Dr. Richard Garnett supported his contention at a meeting of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society<sup>1</sup> that it was in the direction of Hampstead that little Nell and her grandfather set out on their wanderings, and that they rested beneath a certain tree on Parliament Hill, of which I give an illustration, together with a reproduction of the original illustration drawn by "Phiz,"



LITTLE NELL AND HER GRANDFATHER RESTING.

From the illustration by "Phiz" in the original edition of The Old Curiosity Shop.

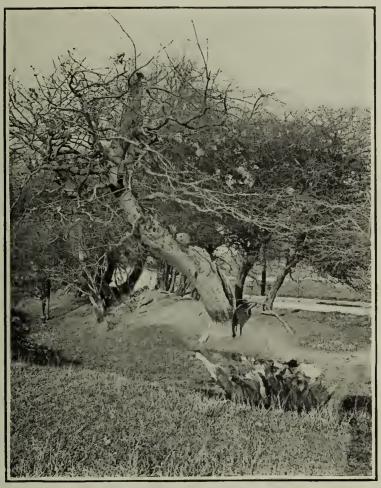
for comparison. There is much cogency in Dr. Garnett's reasoning, and I think it will be generally agreed that, in the portion of his paper I here reprint, he has made out a good case:

The route likely to be followed by fugitives escaping from the neighbourhood of the National Gallery in a northerly direction, with the intention of getting into the country as soon as possible, is sufficiently evident. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald justly observes [in his "Bozland," 1895] that Tottenham Court Road seems to be indicated, but immediately commits the strange oversight of identifying the suburban district through which the travellers pass with Islington. To reach Islington from Tottenham Court Road they must have turned off at right angles and proceeded a mile and a half to the "Angel," where they would be no nearer to the country than before. Is it credible that fugitives flying the town and longing to reach the country would make this wholly needless detour? Once arrived at the end of Tottenham Court Road, they would know that the longed-for hedges

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Transactions of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society for 1901.

and fields were but a short way before them. Nor does the description of the suburban region agree well with Islington, still less with the Edgware Road, which Mr. Fitzgerald allows us as an alternative. It does, on the other hand, agree very well with Haverstock Hill, as it was before the cottages on its eastern side had been obliterated by a line of substantial villas.

"At length these streets, becoming more straggling yet, dwindled and dwindled away, until there were only small garden patches bordering the road, with many a summer house innocent of



LITTLE NELL'S TREE ON PARLIAMENT HILL.

From a photograph taken in 1912.

paint, and built of old timber or some fragments of a boat, green as the tough cabbage-stalks that grew about it, and grottoed at the seams with toad-stools and tight-sticking snails. To these succeeded pert cottages, two and two, with plots of ground in front, laid out in angular beds and stiff box-borders and narrow paths between, where footsteps never strayed to make the gravel rough. Then came the public-house, freshly painted in green and white, with tea-gardens and a bowling-green, spurning its old neighbour with the horse-trough where the waggons stopped; then fields and then some houses, of goodly size, with lawns, some even with a lodge where dwelt a porter and his wife. Then came a turn-pike, then fields with trees and haystacks, then a hill."

Some vestiges of the old state of things still exist on the western side of Haverstock Hill to attest the accuracy of this description. It is to be noticed that everything to which it could apply lies to the north of Primrose Hill, and that Primrose Hill, accordingly, cannot be the hill from which Nell and her grandfather had their view of London, which it is the object of this paper to identify. Nor can it be Hampstead Heath proper. To have arrived there the fugitives must have passed through a picturesque village, of which no mention is made.

They must have been surrounded with heath, of which not a word is said. More to the purpose still, the travellers, on attaining the top of the hill, find themselves in a pleasant field, which does not exist on Hampstead Heath. There is a hill immediately adjoining Hampstead Heath, and now practically a portion of it, which was in Dickens's time divided into fields, as the remains of the old hedgerows attest to this day. From this height, better than anywhere else, the travellers might have their view of "old St. Paul's looming through the smoke." From it "the outposts of the invading army of bricks and mortar" would, more definitely than from any other point, appear to lie nearly at their feet. This hill is Parliament Hill.

Were this all that could be said in favour of Parliament Hill, it would make a strong case; but, if I am not mistaken, it is possible to adduce more convincing testimony still-virtually the testimony of Dickens himself. It is known how particular he was with the illustrations of his works, and how jealously he controlled the artists so far as it was possible to control that indocile race. The Old Curiosity Shop was published in weekly numbers 1 under his own inspection, and it is most unlikely that he would have suffered his ideas to be misrepresented by an illustrator. Now I would refer you to the design in The Old Curiosity Shop representing Nell and her grandfather looking down from the hill upon London. . . . I think you will agree with me that the Cathedral dome in the illustration, with its surmounting cross, does not more evidently represent St. Paul's than the water in the hollow, to which, on the opposite side, thirsty cows have descended down a steep path, represents the uppermost of the chain of the Hampstead ponds, now the bathing-pond at the bottom of the ravine on the Lower Heath, on the outskirts of Parliament Hill. I will even venture to go further, and suggest, though more doubtfully, that it may be possible to identify the very spot. Follow the gravel walk from the bottom of East Heath Road to Parliament Hill, between the bathing-pond and the lower pond, as far as the hedge which divides the hill from the Lower Heath, then turn to the left and proceed along the inside of the hedge until you come to the fourth pair of boundary stones; there, at a spot well marked by a gap in the hedge and the stump of what has been an unusually large tree, you will see a pollarded oak with a singular hollow in the trunk; precisely corresponding to the remarkable fissure in the tree which forms so prominent a feature in the illustration to The Old Curiosity Shop. The stump also is plainly delineated, though placed on the wrong side of the tree. The spot is further identified by the white house on Highgate Rise immediately behind, more conspicuous in the picture than now, when it has so many neighbours.

Upon further comparison of the scene with the sketch in situ you will remark that for the sake of picturesqueness, and because the text required St. Paul's Cathedral to be introduced, the artist has taken the tree out of the hedgerow, and advanced it so far that Nelly and her grandfather, sitting between it and the hedge, are able to command a view of St. Paul's, as you yourselves may upon a clear day. Perhaps the day was not clear when the artist took the sketch, as he finished it at home without having his eye on the object, for he has placed the Cathedral turrets at the eastern extremity instead of the western. The foreground, however, which would not have been visible from the hedgerow, but would be entirely so from the point to which he has advanced the figures, combines with the fissured tree and the broad flat stump to demonstrate that he conceived Nelly and her grandfather to be looking down upon London from the margins of the East Heath and Parliament Hill, which he would not have done without the authority of Dickens.

Should this appear established, and should it not have been established until now . . . we

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Author's Note.—The correct title of this weekly publication was *Master Humphrey's Clock*, which also included *Barnaby Rudge*.

who value the place which Hampstead holds in literary history may feel, in the words of the most illustrious poet it ever numbered among its inhabitants—

Like some watcher of the skies, When a new planet swims into his ken.

If we can go further and find good grounds for identifying the very spot on which little Nell and her grandfather sat, we shall do well to protect it from oblivion by some appropriate memorial.

## APPENDIX XII

#### MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN

There is a good deal about Hampstead in Miss Harraden's clever novel, *Interplay*, from which I take the liberty of quoting the following extract of crisp and sympathetic appreciation:

Hampstead saw her frequently. She inherited some of the wealth of the blossoms of the fruit trees at Golder's Hill, and she patrolled the West Heath, encouraging the hawthorns, which she remembered were white, to bestir themselves and load their sweet branches with burdens of flowers white and massive as a mantle of Alpine snow. She sat in Judges' Walk, and surveyed from there the stretches of wood and copse with their varying shades of green, relieved by delicate tones of red and enhanced in beauty by the sombreness of many trees which, even as ball-room belles, preferred to make a later and more consequential entrance into the scenes of splendour. She strolled in "Madeira," and enjoyed the beeches and the brave young bracken. She took tea at the Bull and Bush; and to prevent dear Jack Straw from becoming jealous, she lunched at his castle and crossing the road looked down on the bonny willows in the Vale of Health, and up at St. Paul's Cathedral seen clearly in the wonderful distance. She sauntered along the Spaniards Road, and filled her lungs with the fine strong air, and her mind's eye with the boundless space. On her way back she generally halted near Windmill Hill, a corner of Hampstead as picturesque as old Blois itself, and lived in by sweet presences.

#### APPENDIX XIII

#### FRANK HOLL AT HAMPSTEAD

As early as the spring of 1873 or 1874, Holl and his family were at Hampstead for a considerable time. Speaking of this period, his daughter, Mrs. A. M. Reynolds, in her highly interesting book, *The Life and Work of Frank Holl*, says:

The stay at Hampstead proved a very happy time: the spring and summer happened to be unusually fine, so that the rambles which my father and mother would take after the day was done, over the widespread Heath in the dusky twilight, when the sounds of the busy metropolis which lay at their feet came to them only as a distant murmur, were soothing and restful after the day's strenuous work. My parents have always retained a great love for Hampstead. Through good and evil, through joy and sorrow, Hampstead has seen them through each and all, and they grew to love the neighbourhood of its breezy commons, its unexpected twists and turns, its quaint byways and little lakelets, its hedgerows dotted with wild rose and honeysuckle, with travellers' joy and blackberry, with an affection which never left them; and when my father, many years later, sought a place where he could build and lay the foundations of a house and home on a large scale, Hampstead was almost, as a matter of course, the chosen neighbourhood."

The house which Frank Holl built, about 1882, in Fitzjohn's Avenue was called The Three Gables. It is a handsome, picturesque building, and here in the few short years that were left to him—for here he died in 1888—he devoted himself with splendid success to the last and most distinguished phase of his artistic career—that of portraiture. To The Three Gables came Gladstone, Bright, Earl Spencer, Lord Wolseley, and other eminent contemporaries, to give him sittings for his famous portraits of them; and it was here that life yielded the painter its happiest realisations.

His daughter writes:

"He never allowed anything to interfere with his daily walk of one hour—or, if time would permit—of two hours. Over the Heath he would go whenever possible, for on that breezy hill-top the mental and physical being were alike reconstituted and invigorated, after the tiring day's work. A brisk spin along the Spaniards Road, down over the West Heath, and back by Frognal, did more to keep him in health than any tonic could have done. Between six and seven was his usual time, then back to dinner, and afterwards to sit at his desk writing, writing, until all hours of the night."

## APPENDIX XIV

#### TELEGRAPH HILL

This eminence which lies to the left of West Heath Road, on the way from the Whitestone Pond to Child's Hill, was formerly called One Tree Hill, but received its present name



TELEGRAPH HILL, 1808.

Showing the then recently erected Telegraph. From a water-colour drawing by J. J. Park when a boy, in the possession of Mr. E. E. Newton.

because of a "Telegraph" erected on its summit early in the last century, being the first of a series in the line of communication between Chelsea Hospital and Yarmouth. The next

station northwards was at Hadley, near Barnet. This early form of signalling, by raising and lowering shutters, was the invention of a Frenchman, one Claude Chappe. Later they were superseded by semaphore arms, and these in turn, in 1847, by the electric telegraph. The illustration here given is interesting for the reason that it was a youthful production of John James Park, and is the only one known of this original telegraph. Its authenticity is proved by the signature in the right-hand corner. Further references to Telegraph Hill will be found on pp. 211 and 221, vol. ii., and p. 222, vol. iii. The present occupant of the cottage is Mr. Walter Schroeder, Coroner for Central London.

## APPENDIX XV

#### THE HEALTH OF HAMPSTEAD

The following facts for the year 1911 are gleaned from the Report of Dr. G. F. M'Cleary, late Medical Officer of Health for the Borough:

Population.—The twelfth Census of the population of the United Kingdom was taken on April 3, 1911, and the total number of persons returned as living in Hampstead at midnight on Sunday, April 2, 1911, was 85,510. The following table shows the population of Hampstead at each Census year, and the increase in each inter-censal period since the taking of the first English Census in 1801:

Census Year.			Census Population.	Increase of Population per cent during the ten years.
1801			4,343	•••
1811			5,483	26
1821			7,263	32
1831			8,588	18
1841			10,093	17
1851			11,986	18
1861			19,104	59
1871			32,271	68
1881			45,436	40
1891			68,425	50
1901			81,942	20
1911			85,510	4.4

The area of the Borough (including the area, twelve acres in extent, covered by water) is 2265 acres, and the estimated number of persons to the acre is 37.8. The proportion of persons to the acre at the census of 1901 was 36.17.

At the census of 1881 the number of persons per acre was 23, and in 1891 it was 30.

Births.—During the year 1199 births were registered in Hampstead, a decrease of 71 as compared with the number—1270—registered in the previous year. Of the total births 593 were of male and 606 of female children.

The birth-rate calculated on the number of births registered in the Borough was 14.0 per 1000 of the population.

The highest birth-rate recorded in Hampstead was in the year 1878, when the rate was 24.5. Since then the rate has steadily declined, but the proportion of births notified in Hampstead is high—considerably higher than in most other districts.

VOL. III

Deaths.—The total deaths occurring in Hampstead during the year amounted to 1132. Of these, however, no fewer than 415 were of persons not belonging to the Borough, while 130 residents of Hampstead died in outlying districts.

The total number of deaths, therefore, amongst persons belonging to Hampstead amounted to 847.

The death-rate in Hampstead in 1911—9.9—is the same as in 1909. In only three years, viz. 1907, 1908, and 1910, has a lower rate been recorded.

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